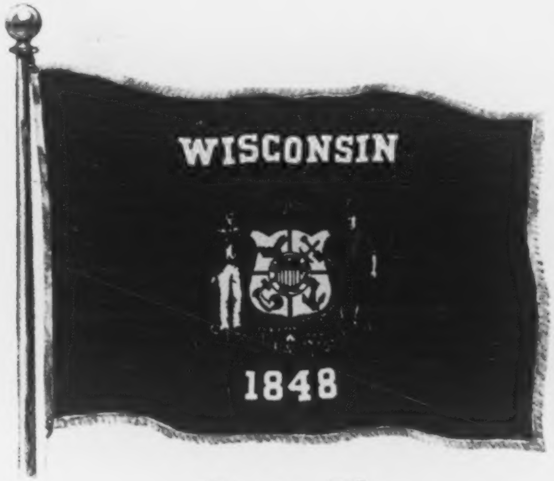
# State of Wisconsin
# Blue Book

58780-1-W

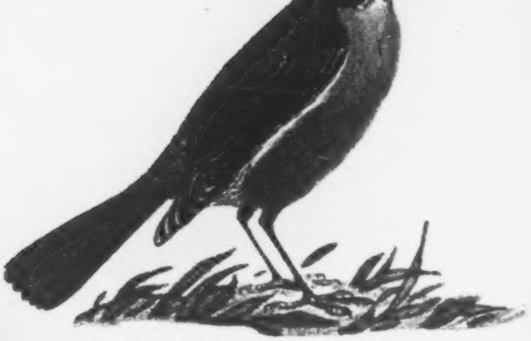
## 1991-1992

Crush
ALWES SUPER MARKET
7UP
Coke

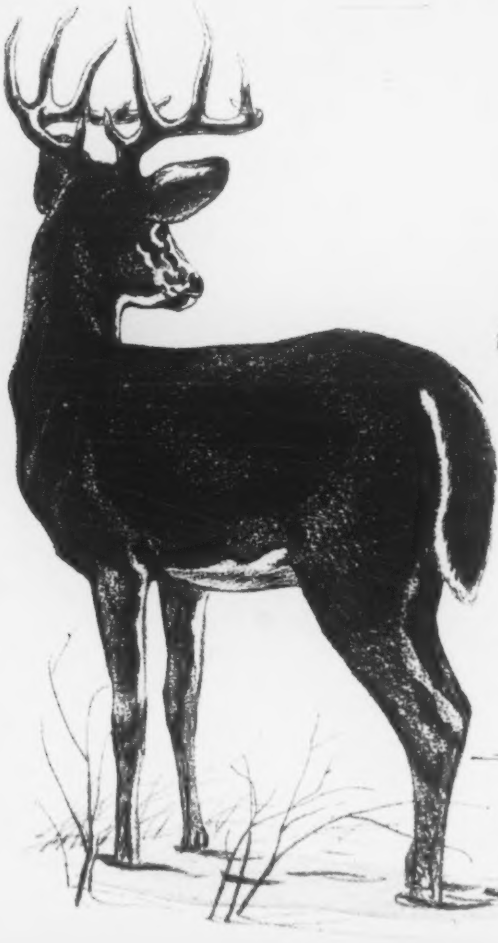
# *Wisconsin Symbols*


WISCONSIN
1848

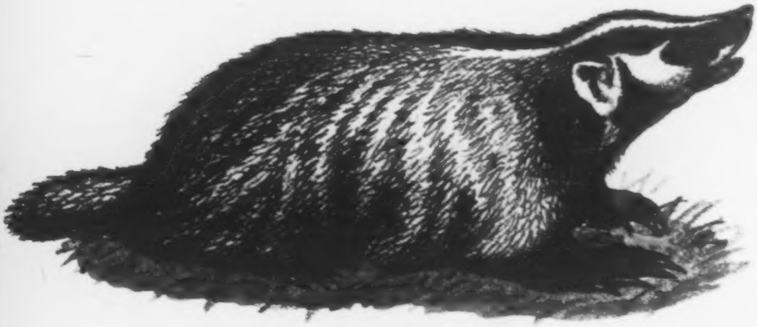
*State Flag*



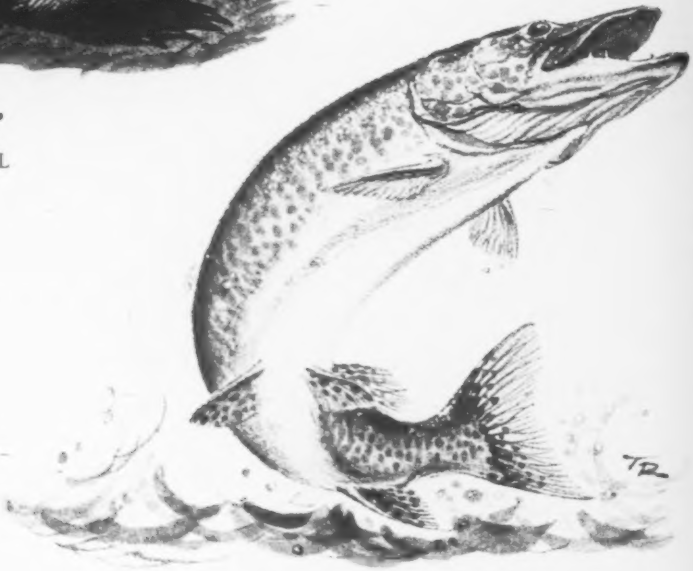
*Robin*
STATE BIRD



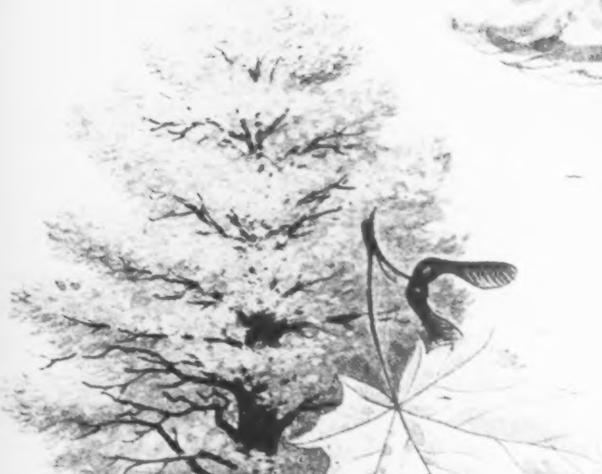
*White-tailed Deer*
STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL



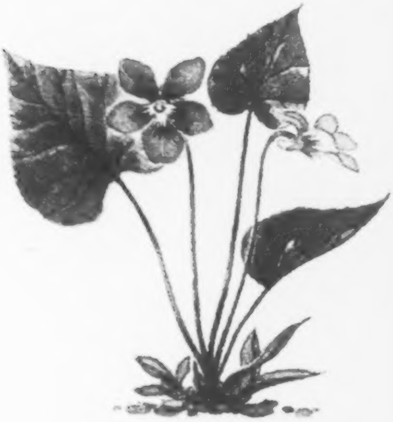
*Badger*
STATE ANIMAL



*Muskellunge*
STATE FISH



*Sugar Maple*
STATE TREE



*Wood Violet*
STATE FLOWER

# State of Wisconsin

# 1991-1992
# Blue Book

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The Wisconsin Blue Book is a biennial publication compiled by the Reference and Library Section of the Legislative Reference Bureau as part of the bureau's responsibility to make available information about state government. The following staff members worked on the 1991-1992 edition:

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The artwork reproduced on the front and back covers is by Tom Schwalbach of Shorewood. The hand-tinted prints of Milwaukee and Fish Creek appearing on the front cover, and Spring Green, Sturgeon Bay, and Lake Geneva on the back cover, are from the artist's "Main Street Wisconsin" series. The prints of bed and breakfast inns appearing on each of the 13 divider pages are from the artist's "Inns of Wisconsin" series. Mr. Schwalbach's work was selected in the Wisconsin Blue Book cover competition administered by the Wisconsin Arts Board, and he was awarded a cash prize for his winning entry.

TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

June 1991

Dear Readers,

Wisconsin citizens should be very proud of the success and prosperity that our great state has enjoyed in recent years. Wisconsin is considered a national leader in the areas of education, environment, welfare reform and government.

Yet, there are many challenges that lie ahead as we move toward a new century. It will depend upon our entire citizenry to see that we accept those challenges and prepare our children for the 21st century.

In recent years, Wisconsin and its fellow states have acquired many responsibilities from the federal government. It will require innovation, effective management and fiscal responsibility to ensure that these newfound responsibilities are met. It will also require an informed and enlightened citizenry.

The 20th president of the United States, James A. Garfield, once said, "all free governments are managed by the combined wisdom and folly of the people."

I call upon our citizenry to prepare to meet the challenges that lie ahead by understanding and participating in the process of state government.

The 1991-92 Blue Book is an excellent training ground for all who wish to become involved with Wisconsin's governmental process. This informative and historical guide provides information that we all can use in advancing our knowledge of state government.

The citizens of Wisconsin have a long and proud tradition of striving for excellence and cherishing our state's outstanding quality of life. I encourage all of you to participate in keeping this tradition alive. Together, as partners, we can meet the challenges ahead and continue to build an even stronger Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Tommy G. Thompson

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-1212 • FAX (608) 267-8983

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The State of Wisconsin

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# INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin is a state of great diversity and distinct contrasts. Its reputation as the nation's foremost dairy state and leading agricultural producer is well established; less known is Wisconsin's status as an industrial state, ranking among the leaders in categories ranging from papermaking to food processing. Wisconsin is also blessed with bountiful natural beauty. It counts more than 14,000 lakes, 2,000 trout streams, 5,000 campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land among its recreational assets.

It is in the statistics section of the Blue Book that these disparate facts can be found. Individually, these bits of statistical data give little indication of the personality of the state. But taken as a whole, the portrait of Wisconsin that emerges confirms the diversity, dimensions, and strengths of Wisconsin and defines the quality life that Wisconsinites enjoy.

The statistics section of the 1991-1992 Blue Book has been augmented with a number of new tables and the restoration of several tables which had to be eliminated from recent editions because of space limitations. Thus, such varied and up-to-date information as the number of Wisconsinites who served in the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and the preliminary results of the 1990 Census of Population are reported. There is also newly added historical data, including a cumulative list of all of those who have served in the Wisconsin Legislature since statehood.

Several other aspects of the 1991-1992 edition of the Blue Book deserve mention. The artwork on the front and back covers and divider pages are the creations of Shorewood artist Tom Schwalbach. His scenes of Wisconsin cities, villages and towns depicting the theme of "Main Street Wisconsin" range from the urban cityscape of the state's largest city, Milwaukee, to the quiet serenity of Door County's Fish Creek. The illustrations of bed and breakfast inns which appear on each of the 13 divider pages were selected to show a cross section of contrasting architectural styles and highlight a small but growing aspect of Wisconsin's tourism industry.

The feature article on the property tax was contributed by LRB staff attorney Jack Stark. The article traces the legislative evolution of the property tax and places its development in the context of the events which shaped the state's tax policy.

In keeping with state government efforts to expand the use of recyclable material, the 1991-1992 Blue Book is printed with recycled content paper.

We hope that this, the 80th edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book, permits the reader to share our sense of the vitality and diversity of our state.

Lawrence S Barish

Lawrence S. Barish
Blue Book Editor

H Rupert Theobald

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald
Chief

# Biographies

**Biographies and photos:** Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin, and legislators (including congressional and legislative district maps)

*Cranberry Hill Inn, Rhinelander*

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# CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

## GOVERNOR

**Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.):** Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Served in Army Reserve. Member: Juneau Co. Republican Party; State Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former member: Jaycees. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-1974. Former state representative.

Elected governor 1986; reelected 1990. Member: Wisconsin Building Commission (chp.); Transportation Projects Commission (chp.); Council of State Governments (executive committee); National Governors Association and its Committees on International Trade and Foreign Relations (chp.), on Energy and Environment, and its Task Force on Global Climate Change; Alliance for Acid Rain Control (vice chp.); Great Lakes Governors Council (chp., May 1989-May 1991); Midwest Governors Association (chp., February 1989 to present); Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee (chp.) to the U.S. Trade Representative; Amtrak (board of directors).

Elected to Assembly 1966-1984. Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Asst. Minority Leader 1973-1981; 1971 Min. Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (also 1981-1983); Rules (also 1973-1983); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1973-1983); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81) and its Com. on Interstate Banking (eff. 1/3/85); Disability Bd. (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1983** — Economic Development (resigned 10/25/83); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1981); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-1979, 1971, vice chp. 1967).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1212.

Fax: (608) 267-8983.

Mailing address: Office: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

**Scott McCallum (Rep.):** Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Fond du Lac Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Former state senator, small business owner, legislative aide to U.S. Congressman William Steiger. Former member: Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir. 1980-1984); Rotary. Former adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-1980). Selected as a *Future American Leader 1987*.

Elected lieutenant governor 1986; reelected 1990. Member: Natl. Conf. of Lt. Governors (chp., 1991-1992, also mbr. of exec. com.); *Council of State Governments* Budget Committee; Governor's Conf. on Small Business (chp., 1987 to present); Governor's Council on Economic Issues (co-chp., 1988-1991); Clearinghouse for Workplace Child Care Options (director since 1987). Presidential appointee to International Trade Advisory Group, 1988-1989; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981). **1977** — Governor's Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3516.

Fax: (608) 267-3571.

Mailing address: Office: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

**Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.):** Born Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1940; not married. B.S. in chemistry Marietta College 1963; M.S. in chemistry Stanford 1964; Ph.D. in organic chemistry Columbia 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member: Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth (national board); Phi Beta Kappa. Former member: Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air; Wis. Environmental Decade (founder).

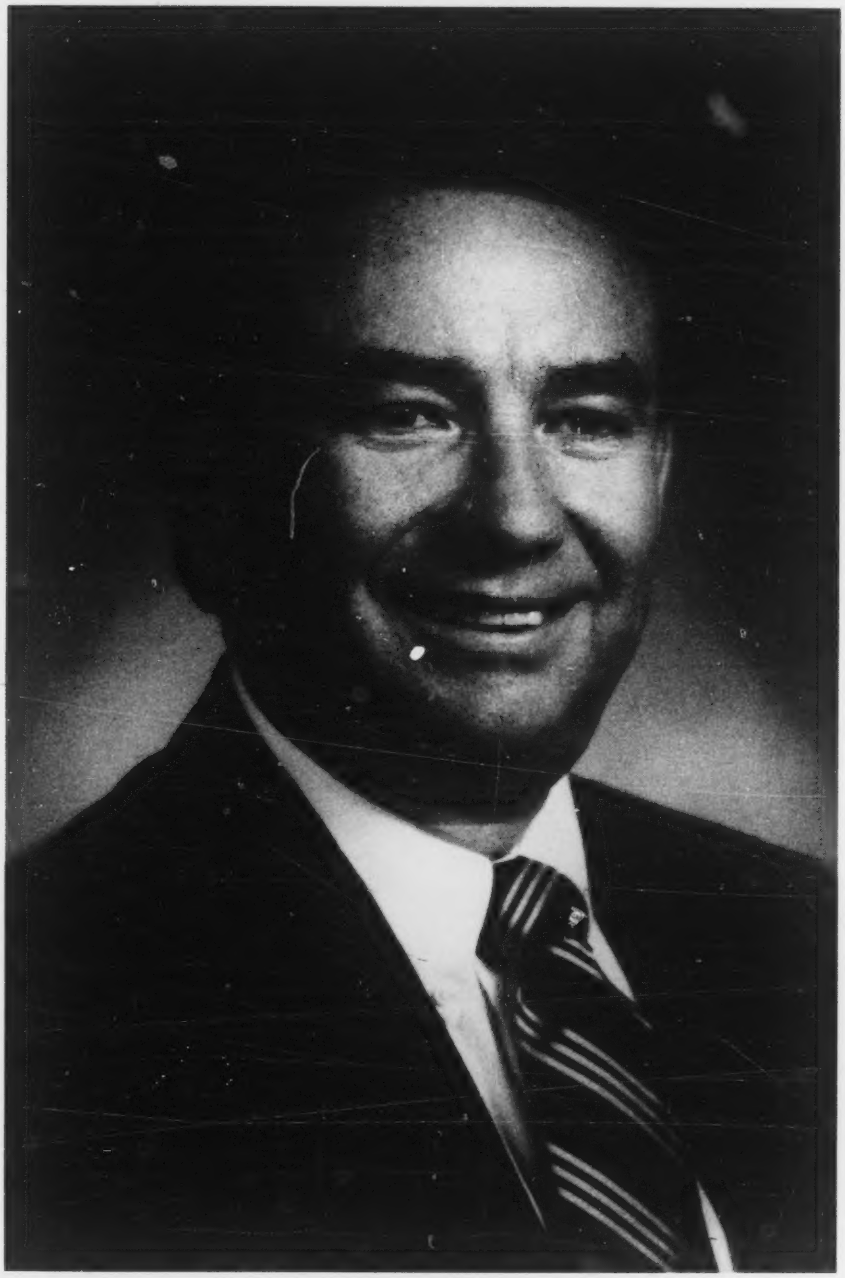
Elected secretary of state 1974 and 1982; reelected 1986 and 1990. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

Elected to Senate 1972.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8888.

Fax: (608) 267-6813.

Mailing address: Office: 30 W. Mifflin Street, 10th Floor, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707-7848.



**Governor**
**TOMMY G. THOMPSON**

## STATE TREASURER

**Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.):** Born Clintonville, December 4, 1958; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Shawano High School; attended McGill University; B.A. UW-Madison 1981. Former legislator and insurance agent. Member: Marinette Rotary; Shawano County Republican Party; Wis. Federation of Republican Women; Shawano Gun Club; Trout Unlimited; American Legion Auxiliary; American Assn. of University Women; Wis. Trust for Historic Preservation.

Elected state treasurer 1990. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Depository Selection Board; Insurance Security Fund (board of directors); State Investment Board (treasurer); Wisconsin Retirement Fund (treasurer); National Association of State Treasurers; National Association of Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; Heritage Tourism Advisory Council.

Elected to Assembly 1982-1988. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1989-90. Recipient: American Council of Young Political Leaders Study Tour to Greece and Turkey (one of 10 delegates) 1987. Member: National Task Force on Early Childhood Education, 1988.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3711.

Fax: (608) 266-2647.

Mailing address: Office: Room 134, 125 S. Webster Street, P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

**James E. Doyle (Dem.):** Born Washington, D.C., November 23, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate West H.S., Madison 1963; attended Stanford University 1963-1966; B.A. UW-Madison 1967; J.D. (cum laude) Harvard University Law School 1972. Attorney. Former Madison law firm partner; lecturer, UW Law School; attorney-in-charge for a federally funded legal services office on Navajo Indian Reservation in Chinle, Arizona (1972-1975). Served in Peace Corps. Member: State Bar of Wisconsin and its Criminal Law Committee; Madison Urban League (board of directors); Seventh Circuit Bar Association (chairperson of its Criminal Law Section). Dane Co. District Attorney 1977-1983.

Elected Attorney General 1990. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Judicial Council.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1221.

Fax: (608) 267-2779.

Mailing address: Office: Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

**Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office):** Born Fond du Lac, Feb. 5, 1937; married; 8 children. Graduate Shawano H.S.; B.A. St. Norbert College 1959; M.A. American U. 1963; Wis. Teaching Cert. UW-Stevens Pt. 1967; Ph.D. UW-Madison 1975; post-doctorate work 1976. Superintendent for Monona Grove Public Schools, 1978-1981, for Niagara Public Schools, 1974-1978; U.S. Senator William Proxmire's staff 1960-1963. Member: Forum of Education Organization Leaders. Recipient: *Distinguished Eagle Scout Award 1991;* Wis. Assn. for Retarded Children's *Distinguished Service Award*; Wis. Assn. of Sch. Bds. Honorary Membership; St. Norbert Coll. *Alma Mater Award*; Wis. Educ. Assn. Coun. *President's Award; Friend of Education Award* 1986; Honorary Amer. Farmer; Wis. Coun. for Social Studies *State Citizenship Award;* Wis. Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth *Stick Out Your Neck Award* 1989; *Paul Simon Award for the Support of Language and International Studies* 1989; *Amer. Sch. Counselor Advocate of the Year* 1989; Wis. Winnebago Nation *"Who Day" Award for Excellence* 1988; *Friend of UW-Extension Award* 1990; Wis. Assn. of Sch. Dist. Administrators *Outstanding Educator Award, Distinguished Friend of Education Award* 1984; Chapter 1 Education Leadership Award 1990; Outstanding Tree Farmer 1990.

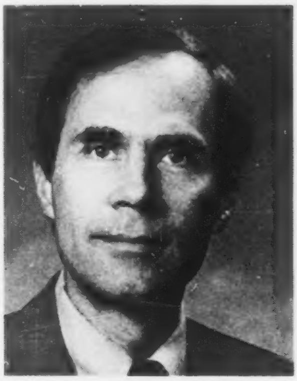
Elected state superintendent since April 1981. Member: UW Board of Regents (pres. 1979-1980); Higher Educational Aids Bd.; Educational Communications Bd.; State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Education Comn. of the States (exec. com.); Council of Chief State School Officers of Amer. (president 1991); State Job Training Coordinating Council. Advisory Bd. for Jobs for the Future's National Youth Apprenticeship Initiative.

Elected to Assembly 1965-1974. Assistant Majority Floor Leader 1971.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1771.

Mailing address: Office: 125 S. Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Lieutenant Governor
McCALLUM



Secretary of State
La FOLLETTE

State Treasurer
ZEUSKE

Attorney General
DOYLE

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER

# SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison, 53702. Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

## CHIEF JUSTICE

**Nathan S. Heffernan:** Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Graduate, Sheboygan H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Grad. Sch. of Bus. Admin. 1943-44. Lecturer, UW Law Sch. 1961-64 and 1971-83; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar 1972-86. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; attorney, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. WW II vet.; served in Navy 1942-46. Member: Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. bar assns.; UW Law Sch. Bd. of Visitors (chm., 1973-76); Amer. Law Inst. (life mbr.); Inst. for Jud. Admin. (bd. of dir. 1987-present); Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir. 1977-80) and its Program Com. (chm., 1979-81); Amer. Legion; VFW; Iron Cross; Wis. State Historical Soc. Bd. of Curators 1972-86 (curator emeritus 1989-present); UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; William Vilas Trust trustee; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Coms. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction, Appellate Skills Training 1984; Natl. Ctr. for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Representatives (chm. 1977-78, *ex officio* dir.); Natl. Conf. of Chief Justices (dir.) and its Adv. Bd. on Appellate Justice Improvement Project; Wis. Appellate Procedures and Practices Study Com. (chm., 1975-76); UW Fdn.; Fellow: Amer. Bar Fdn; Inst. for Judic. Admin. Former member: ABA Com. for Admin. of Criminal Justice; UW Law Sch. Alumni (dir.). Recipient: Wis. Law Alumni *Distinguished Service Award* 1989. Asst. district attorney, Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan city attorney 1953-59; deputy attorney general 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to fill vacancy created by death of Justice William H. Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975 and April 1985. Became chief justice August 1, 1983, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Bruce F. Beilfuss.

## JUSTICES

**Roland B. Day:** Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Eau Claire Senior H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet.; served in Army 1942-46. Member: American and Wis. bar associations; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Torske Klubben; Madison Literary Club; Masonic Order; Madison Club. Former member: Madison Housing Authority 1960-64. First Dane Co. assistant district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74; Wis. Bicentennial Comm. on the Const. (chp.).

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows; elected to full term April 1976; reelected April 1986.

**Shirley S. Abrahamson:** Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Graduate Hunter College H.S. 1950; B.A. N.Y.U. 1953; J.D. Indiana U. Law Sch. 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honorary) Willamette U. 1978, Ripon College 1981, Beloit College 1982, Capital U. 1983, John Marshall Law Sch. 1984, Northeastern U. 1985, Indiana U. 1986, Northland Coll. 1988, Hamline U. 1988. Law prof., UW Law Sch.; lecturer, Marquette U. Law Sch. (1977-81). Former practicing atty. Member: Amer. Law Inst. (Coun.); Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors, Indiana U., U. of Chicago, U. of Miami, Northwestern U., Brigham Young U. (past mbr.); Fellow, Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Ind., Dane Co., 7th Cir., and N.Y.C. bar assns.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (bd. of dir. 1983-90, and mbr. exec. com. 1986-90; vice-president 1990); ABA Victims Com. and Public Educ. Com.; Study Group, Prog. of Research on Mental Health and the Law, MacArthur Fdn.; Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, Ford Fdn.; Dane Co. League of Women Voters (past dir.); WCLU (past dir.); St. Bd. of Bar Commrs. (past vice pres.); Tax Anals. and Adv. (past mbr., Policy Bd.); Madison Trust for Hist. Preserv. (dir. 1976); Ctr. for Pub. Rep., Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Natl. Inst. of Justice (adv. bd.), U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (presidential appt.). Former member: ABA Task Force, Standards on Prosecution Function, Defense Function, and Providing Defense Services; ABA Couns. on Youth Educ. for Citizenship, Sect. of Legal Educ., Adm. to the Bar; ABA Comns. on Tort Liability Reform, Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Undergrad. Educ. in Law and Humanities; Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Prog. (UW and USC); Wis. Jud. Coun. Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Bd. (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Jud. Org. (1971-72); UW-Madison Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); UW Law Sch. Com. on Legal Educ. Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Wis. Commr. of Ins. Consumer Adv. Coun. (1976).

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to fill vacancy created by death of Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected to full term April 1979; reelected April 1989.

**William G. Callow:** Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Graduate Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ., UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II and Korean Conflict vet.; served in Marine Corps 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member: Natl. Conf. of Comrs. on Uniform State Laws (chp. Wis. Comn. since 1967); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chp. 1980-81); ABA Bd. of Elections (chp. 1981-85). Recipient: Wis. Jr. Achievement; *Recognition Award*; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Outstanding Young Man of Year*; Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Legal Auxiliary of Wis. *Distinguished Service*

**Justice**
**DAY**

**Justice**
**ABRAHAMSON**

**Justice**
**CALLOW**

**Chief Justice**
**HEFFERNAN**

**Justice**
**STEINMETZ**

**Justice**
**CECI**

**Justice**
**BABLITCH**

*Award*; UW *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; City of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition;* Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; VFW *Award Citation;* Natl. Lawyers Wives *Certificate of Merit*; State of Wis. *Dedicated Service Award*; 1977 Wis. Legislature citation in recognition of service as a Waukesha Co. judge. Cooperatively developed the Group Dynamics Program (education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers) and initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a television series on "Responsibilities Under the Law". Asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha city attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. Ct. judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977; reelected April 1987.

**Donald W. Steinmetz:** Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. College of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney; claims attorney and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Jud. College 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member: Amer., Wis. and Milw. bar assns.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; Inst. of Jud. Admin.; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Jud. Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equip. in the Courtroom 1969-70; Jud. Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Jud. Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Crim. Jury Instructions Com.; Vol. Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (secy., vice chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milw. Co. Ct. judge 1966-78; Milw. Co. Circuit Ct. judge 1978-80; spec. asst., Wis. attorney general 1965; first asst. Milw. Co. district attorney 1960-65; asst. Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980; reelected April 1990. Member Wis. Jud. Coun. (Supreme Ct. designee).

**Louis J. Ceci:** Born New York City, Sept. 10, 1927; married; 6 children. Ph.B Marquette U. 1951; J.D. 1954; Natl. Jud. College 1970; Amer. Acad. of Jud. Educ., U. of Miami 1981; Appellate Judges Inst. of Jud. Admin., N.Y.U. 1982. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet; served in Navy. Member: ABA (Jud. Admin. Div.), Jud. Educ. Com.; Wis., Dane Co. bar assns.; Amer. Justinian Soc. of Jurists; St. Thomas More Lawyers' Soc.; Inst. of Jud. Admin., Inc.; Justinian Soc. of Lawyers (Wis. Chapter); Amer. Legion (past comdr.); VFW; Amvets. Former member: Ozaukee Co. assn.; Milw. Co. bar assn. and its Spec. Com. on Children's Ct. Survey 1963; Vol. Assn. of State Judges (exec. bd.) 1977-82; Milw. Co. Boy Scouts of Amer. (asst. dist. commr. 1962); State Admin. Com. of the Cts. 1978-81; Wis. delegate, Nat. Conf. of State Trial Judges (1979-81) and its Exec. Com. on Jud. Educ.; Wis. Jud. Conf., App. Practice and Procedure Sect. (chp. 1984-85, secy. 1983-84, exec. com. mbr. 1982-83); Wis. Ct. System Personnel Rev. Bd. 1984; Com. to Draft Stand. of Courtroom Decorum 1981; Ad Hoc Com. on Jud. Discipline 1978; Natl. Conf. of Metropolitan Cts., Jud. Study Team to Review New York Civil Cts. 1978; lecturer, Badger Boys State 1961 and 1982-84; lecturer, Wis. Supreme Ct. Jud. Confs. and Evidence Seminars 1970-79. Co-author, ABA *Standards of Judicial Educ. and Training*, adopted 1982. Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-63. Recipient: PLAV *Wis. Civic Recognition Award* 1970; Pompeii Men's Club *Community Improvement Award* 1971; Milw. Jaycees *Good Government Award* 1973; Eagles Club *Italian of the Year Award* 1979.

Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly 1964, representing Milwaukee 18th District.

Appointed Milw. Co. Ct. judge (Br. 3) 1968; elected 1969-73; served as secy. and vice chp., Milw. Co. Bd. of Judges 1970-73. Elected Milw. Co. Circuit Ct. (Br. 1), judge 1973-82; Presiding Judge, Civil Div.-Milw. Co. 1980-82.

Appointed to Supreme Court 1982 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice John L. Coffey; elected to full term 1984.

**William A. Bablitch:** Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; married. Graduate Pacelli H.S.; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968; L.L.M. in Appellate Process U. of Va. 1988. Faculty mbr., Inst. of Jud. Admin. of N.Y.U. Law Sch. Judicial Associate Editor, *Courts, Health Science and the Law*, edited by Georgetown U. medical and law centers. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps, 1963-65. Portage Co. District Attorney 1969-72. Member: Amer. Law Inst.; Amer. bar assn.; Amer. Judicature Soc.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate Dist. President pro tem. 1983 (also 1981, eff. 9/26/82); Maj. Ldr. 1981 (resigned 5/26/82) (also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1975. Member: Legis. Leaders Fdn. Bd. of Dir. Served on NCSL's Exec. Bd. (1979) and Midwest CSG's Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Org. (also 1975-81); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; Jud. and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. (chp. 1979, mbr. 1973-79). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (1975-79); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., also mbr. 1975-79); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (also 1975-79); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979).

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983.

# WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS
## 1991-1992

## MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE

**U.S. Senator**
**KASTEN**

### Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; married. B.A. in English, U. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in Finance, Columbia U. Graduate of School of Business 1966. Former v. p. and director of shoe manufacturing company. Served in Air National Guard. Member: Wis. Society to Prevent Blindness (past dir.); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past dir.); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past dir.); St. Luke's Hospital Assn.; Wisconsin Assn. for the Deaf (hon. mem.). Recipient: *Jaycee of the Year Award*, 1972; Wisconsin Wildlife Federation *1972 Wisconsin Conservation Legislator of the Year* and *1985 Conservationist of the Year*; National Journal *"Best Legislator" of Senate GOP Class of 1980*, 1986; National Recreation and Parks Association (Great Lakes Region) *1989 Legislator of the Year*; National Taxpayer Union *Watchdog of the Treasury Award* 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990; Natl. Fed. of Independent Business *Guardian of Small Business Award* 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990; and Friends of the Earth *1990 Friend of the Earth Award*. In 1982 first Republican freshman senator appointed by President as voting delegate to the U.N. General Assembly.

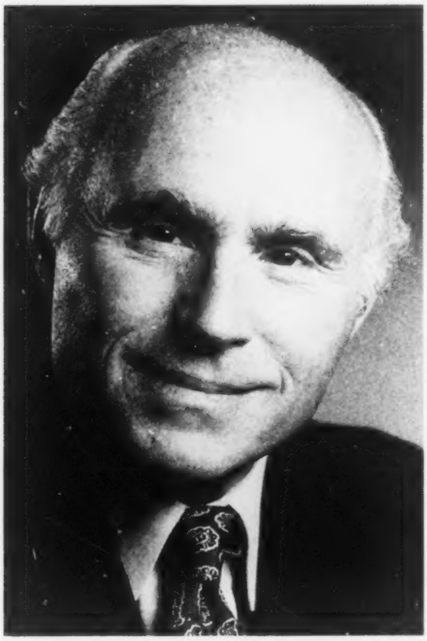
State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate since 1980. Elected Senate Republican Conference Secretary (1990). Mbr. Senatorial Working Group on Disability Policy. Committee assignments: **102nd Congress** — Appropriations (since 98th Cong.) and its coms. on Foreign Operations (ranking member); Defense; Transportation and Related Agencies; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary; Budget (since 98th Cong.); Commerce, Science and Transportation (since 98th Cong.) and its Subcoms. on Surface Transportation (ranking mem.); Aviation; Consumers, and Science, Technology and Space; Small Business (since 98th Cong.) and its Subcoms. on Rural Economy and Family Farming, and Government Contracts and Paperwork Reduction.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 224-5323, TDD (202) 224-1280; District offices: Appleton (414) 738-7660; Madison (608) 264-5366; Milwaukee (414) 297-4160, TDD (414) 297-4186; Wausau (715) 842-3307.

Voting address: 9765 N. Port Washington Rd., Mequon 53092.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 110 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-4902; District offices: 103 W. College Ave., Suite 720, Appleton 54911; 6515 Watts Rd., Suite 203, Madison 53719-1361; 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Rm. 404, Milwaukee 53202; Federal Building, Rm. 107, 317 First St., Wausau 54401.



**U.S. Senator**
**KOHL**

## Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)

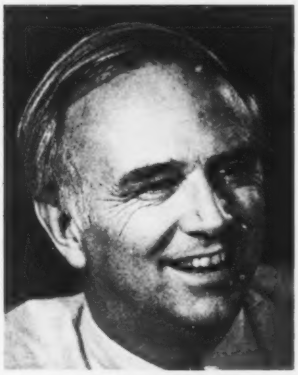
Born Milwaukee, February 7, 1935; single. Graduate of Milwaukee Sherman Elementary School; Milwaukee Washington H.S.; B.A. in Business Administration, UW-Madison 1956; M.B.A. Harvard U. 1958; honorary L.L.D. Cardinal Stritch College 1986. Businessman; president of an investment company; owner of a professional basketball team; part owner of a professional baseball team. Former president of a business corporation. Served in Army Reserve 1958-1964. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin (state chairperson, 1975-1977). Recipient: Pen and Mike Club *Wisconsin Sports Personality of the Year*, 1985; Wisconsin Broadcasters Assn. *Joe Killeen Memorial Sportsman of the Year*, 1985; Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau *Lamplighter Award*, 1986; Wisconsin Parkinson Assn. *Humanitarian of the Year*, 1986; Kiwanis Milwaukee Award, 1987.

Elected to U.S. Senate 1988. Committee assignments: **102nd Congress** — Governmental Affairs (also 101st Congress) and its Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation (chairperson); Judiciary (also 101st Congress) and its Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice (chairperson); Special Committee on Aging (also 101st Congress).

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 224-5653, TDD (202) 224-4464; District offices: Eau Claire (715) 832-8424; Kenosha (414) 657-7719; Madison (608) 264-5338; Milwaukee (414) 297-4451.

Voting address: 929 North Astor, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 330 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-4903; District offices: 3409 Golf Road, Eau Claire 54701; Kenosha Municipal Building, 625 - 52nd Street, Kenosha 53140; 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 312, Madison 53703; 205 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.



**U.S. Representative**
**ASPIN**

**U.S. Representative**
**KLUG**

## MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District**
Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Graduate of Shorewood H.S.; B.A. (summa cum laude) Yale U. 1960; M.A. (in economics, politics and philosophy) Oxford U. (Magdalen College) 1962; Ph.D. in economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Former economist and professor of economics, Marquette University. Served in Army 1966-1968. Served as staff assistant to Chairman Walter Heller of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors 1963; economic advisor to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara 1966. Member: American Legion; Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **102nd Congress** — Armed Services (chairperson since 99th Cong., member since 93rd Cong.). **100th Congress** — House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-3031; District offices: Janesville (608) 752-9074; Racine (414) 632-4446.

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2336 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4901; District offices: 20 South Main, Janesville 53545; 1661 Douglas Avenue, Racine 53404.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

**Scott L. Klug (Rep.), 2nd Congressional District**
Born Milwaukee, January 16, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate of Milwaukee Marquette University H.S. 1971; B.A. in History, Lawrence U. 1975; M.S. in Journalism, Northwestern U. Medill School of Journalism 1976; M.B.A., UW-Madison 1990. Former vice-president of business development for an investment firm; investigative television reporter.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in 1990. Committee assignments: **102nd Congress** — Education and Labor; Government Operations; Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-2906; District office: (608) 257-9200.

Voting address: 737 Seneca Pl., Madison 53711.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1224 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4902; District office: 16 N. Carroll St., Suite 600, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Adams (part), Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Grant (part), Green (part), Iowa, Juneau (part), Lafayette, Richland (part) and Sauk Counties.

**U.S. Representative**
**GUNDERSON**

**U.S. Representative**
**KLECZKA**

### Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate of Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1969; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1973; Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Mbr.: Lions Club; Environmental and Energy Study Conference; Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda Congressional Advisory Committee; Gallaudet University Board of Trustees.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1974-1978.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1980. Appointed House Republican Deputy Whip (102nd and 101st Cong.); Republican Policy Committee (executive com.). Congressional mbrs.: Northeast-Midwest Coalition (steering com.); National Republican Congressional Com. (vice-chp.); Congressional Human Rights Caucus; Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Com. assignments: **102nd Congress** — Agriculture (since 97th Cong.) and its Subcom. on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry; Conservation, Credit and Rural Development; Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture; Education and Labor (since 97th Cong.) and vice-chairperson of its Subcom. on Employment Opportunities; mbr. of its Subcoms. on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Postsecondary Education.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5506; District office: (715) 284-7431; Toll free: (800) 472-6612.

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2235 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4903; District office: 622 E. State Highway 54, Black River Falls 54615.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (part), Jackson, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), Richland (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

### Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. of Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former legislator. Wis. Air Natl. Guard medic 1963-1969. Mbr.: Dem. Party of Wis. and Mil. Co.; Milw. Soc. of Polish Natl. Alliance; Polish Amer. Cong.; LaFarge Lifelong Learning Inst.; Thomas More Foundation.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1974-1982. Asst. Majority Leader 1977-1982. Elected to Assembly 1968-1972. Vice chp. Dem. Caucus 1969, 1971.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election and reelected since 1984. Congressional memberships: Democratic Steering and Policy Comm.; Environmental and Energy Study Conf.; Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; Congressional Arts Caucus; Congressional Hispanic Caucus; Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus; Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition; Democratic Caucus; Democratic Study Grp. Committee assignments: **102nd Congress:** Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (since 98th Cong.) and its Subcommittees on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance, Housing and Community Development, and International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy, and its Task Force on the Resolution Trust Corp.; Government Operations (since 98th Cong.) and its Subcommittees on Legislation and National Security, and Government Activities and Transportation; House Administration and its Subcommittee on Personnel and Police, and its Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform.

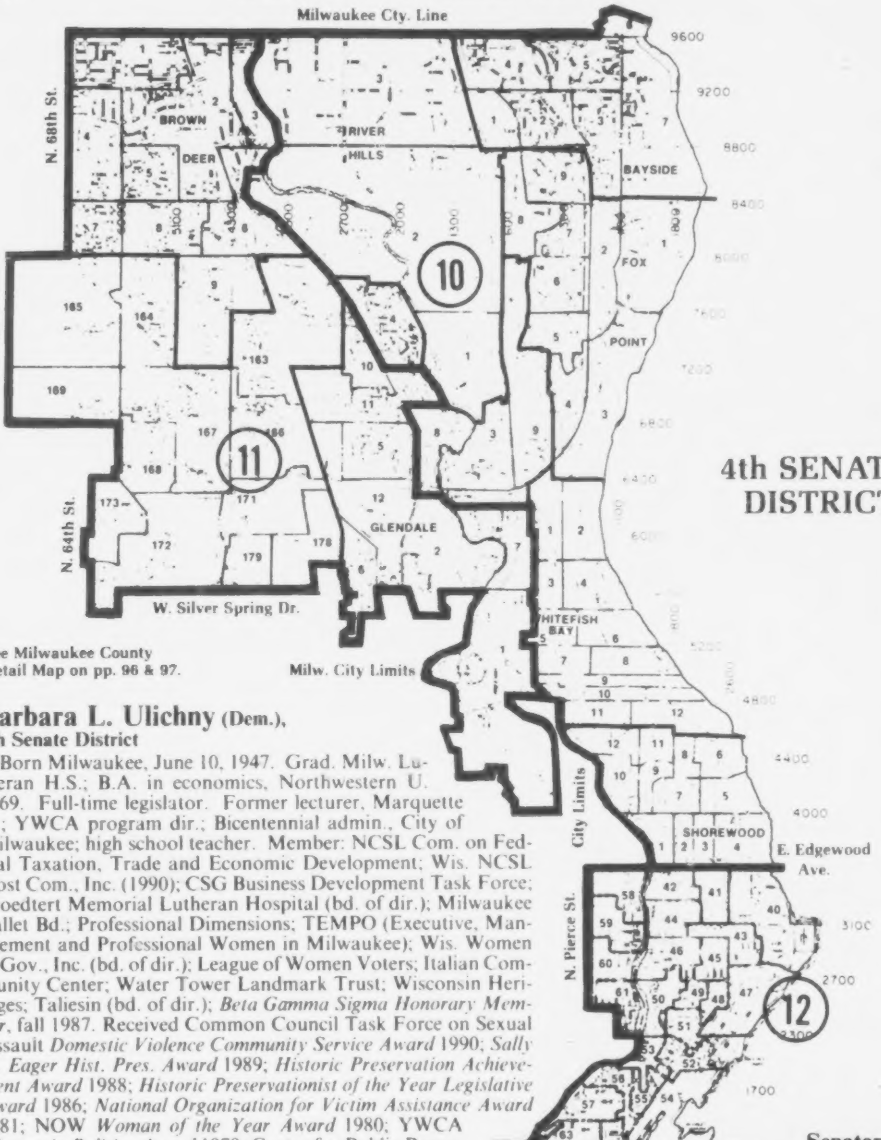
Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-4572; District offices: Milwaukee (414) 297-1140; Waukesha (414) 549-6360.

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 226 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4904; District offices: 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219; 817 Clinton Street, Waukesha 53186.

4th Congressional District: Milwaukee County (part): Villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee; and the Cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, S. Milwaukee, West Allis and that part of the City of Milwaukee lying south of the East-West Freeway. Waukesha County (part): Towns of Vernon and Waukesha; the Village of Big Bend; the Cities of Muskego and New Berlin; and that part of the City of Waukesha lying south of a line commencing where the right-of-way of the Soo Line Railroad intersects the northern city limits; thence southerly along the right-of-way of Soo Line R.R., easterly on Moreland Blvd., north on Murray Ave., east on Catherine St., north on Highland Ave., easterly on Josephine St., northerly on Cardinal Dr., east on Atlantic Dr., and northeasterly on Empire Dr. and Wolf Rd. to the northern city limits.

## 4th SENATE DISTRICT



See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

### **Barbara L. Ulichny** (Dem.),
**4th Senate District**

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics, Northwestern U. 1969. Full-time legislator. Former lecturer, Marquette U.; YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milwaukee; high school teacher. Member: NCSL Com. on Federal Taxation, Trade and Economic Development; Wis. NCSL Host Com., Inc. (1990); CSG Business Development Task Force; Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital (bd. of dir.); Milwaukee Ballet Bd.; Professional Dimensions; TEMPO (Executive, Management and Professional Women in Milwaukee); Wis. Women in Gov., Inc. (bd. of dir.); League of Women Voters; Italian Community Center; Water Tower Landmark Trust; Wisconsin Heritages; Taliesin (bd. of dir.); *Beta Gamma Sigma Honorary Member*, fall 1987. Received Common Council Task Force on Sexual Assault *Domestic Violence Community Service Award* 1990; *Sally H. Eager Hist. Pres. Award* 1989; *Historic Preservation Achievement Award* 1988; *Historic Preservationist of the Year Legislative Award* 1986; *National Organization for Victim Assistance Award* 1981; NOW *Woman of the Year Award* 1980; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; Center for Public Representation *Public Interest Award* 1977; Milwaukee Womens' Center created the *Barbara Ulichny Advocate of the Year* Award in 1990.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980 and 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (chp., also 1989); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (vice chp. since 1987); Transportation and Utilities; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (since 1985); Transportation Projects Comn.; Forward Wisconsin. **1989** — Science, Technology, Communications and Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions (vice chp.), to Review Sexual Assault Laws (chp.), on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues; Crime Victims Council (chp. since 1981). **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 3063 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: Office: Room 33 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Senator**
**ULICHNY**

**Representative DARLING**

**Representative FORTIS**

**Representative NOTESTEIN**

### Alberta Darling (Rep.), 10th Assembly District

Born Hammond, Ind., April 28, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate Richwood H.S., Peoria, Ill.; B.S. UW-Madison 1966; grad. work UW-Milwaukee 1972-74. Full-time legislator. Former teacher and marketing director. Mbr.: Junior League of Milw. (former pres.); Public Issues Consortium; Start Smart Partnership Com.; TEMPO; Citizens for a Better Environment; Public Policy Forum Shared Service Delivery Com. Former mbr.: Wis. Strategic Plan. Coun. for Econ. Development; Wis. Block Grant Com. for Health and Human Services; United Way; Future Milwaukee; Children's Service Soc. of Wis.; Planned Parenthood of Wis.; American Red Cross of Wis. Recipient: *Future Milwaukee Community Leadership Award* 1988; Nat'l Assn. of Community Leadership Organizations *Leadership Award* 1987; *Gwen Jackson Leadership Award* 1987 and 1985; American Marketing Assn. *Marketer of the Year* 1985; Milwaukee Civic Alliance *Community Leadership Award* 1985.

Elected to Assembly in May 1, 1990 special election; reelected November 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Children and Human Services; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing (ranking min. mbr.); Urban Education.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 352-0390.

Voting address: 1325 West Dean Road, River Hills 53217.

Mailing address: Office: Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Louis G. Fortis (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Chicago, April 5, 1947. B.A. UW-Stevens Point 1969; M.A. and Ph.D. in economics, U. of Massachusetts. Legislator and business and economic consultant. Former executive director, Wis. Community Development Finance Authority; president, Wis. Community Capital; adjunct professor of economic development, UW-Milwaukee; economics professor Smith College, high school teacher and VISTA Volunteer. Member: Friends of Havenwood; Sierra Club; Friends of the North Shore Library; ESHAC Inc. (founding mbr.). Recipient: Wis. Environmental Decade's *Clean 16 Award* 1988, 1990. Appointed to NCSL's Commerce and Economic Development Com.

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp., also 1989); Financial Institutions and Insurance (vice chp., chp. 1989, mbr. 1987); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Public Health and Regulation. **1989** — Special Com. on Health Care Financing (chp.). **1987** — Legislative Council Com. on Health Care Services and chp. of its Subcom. on a Wis. Health Insurance System.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 351-6842.

Voting address: 2123 West Kendall Avenue, Glendale 53209.

Mailing address: Office: Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Barbara Notestein (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

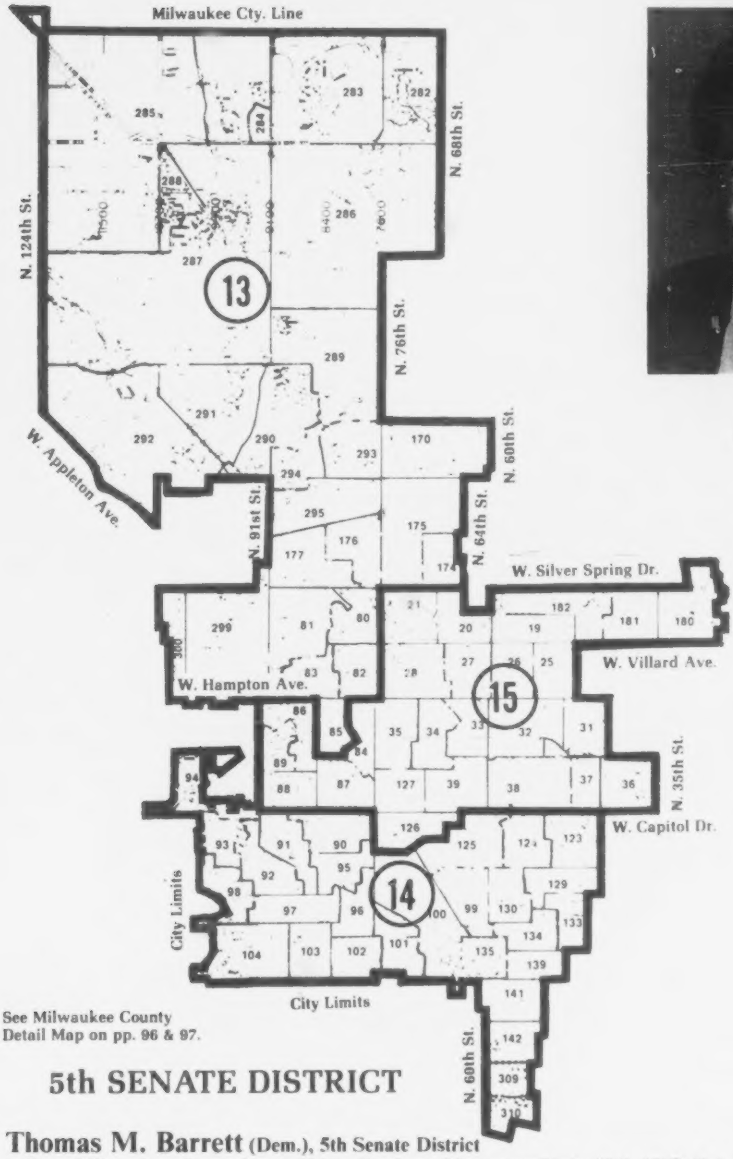
Born Madison, April 14, 1949. Graduate Whitefish Bay H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1971; M.S.W. U. of Michigan 1975. Full-time legislator. Former director of the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, social worker for Project Involve for Elderly; VISTA volunteer. Member: Women's Political Caucus of Milwaukee (former pres.); Water Tower Landmark Trust; Skylight Theater Adv. Bd.; ESHAC; Jobs with Peace; Lower Eastside Neighbors; Italian Community Center; Third Ward Assn. Recipient: *Milw. Coun. of Jewish Women Award* 1991; *Gaylord Nelson Human Service Award* 1990; Environmental Decade's *Clean 16* 1986, 1988, 1990; NOW *Feminist of the Year* 1989.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Assistant Majority Leader 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Assembly Organization; Public Health and Regulation; Rules; Urban Education (chp. 1989); Ways and Means (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Transportation Projects Comn.; Women's Coun. (vice chp., mbr. since 1983). **1989** — Children and Human Services (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (also 1987); Natural Resources (also 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0650; District: (414) 963-2188.

Voting address: 3459 North Bremen Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: Office: Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

## 5th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
BARRETT

### Thomas M. Barrett (Dem.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, December 8, 1953. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1972; B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. with honors UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former law clerk for federal district court Judge Robert Warren and assistant bank examiner for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Member: Sojourner Truth House Home for Battered Women (bd. of dir.), Shalom High School and Transcenter Home for Youth (bd. of dir.); Council of State Governments Committee on Transportation; Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Former member: Commission on Uniform Laws, 1987-89. Recipient: Environmental Decade *Clean Sixteen Environment Award* 1985-1990.

Elected to Assembly in April 1984 special election~~; reelected 1984-1988~~; elected to Senate in December 1989 special election; reelected 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., also 1989); Jt. Com. on Adm. Rules (also 1989); Transportation and Utilities (chp.); Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services (also 1989); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (also 1989). **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Trial Court System Funding (chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Health (chp., mbr. 1987, vice chp. 1985); Elections and Constitutional Law; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Judiciary; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Comn. on Uniform State Laws (also 1987).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 444-3535.

Voting address: 2711 North Avondale Boulevard, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: Office: Room 34 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative SEERY**

**Representative CULLEN**

**Representative KRUG**

### Thomas Seery (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 19, 1945; single. Graduate Quigley Seminary H.S.; B.D. St. Francis Seminary 1971. Legislator. Former field director Citizens Utility Board; senior citizen advocate, Family Service Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining (chp.); Urban Infrastructure (vice chp.); Housing; Natural Resources (mbr. since 1987); Transportation (mbr. since 1985). **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (chp., also 1987); Judiciary; Labor; Spec. Com. on Bonding for Clean Water; Legis. Coun. Com. on Surface Water Resources. **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing and Securities. **1985** — Energy (chp.); Economic Development (also 1983); Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Jt. Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-7990; District: (414) 461-9347.

Voting address: 6300 North 101st Street, Milwaukee 53225.

Mailing address: Office: Room 315, 100 N. Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### David A. Cullen (Dem.), 14th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 1, 1960; married; one child. Graduate John Marshall H.S.; B.S. in secondary ed. UW-Madison 1981; J.D. Marquette U. 1984. Attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Sherman Park Community Assn.; UW-Milwaukee School of Education Adv. Com.; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Milwaukee School Board member 1983-90 (pres. 1987-90).

Elected to Assembly in May 1, 1990 special election; reelected November 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Urban Education (vice chp., mbr. 1989); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1989); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance (vice chp.); Commission on Uniform State Laws. **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Trial Court System Funding.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9836; District: (414) 774-4115.

Voting address: 2845 North 68th Street, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: Office: Room 301, 100 N. Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Shirley Krug (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 29, 1958; single. Graduate John Marshall H.S. 1975; B.S. in economics, psychology, and anthropology UW-Milwaukee 1981; M.A. in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983; Ph.D. work in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983-84. Full-time legislator. Former adjunct professor of economics, UW-Parkside; economics lecturer, Lakeland College; teaching assistant, UW-Milwaukee; staff dir., state Senate office; personnel staffing specialist, U.S. Civil Service Comn. Member: German-American National Congress (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Lincoln Creek Steering Com. (chp.); Sherman Park Community Assn.; Northwest Side Community Alliance; National Women's Political Caucus; Sierra Club; Friends of Havenwoods (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Democratic Party of Wis. (past Platform com. chp. and 15th-31st unit chp.); McGovern Park Community Org.; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; Wis. Women's Network; Jobs with Peace (past vice pres.). Former member: UW-Milwaukee Student Assn. (exec. secy.). Milwaukee Metro. Sewerage District Commissioner and chp. of its Policy and Audit Com. 1988-present.

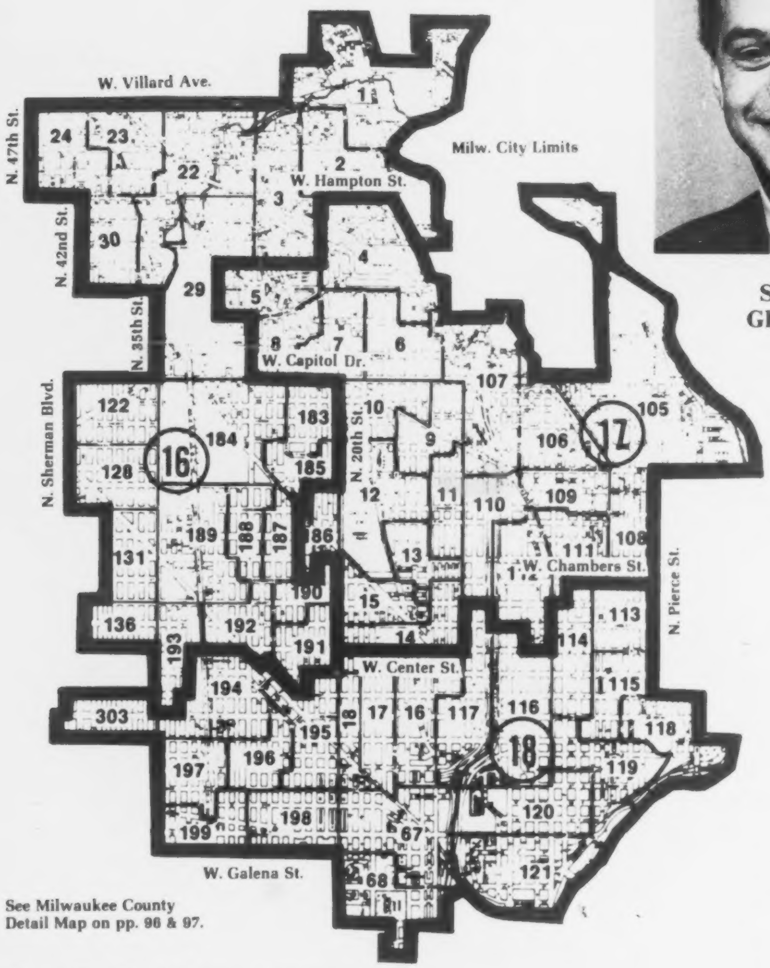
Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Joint Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Energy and Commerce; Health; Securities and Corporate Policy; Ways and Means (also 1989). **1989** — Family Law and Corrections (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Elections; Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Economic Development (vice chp.); Energy; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 461-2223.

Voting address: 6105 West Hope Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: Office: Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 6th SENATE DISTRICT


W. Villard Ave.
N. 47th St.
N. 42nd St.
N. 35th St.
N. Sherman Blvd.
Milw. City Limits
W. Hampton St.
W. Capitol Dr.
N. 20th St.
W. Chambers St.
N. Pierce St.
W. Center St.
W. Galena St.
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See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

**Senator GEORGE**

**Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District**

Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; 2 sons. Graduate Marquette University H.S. 1972; B.B.A. in Accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. U. of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Former tax attorney in CPA firm. Member: Wisconsin State Bar; NAACP; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Special Olympics; NCSL's Fiscal Affairs and Oversight Com.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp. since Dec. 1984); Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. since 1985, co-chp. 1983); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (since 1985); Claims Bd. (since 1984); Educational Communications Bd. (since 1981); Commission on Uniform State Laws (since 1981); Leg. Council (since 1985); Law Revision Com. (since 1983). **1989** — Legislative Council Special Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues (co-chp.). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures (co-chp.). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Venture Capital. **1983** — Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legislative Council Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 445-9436; Home: (414) 445-9565.

Voting address: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: Office: Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 4011 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216; Home: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

**Representative**
**COGGS, G.S.**

**Representative**
**WILLIAMS**

**Representative**
**COGGS, M.**

### G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside H.S.; A.A. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member: Isaac Coggs Community Health Center Advisory Bd.; Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP; NCSL's Com. on Education and Job Training (vice chair). Former member: Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1989, 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp. since 1985); Children and Human Services (since 1987); Colleges and Universities (since 1987); Urban Education (also 1989); Urban Infrastructure; Special Com. on Reapportionment. **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Rules (mbr. since 1985); Select Com. on the Census; State Building Comn.; Legis. Council Coms. on American Indian Study, to Review Sexual Assault Laws. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development (also 1983 and chp. of its Subcom. on Franchise Law); Elections.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 442-0739.

Voting address: 3732 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: Office: Room 123, 100 N. Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Former mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Member: Natl. Rainbow Coalition (bd. of dir.); Jesse Jackson for Pres. 1984 and 1988 (Wis. chp.); Urban Day School (bd. of dir.); Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators (bd. of dir.); Wis. Black Women's Network (bd. of dir.); Black Women on the Move (consultant/advisor); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chp.); Phillips YWCA. Awards: United Community Center's *Friends of the Hispanic Community Award* 1991; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority's *Outstanding Public Service Award for Education* 1991; National Black Caucus of State Legislators *President's Award for Distinguished Service* 1990; American Legislative Exchange Council's *America's Outstanding State Legislator Award* 1990. Received presidential invitation to White House Conference on Parental Choice, January 1989.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Author of America's first alternative education choice legislation. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Consumer Affairs (chp.); Education (since 1981); Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: Office: Room 18 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Member: Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com.; Metro. Integ. Research Ctr.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. of Black Women Legis.; Girl Scout Troop 783 (leader); House of Peace (volunteer); Milw. Fair Housing Coun.; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis. (bd. of dir.); NCSL State-Fed. Assembly — Health and Human Resource Com.; Wis. Dem. Party; NAACP; Operation PUSH.

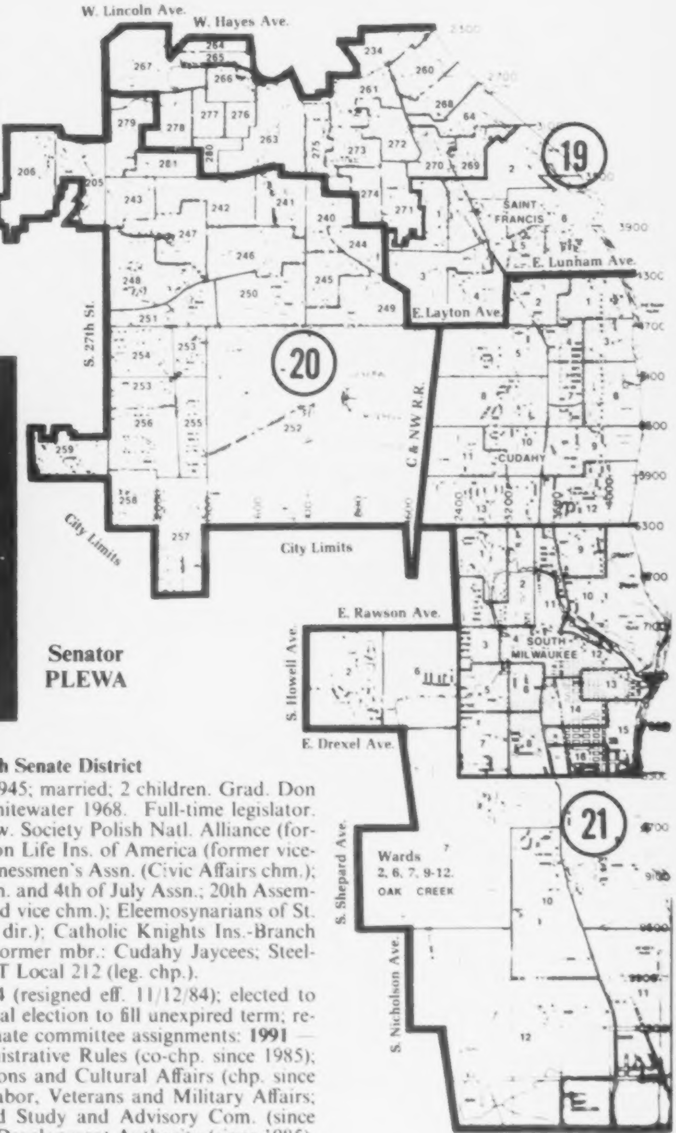
Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1987); Legislative Council (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Legis. Council Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids, on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Children and Human Services (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983, 1981); Health; Council on Child Labor; Transportation Projects Comn.; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance (chp.); Elections (also 1981); Health and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. since 1977 and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Legis. Coun. Com. on Primary Prevention (vice chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: Office: Room 331 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 7th SENATE DISTRICT



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Senator PLEWA

**John R. Plewa** (Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Grad. Don Bosco H.S. 1963; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member: Milw. Society Polish Natl. Alliance (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Federation Life Ins. of America (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (Civic Affairs chm.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 20th Assembly Dem. Unit (former chm. and vice chm.); Eleemosynarians of St. Francis Hospital (mbr. bd. of dir.); Catholic Knights Ins.-Branch 306; St. Joseph Foundation. Former mbr.: Cudahy Jaycees; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO-WFT Local 212 (leg. chp.).

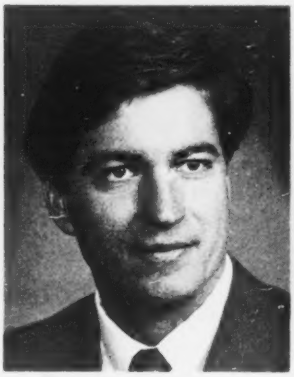
Elected to Assembly 1972-84 (resigned eff. 11/12/84); elected to Senate in November 1984 special election to fill unexpired term; reelected since 1986. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. since 1985); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (chp. since 1987); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; State Supported Programs and Study and Advisory Com. (since 1985); Housing and Economic Development Authority (since 1985). **1989** — Science, Technology, Communications and Energy (vice chp.); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987); Legis. Council Com. on Fair Housing Legislation. **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (vice chp., also 1985); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (chp. since 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Governmental Operations; State Building Comn. (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975) and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5246 South 22nd Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: Office: Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
POTTER



Representative
CARPENTER

Representative
GROBSCHMIDT

**Rosemary Potter (Dem.), 19th Assembly District**

Born Milwaukee, April 15, 1952. Graduate Bay View H.S., Milwaukee, 1970; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1974; M.A. in government, 1983. Full-time legislator. Former district dir. of Combined Health Appeal of Wisconsin; aide to Congressman Jim Moody; instructor: Milwaukee Area Technical College; Alverno College, Pontedera, Italy; Mercara, India; teaching assistant at UW-Milwaukee. Member: Bay View Historical Society; League of Women Voters; Italian Community Center; Jobs With Peace; Wisconsin Women's Network; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Appointed to NCSL Task Force on Developmental Disabilities (1990); Young Political Leader delegate to Argentina and Uruguay (1990).

Elected to Assembly in October 17, 1989 special election; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Housing (chp.); Health (vice chp. 1989); Public Health and Regulation; Ways and Means. **1989** — Select Com. on Public Health (vice chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban Education; Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Council Coms. on Solid Waste Policy, on Property Tax Exemptions; Dept. of Pub. Instruction Task Force on Youth Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 481-9252.

Voting address: 3006 South Delaware Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address: Office: Room 311, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Timothy W. Carpenter (Dem.), 20th Assembly District**

Born Milwaukee. Graduate Pulaski H.S. 1978; attended Marquette U. 1978; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1982; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1983; UW-Milwaukee seminar trips to U.S.S.R. and China. Full-time legislator. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former 4th Congressional District chp.); Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Sierra Club; Eleemosynarians of St. Francis Hospital.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986, 1988, 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Health (chp., mbr. since 1987); Elections and Constitutional Law (chp. 1989); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Financial Institutions and Insurance (mbr. 1989, 1987, vice chp. 1985); Judiciary; Labor (mbr. since 1985); Public Health and Regulation; Special Com. on Reapportionment (vice chp.); Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance. **1989** — Select Com. on the Census (co-chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Legis. Council Coms. on Prenatal Care, on Privacy and Information Technology. **1987** — Elections (vice chp., also 1985); Housing and Securities; Legis. Council Com. on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1707; District: (414) 282-2187.

Voting address: 3660 South 20th Place, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: Office: Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Richard A. Grobschmidt (Dem.), 21st Assembly District**

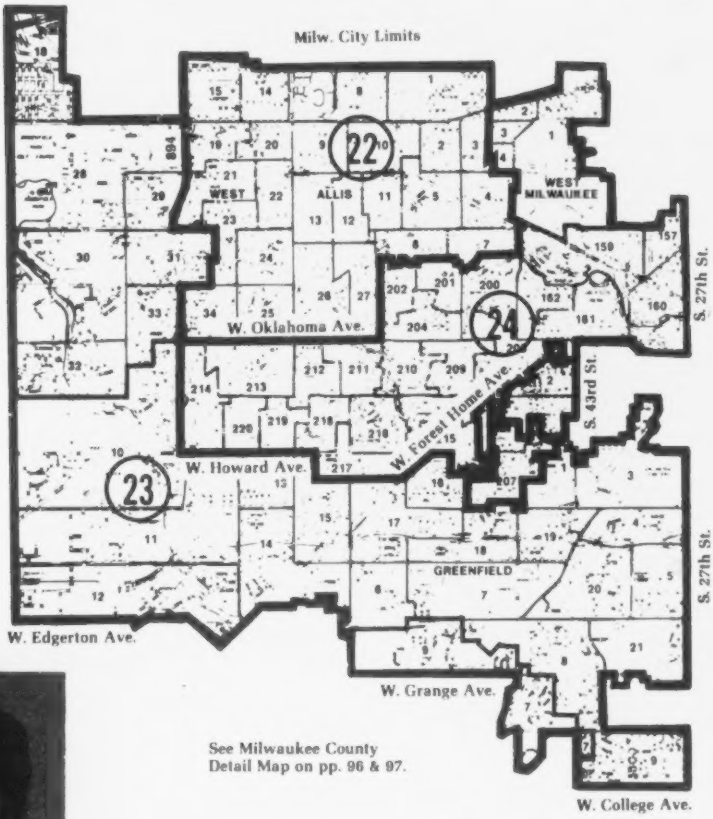
Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1948; married; one child. Graduate South Milwaukee High School 1966; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; M.S. UW-Milwaukee 1979. Full-time legislator. Former high school political science teacher. Member: Cudahy, Oak Creek and South Milwaukee Historical Societies; Southeast Suburban Democratic Unit; Wis. Nature Conservancy; CSG Legal Task Force and Com. on Inter-governmental Relations; NCSL Labor Caucus. Former member: Wisconsin Education Association. Recipient: MADD *Public Service Award* 1991; DPI's *Friend of Education Award* 1989; Wis. School Administrator's *Special Services Award* 1989.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1989); Aging (vice chp. since 1985); Education (vice chp. since 1987, mbr. 1985); State Affairs (vice chp. also 1985, mbr. 1989, 1987); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. since 1985); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1989); Retirement Research Com. (also 1989). **1989** — UW-VTAE Nursing Educ. Study Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions (chp.), on Trial Court System Funding; DPI Task Force on Youth Employment (chp.); Gov's. Comn. for a Quality Workforce.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 762-8460.

Voting address: 1513 Mackinac Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: Office: Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

## 8th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CZARNEZKI

**Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 8th Senate District**

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics, UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in political science, UW-Milwaukee 1977. Full-time legislator. Member: Democratic Party; UWM Alumni Assn.; Milw. Co. Federated Library Bd. (trustee). Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1980-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83); reelected since 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1989); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (also 1989); Higher Education; Education Comn. of the States (commissioner since 1985); Legislative Council (since 1987); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (also 1989). **1989** — Education Financing, Higher Education and Tourism (vice chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on Exemptions from Property Taxation (vice chp.), on Home-Based Private Educational Programs (vice chp.). **1987** — Education (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983); Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services (chp.) and mbr. of its Subcom. on Aging Schools. **1985** — Jt. Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Education and Government Operations (chp.); Economic Development (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Governmental Operations (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5810; District: (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: Office: Room 12 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**BELL**

**Representative**
**HAUKE**

**Representative**
**KRUSICK**

### Jeannette Bell (Dem.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 2, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduate Rufus King H.S.; B.A.G. — Law Studies UW-Milwaukee 1988. Full-time legislator. Former nursing home activities coordinator and supervisor of a youth employment program. Member: League of Women Voters (former bd. mbr.); Dem. Party West Allis-West Milwaukee Unit; West Allis Women's Club; Local Emergency Planning Com.; Milwaukee Estuary Remedial Action Plan Citizen's Adv. Com. Former member: Community Services Block Grant Com.; Wis. Environmental Network (vice chp.); Milw. Harbor Adv. Estuary Com. to S.E. Reg. Planning Comn.; Citizen's Environmental Assessment Com. (C.E.A.C.) for Milw. Sewerage District.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Author and sponsor of the Children's Trust Fund and the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Ways and Means (chp.); Children and Human Services (also 1985); Judiciary; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (since 1985). **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1987); Legis. Council Coms. on Prenatal Care (chp.), on Exemptions from Property Taxation. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation (chp.), on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Environmental Resources (chp., mbr. 1983).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 771-7170.

Voting address: 1415 South 60th Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: Office: Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Grad. Pulaski H.S.; B.S. Marquette U. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Member: State Bar of Wis.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Leader 1989, 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp. also 1985, 1983); State Affairs. **1989** — Rules (chp., also 1987); Assembly Organization (vice chp., also 1987); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1987); Legis. Council (also 1987). **1987** — Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Labor (also 1983). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 10/25/83, also 1981); Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund (chp.), on Courts, on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice chp., also mbr. 1977-79); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legislative Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979, 1977), on Contractual Services, on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-5158; District: (414) 476-6449.

Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: Office: Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 24th Assembly District

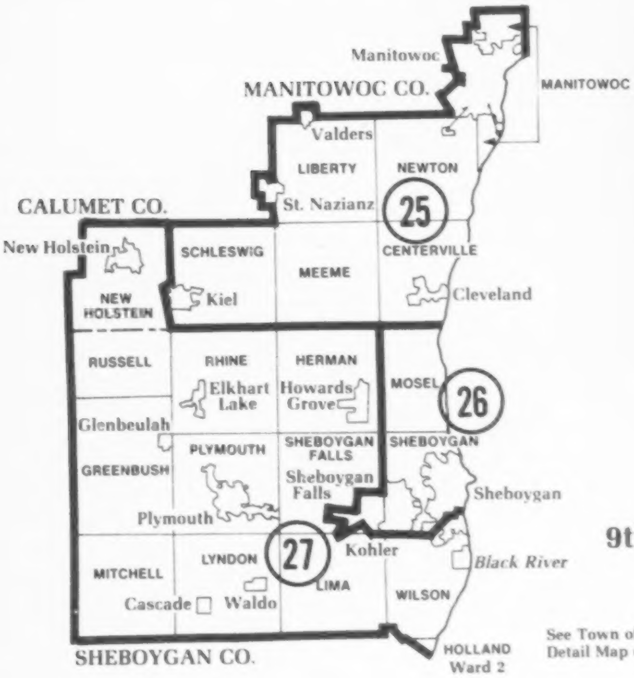
Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors, certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration, UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative aide, admin. asst. Higher Educ. Aids Bd., staff mbr. Gov.'s Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled, teaching asst. UW-Milw., legal asst. Milw. law office. Author of 1985 Youth Suicide Prevention Act, 1987 Wis. Nursing Home Reform Act, 1988 Truancy Reform Act; 1989 Elder Abuse Fund; 1989 Lyme Disease Fund; 1990 Stolen Goods Recovery Act. Recipient: Wis. Environmental Decade's *Clean 16 Award* 1986-1990; *Friends of Home Care Award* 1989; *Milw. Public Schools Certificate of Appreciation for Volunteer Services* 1989; *Outstanding Young Woman of America Award* 1988; *Milw. Police Dept. Crime Prevention Award* 1988; *Allied Coun. for Senior Citizens of Wis. Award* 1987. Mbr. Jackson Park Assn.; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival volunteer.

Elected to Assembly in June 28, 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging (chp., also 1989); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1989, vice chp. 1983-87), Education (mbr. since 1983). **1989** — Governor's Comm. on Law Enforcement (also 1987).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017.

Voting address: 6832 West Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: Office: Room 26 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.


Manitowoc
MANITOWOC CO.
MANITOWOC
Valders
LIBERTY
NEWTON
CALUMET CO.
St. Nazianz
25
New Holstein
SCHLESWIG
MEEME
CENTERVILLE
NEW HOLSTEIN
Kiel
Cleveland
RUSSELL
RHINE
HERMAN
Elkhart Lake
Howards Grove
MOSEL
26
Glenbeulah
PLYMOUTH
SHEBOYGAN FALLS
SHEBOYGAN
GREENBUSH
Sheboygan Falls
Sheboygan
Plymouth
27
Kohler
Black River
MITCHELL
LYNDON
LIMA
Cascade
Waldo
WILSON
HOLLAND Ward 2
SHEBOYGAN CO.

See Town of Holland Detail Map on p. 60

Senator
POTTER

## 9th SENATE DISTRICT

**Calvin Potter** (Dem.), 9th Senate District

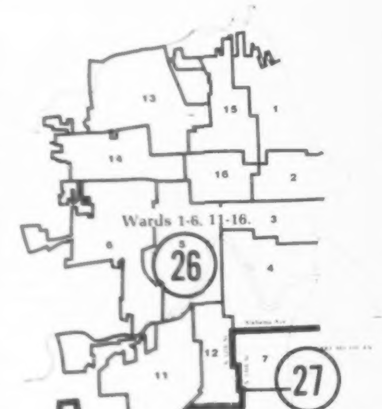
Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S.; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work UW. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member: Sheboygan Co. Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan Co. Historical Society; Outdoor Skills Center (bd. of dir.); Eagles; Izaak Walton League; Mental Health Assn. Sheboygan Co. (former bd. mbr.). Former member: Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.; State Superintendent's Adv. Council for Japanese Language and Culture; Dept. of Public Instruction Children at Risk Adv. Council; VTAE Literacy 2000 Task Force.

Elected to Assembly 1974-88; elected to Senate 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Higher Education (chp.); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; Radiation Protection Council. Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Education (chp. since 1985, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1981, 1979, 1975); Aging; Elections and Constitutional Law; Labor (also 1983-87, 1975-79); Urban Education. **1987** — Elections (also 1985, chp. 1979); Government Operations and Aging; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes (chp.). **1985** — Government Operations; Education Commission of the States (also 1981-83). **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Education. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.); Reapportionment. **1979** — Small Business (also 1977); Legis. Council Education Com. (also 1975-77). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Library Laws (chp.) and on Eminent Domain.

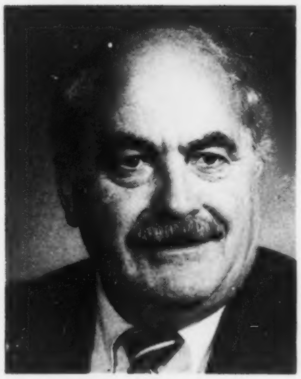
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

Mailing address: Office: Room 331 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.


13
15
1
14
16
2
Wards 1-6, 11-16.
3
6
5
26
4
12
7
11
27
10
8
Wards 7-10.
9

Detail Map: Sheboygan



**Representative**
**HOLSCHBACH**

**Representative**
**BAUMGART**

**Representative**
**TURBA**

## Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln H.S.; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Full-time legislator. Former bricklayer and mason. Member: Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen International Union of America (local past president); NCSL's Com. on Government Operations and Regulation. Former member: National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Labor. Manitowoc Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1968-1980; Manitowoc Co. Community Bd. (past chp.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Labor (chp., also 1989, vice chp. 1981-87); Aging (also 1989); State Affairs (also 1987, 1985); Transportation (also 1989); Unemployment Compensation Adv. Council (also 1989); Worker's Compensation Adv. Council (also 1989). **1989** — Excise and Fees (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Government Operations and Aging (chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Council Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues. **1985** — Government Operations (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Council on Child Labor (also 1983, 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Highways (also 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 684-6458.

Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address: Office: Room 25 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## James R. Baumgart (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Town of Gibson, Manitowoc County, December 22, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S.; attended Sheboygan Vocational School and UW-Sheboygan Center; B.S. in sociology and B.S. in wildlife management UW-Stevens Point 1973. Outdoor columnist. Former job service specialist, juvenile restitution counselor, fish biologist, conservation aide, state Senate administrative assistant and factory worker. Served in Army 1962-63. Member: Sheboygan Co. Conservation Assn. (bd. of dir.); Boy Scouts of America; (Merit Badge counselor); Sheboygan Co. Audubon Society (past vice pres.); Sheboygan Co. Izaak Walton League (past secretary); Sheboygan Area Great Lakes Sports Fisherman.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Natural Resources (vice chp.); Consumer Affairs; Labor; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 458-7407.

Voting address: 2211 Wedemeyer Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: Office: Room 313, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## Wilfrid J. Turba (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born Town of Russell, Sheboygan County, January 18, 1928; married; 9 children. Attended St. Anna Parochial Elem.; graduated valedictorian New Holstein H.S.; graduate UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1946. Dairy farmer. Member: Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state dir.); Sheboygan Co. 4-H Leaders Assn. (past pres.); 4-H Club (past general leader); North Central Seed Producers Assn. (secy.); National Commission on Dairy Policy; Sheboygan Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive com.); Wis. Right to Life; church lector and eucharistic minister. Former mbr.: Gov. Dreyfus' Study Com. on Evaluation of DNR (Sheboygan Co.); Congressman Steiger's Commission for Appointments to Military Academies. Town of Russell Republican Party Ward Committeeman (1970-80); Wis. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (state chairman 1981-82); Wis. Task Force on Dairy Plant Security (1989); New Holstein School Bd. (pres. 1979 to 1989).

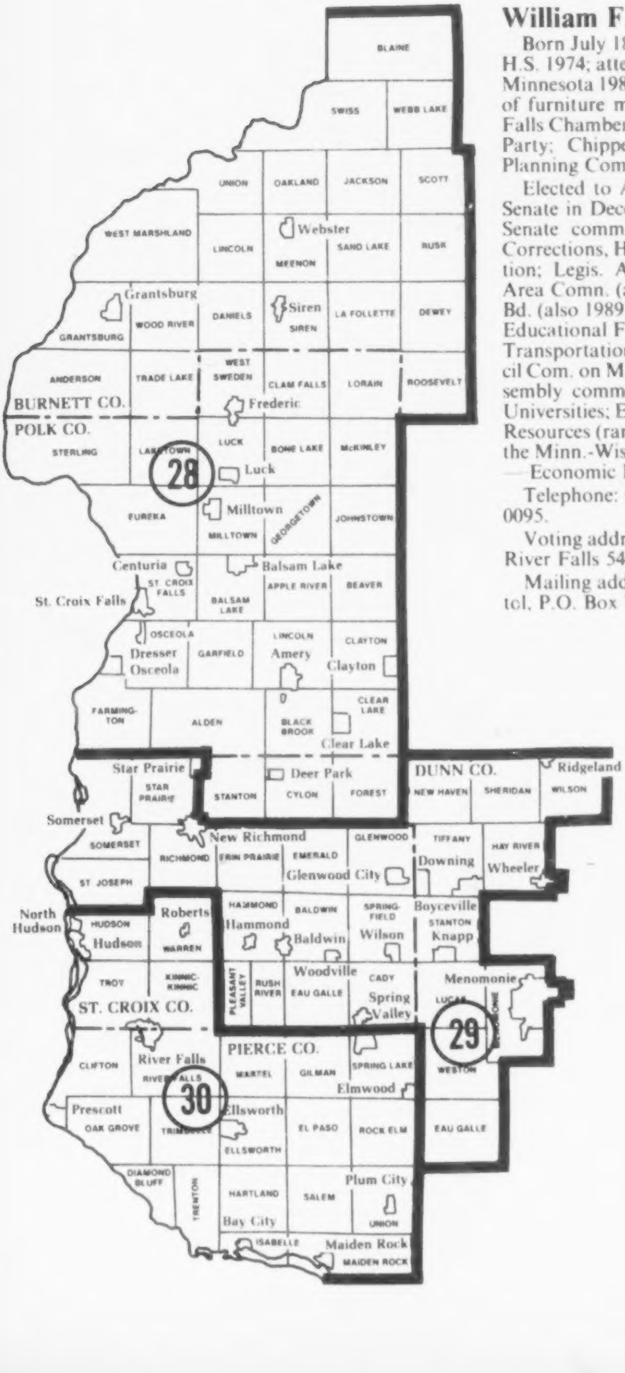
Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Consumer Affairs; Education (mbr. since 1985); State affairs (also 1989). **1989** — Agriculture (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council Com. on Nonpoint Source Pollution. **1987** — Elections; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services (secy.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 894-2855.

Voting address: (Town of Russell) N9617 Turba Court, Elkhart Lake 53020.

Mailing address: Office: Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## 10th SENATE DISTRICT


BLAINE
SWISS
WEBB LAKE
UNION
OAKLAND
JACKSON
SCOTT
WEST MARSHLAND
LINCOLN
Webster
MEENON
SAND LAKE
RUSK
Grantsburg
GRANTSBURG
WOOD RIVER
DANIELS
Siren
SIREN
LA FOLLETTE
DEWEY
ANDERSON
TRADE LAKE
WEST SWEDEN
CLAM FALLS
LORAIN
ROOSEVELT
BURNETT CO.
Frederic
POLK CO.
STERLING
LAKETOWN
LUCK
BONE LAKE
McKINLEY
28
Luck
EUREKA
Milltown
MILLTOWN
GEORGETOWN
JOHNSTOWN
Centuria
Balsam Lake
ST. CROIX FALLS
St. Croix Falls
BALSAM LAKE
APPLE RIVER
BEAVER
OSCEOLA
Dresser
Osceola
GARFIELD
LINCOLN
Amery
CLAYTON
Clayton
FARMINGTON
ALDEN
BLACK BROOK
CLEAR LAKE
Clear Lake
Star Prairie
STAR PRAIRIE
STANTON
Deer Park
CYLON
FOREST
DUNN CO.
NEW HAVEN
SHERIDAN
Ridgeland
WILSON
Somerset
SOMERSET
New Richmond
RICHMOND
ERIN PRAIRIE
EMERALD
GLENWOOD
TIFFANY
HAY RIVER
Downing
Wheeler
ST JOSEPH
Glenwood City
North Hudson
HUDSON
Hudson
Roberts
WARREN
HAMMOND
Hammond
BALDWIN
Baldwin
SPRINGFIELD
Wilson
Boyceville
STANTON
Knapp
TROY
KINNICKINNIC
PLEASANT VALLEY
RUSH RIVER
Woodville
EAU GALLE
CADY
Spring Valley
Menomonie
LUCAS
RED CEDAR
ST. CROIX CO.
29
PIERCE CO.
CLIFTON
River Falls
RIVER FALLS
MARTELL
GILMAN
SPRING LAKE
WESTON
Elmwood
30
Prescott
OAK GROVE
TRIMBELLE
Ellsworth
ELLSWORTH
EL PASO
ROCK ELM
EAU GALLE
DIAMOND BLUFF
TRENTON
HARTLAND
SALEM
Plum City
UNION
Bay City
ISABELLE
Maiden Rock
MAIDEN ROCK

**William F. Berndt** (Rep.), 10th Senate District

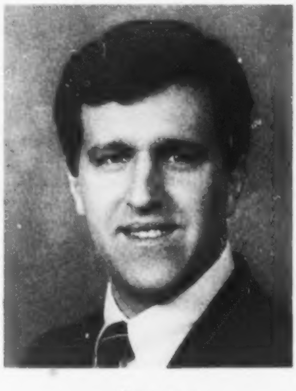
Born July 18, 1956; married; 1 son. Grad. River Falls H.S. 1974; attended UW-River Falls 1974-76; B.A. U. of Minnesota 1982. Full-time legislator and owner/operator of furniture manufacturing company. Member: River Falls Chamber of Commerce; Pierce County Republican Party; Chippewa Valley Technical College Strategic Planning Com.; Nature Conservancy.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986; elected to Senate in December 12, 1989 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Higher Education; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1989); Rural Economic Development Bd. (also 1989); Transportation Projects Comn. **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Legis. Council Com. on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Education; Housing and Securities; Natural Resources (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development; Rural Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7745; District: (715) 425-0095.

Voting address: (Town of Clifton) Route 3, Box 302B, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address: Office: Room 314 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Senator BERNDT**

**Representative**
**STOWER**

**Representative**
**BALDUS**

**Representative**
**HARSDORF**

### Harvey Stower (Dem.), 28th Assembly District

Born Frederic, September 17, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate Amery H.S.; B.S. UW-River Falls 1967; attended St. Andrews U., Scotland 1975; M. Div. Wesley Theology Seminary, Washington, D.C. 1977. Legislator and clergyman. Former teacher and executive assistant, Wis. Dept. of Veterans Affairs. Member: Wisconsin Conference of the United Methodist Church (elder); ~~Democratic~~ Party of Wisconsin; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Amery Community Club; Polk Co., Burnett Co. and Grantsburg Historical Societies; Audubon Society; Friends of the Native Landscape.

Elected to the Assembly 1982, 1988 and 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Tourism and Recreation (chp.); Government Operations and Corrections (vice chp.); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Public Health and Regulation; Rural Affairs; Council on Tourism. **1989** — Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Tourism, Art, Entertainment and Athletics); Agriculture (also 1983); Family Law and Corrections; Rural Development and Forestry; Legis. Council Com. on Homelessness (chp.). **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp., co-chp. of its Subcom. on Wisconsin Conservation Corps, chp. of its Subcom. on Rural Economic Development and mbr. of its Subcom. on the Family Farm); Family and Economic Assistance (vice chp.); Revenue; Tourism and Recreation; Rural Caucus (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 268-6740.

Voting address: 515 South Keller, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: Office: Room 102 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Alvin Baldus (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born Iowa, April 26, 1926; married; 5 children. Attended Elkton H.S. (Minnesota); A.A. Austin Jr. College 1948. Public relations consultant. Former farmer, manufacturer's representative, stock broker, insurance broker and governmental affairs director of a private company. Served in Merchant Marine, World War II; veteran of Korean Conflict, served in Army 1951-53. Member: Former Members of Congress; VFW; D.A.V.; Chamber of Commerce. Former member: Toastmasters International (pres. and area governor); Lions; Rotary.

Elected to the Assembly 1966-72; elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974-78; elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Securities and Corporate Policy (chp.); Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Rural Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs; Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance; Legis. Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1989). **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Children and Human Services; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Rural Development and Forestry; State Affairs; Select Com. on Health Care Financing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7683; District: (715) 235-0041.

Voting address: 631 Grandview Court, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address: Office: Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Sheila E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1956; married. Graduate River Falls H.S.; B.S. in animal science U. of Minnesota 1978; Wis. Rural Leadership Program, grad. of 1st class (1986). Dairy farmer and legislator. Former loan officer. Member: Pierce Co. Republican Party; Pierce Co. Dairy Promotion Com. (past chm.); Pierce-Pepin Co. Holstein Assn. (former dir.); Pierce Co. Farm Bureau (former dir. and treas). Former member: Wis. State ASCS Committee; Adv. Council on Small Business, Agriculture, Labor for Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Served on Town of River Falls land use planning committee.

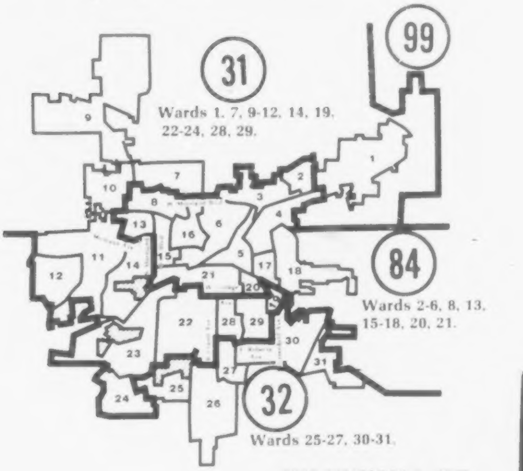
Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr.); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Natural Resources (also 1989); State Affairs (also 1989); Educational Communications Bd. (also 1989); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission (also 1989). **1989** — Agriculture and its Subcom. on Aquaculture; Special Com. on Bonding for Clean Water; Legis. Council Com. to Review Sexual Assault Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 425-6430.

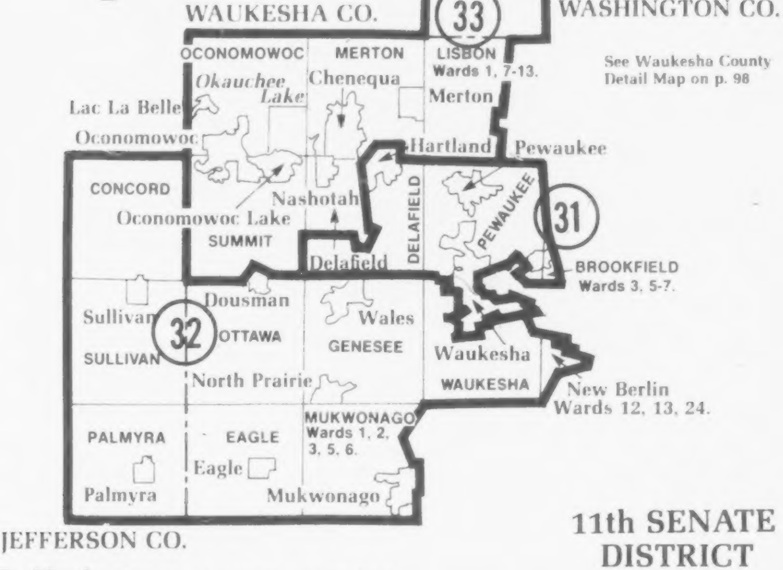
Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Route 4, Box 219, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address: Office: Room 409, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## Detail Map: Waukesha


99
31
Wards 1, 7, 9-12, 14, 19, 22-24, 28, 29.
84
Wards 2-6, 8, 13, 15-18, 20, 21.
32
Wards 25-27, 30-31.

Senator
HUELSMAN


RICHFIELD
33
WAUKESHA CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98
OCONOMOWOC
MERTON
LISBON
Wards 1, 7-13.
Okauchee Lake
Chenequa
Merton
Lac La Belle
Oconomowoc
Hartland
Pewaukee
CONCORD
Nashotah
Oconomowoc Lake
SUMMIT
DELAFIELD
PEWAUKEE
31
Delafield
BROOKFIELD
Wards 3, 5-7.
Dousman
Wales
Sullivan
32
OTTAWA
GENESEE
SULLIVAN
Waukesha
North Prairie
WAUKESHA
New Berlin
Wards 12, 13, 24.
MUKWONAGO
Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
PALMYRA
EAGLE
Eagle
Palmyra
Mukwonago
JEFFERSON CO.

## 11th SENATE DISTRICT

**Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 11th Senate District**

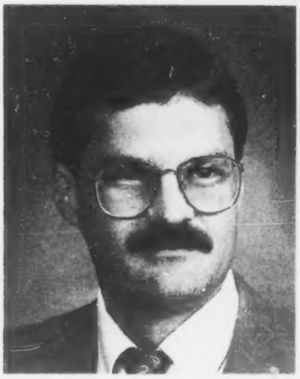
Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Former teacher. Member: Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad. Club (past pres.); Mental Health Assn. in Waukesha Co. (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Co. Republican Party. Former member: Waukesha Area United Way Board; Waukesha Training Center Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

Elected to Assembly 1982-1988; elected to Senate 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Mining; Law Revision Com.; Commission on Uniform State Laws; Legis. Coun. Com. on Trial Court System Funding. Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (ranking minority mbr. since 1985, mbr. 1983); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Judiciary (mbr. since 1985); Council on Domestic Abuse (co-chp., mbr. since 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (since 1983), on Marital Property Implementation (since 1983), on Trial Court System Funding. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Aids. **1985** — Economic Development; Coun. on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Liability Law and Insurance. **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education; Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 521-5010.

Voting address: Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: Office: Room 417 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 600 Larry Court, Waukesha 53186.



**Representative**
**VRAKAS**

**Representative**
**WIMMER**

**Representative**
**FOTI**

### Daniel P. Vrakas (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Waukesha, October 31, 1955; married; 3 children. Graduate Waukesha H.S.; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1979; attended U. of Arizona 1982-83. Restaurateur. Member: American Cancer Society-Waukesha South Unit (bd. of dir., former pres.); Waukesha Co. Mediation Center (bd. of adv.); Waukesha Memorial Hospital Foundation (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Area Chamber of Commerce (legislative com., municipal affairs com., and downtown promotion council); Waukesha Co. Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Excise and Fees; Labor; Tourism and Recreation; Trade, Science and Technology.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3007; District: (414) 367-5201.

Voting address: 320 Zion Street, Hartland 53029.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Joseph E. Wimmer (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Watertown, July 21, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1959; LL.B. 1961 (J.D. degree). Legislator and attorney. Veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member: Waukesha County Republican Party; International Assn. of Lions Clubs (former international dir. and dist. governor); Waukesha Noon Lions Club (dir., former president); Waukesha Elks Club, B.P.O.E. No. 400; State Bar of Wisconsin; Waukesha County Bar Association; Waukesha, Wis.-Granada, Nicaragua Partners of America Program (dir., former treasurer and organizer); Let's Dance, Inc. (president, former director). Former member: Waukesha County Junior Bar Assn. (past president); March of Dimes; Waukesha County Anti-Poverty Committee. Muskego assistant city attorney 1968-73; Waukesha Co. assistant district attorney 1964-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary (mbr. since 1983); Labor; Ways and Means (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Sentencing Commission (also 1989); Legislative Council. **1989** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Legis. Council Com. on Trial Court System Funding. **1987** — Elections (also 1985). **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance and chp. of its Subcom. on General Tort Law, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 542-8519 (home), (414) 549-7770 (office).

Voting address: 1020 Downing Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: Office: Room 138 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married; twin sons and 1 daughter. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator and real estate salesman. Member: Jaycees; Waukesha County Republican Party; Lions Club; St. Jerome Holy Name Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Housing; State Affairs (mbr. since 1983); Trade, Science and Technology (ranking minority mbr.); Ways and Means (also 1989). **1989** — Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1987, 1983); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy (ranking minority mbr.); Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Council Com. on Fair Housing Legislation. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (ranking minority mbr.). **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade. **1983** — Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 567-5324.

Voting address: 842 Dante Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: Office: Room 131 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Roger M. Breske (Dem.), 12th Senate District**

Born Elderon, November 8, 1938; married; 4 children. Graduate Wittenberg H.S. Owner of bar and restaurant. Served in Army Reserve. Member: Wittenberg-Birnamwood F.F.A. Alumni; Wisconsin A.W.S.C.; Loyal Order of Moose. Former member: Fraternal Order of Eagles; Tavern League of Wisconsin (pres.); Marathon Co. Tavern League (pres.).

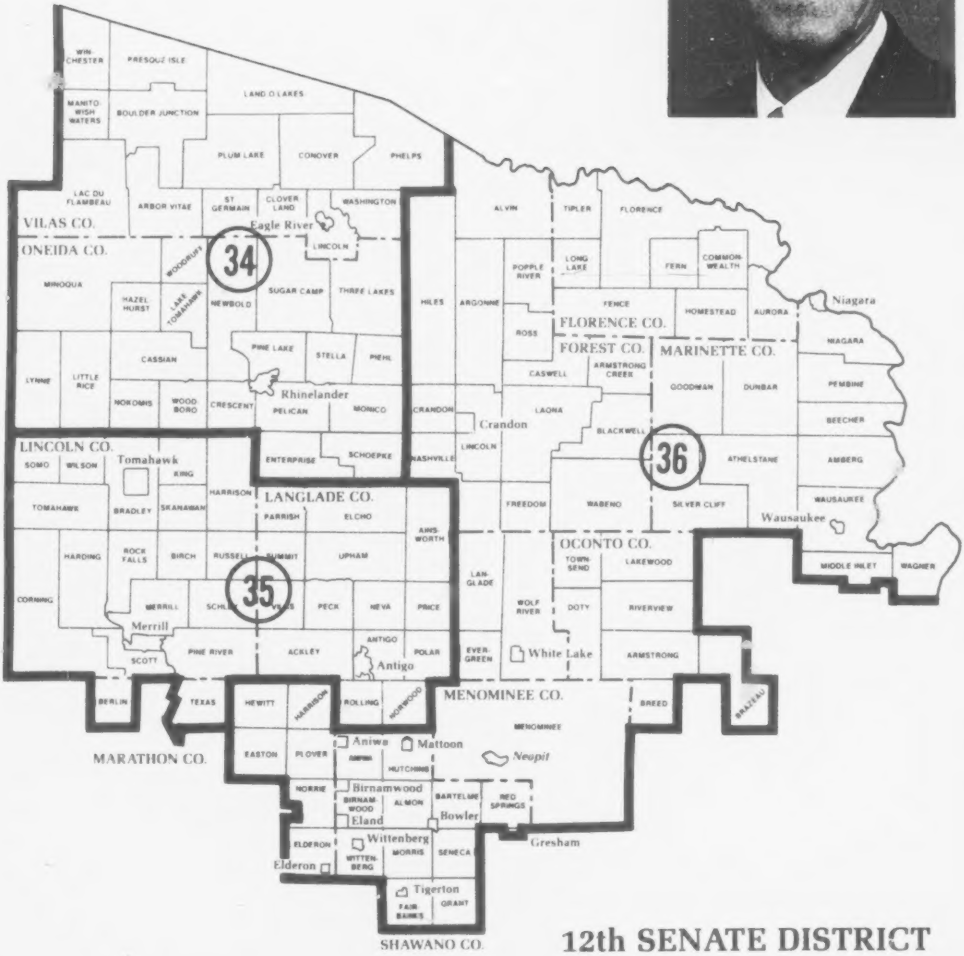
Elected to Senate in November 1990 special election to fill unexpired term (sworn in as member of Senate on November 28, 1990). Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Mining (vice chp.); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp.); Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Transportation and Utilities; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 454-6575.

Voting address: (Town of Elderon) 8800 State Highway 29, Eland 54427.

Mailing address: Office: Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Senator BRESKE**


WINCHESTER
PRESQUE ISLE
LAND O LAKES
MANITOWISH WATERS
BOULDER JUNCTION
PLUM LAKE
CONOVER
PHELPS
LAC DU FLAMBEAU
ARBOR VITAE
ST GERMAIN
CLOVER LAND
WASHINGTON
VILAS CO.
Eagle River
ONEIDA CO.
WOODRUFF
34
LINCOLN
MINOQUA
HAZELHURST
LAKE TOMAHAWK
NEWBOLD
SUGAR CAMP
THREE LAKES
PINE LAKE
STELLA
PIEHL
CASSIAN
LYNNE
LITTLE RICE
NOKOMIS
WOODBORO
CRESCENT
Rhinelander
PELICAN
MONICO
LINCOLN CO.
SOMO
WILSON
Tomahawk
KING
ENTERPRISE
SCHOEPKE
HARRISON
LANGLADE CO.
TOMAHAWK
BRADLEY
SKANAWAN
PARRISH
ELCHO
AINSWORTH
HARDING
ROCK FALLS
BIRCH
RUSSELL
SUMMIT
UPHAM
35
CORNING
MERRILL
SCHLEY
VILAS
PECK
NEVA
PRICE
Merrill
SCOTT
PINE RIVER
ACKLEY
ANTIGO
POLAR
Antigo
BERLIN
TEXAS
HEWITT
HARRISON
ROLLING
NORWOOD
MARATHON CO.
EASTON
PLOVER
Aniwa
ANIWA
Mattoon
HUTCHINS
NORRIE
Birnamwood
BIRNAMWOOD
ALMON
Eland
BARTELME
RED SPRINGS
Bowler
ELDERON
Wittenberg
MORRIS
SENECA
Elderon
WITTENBERG
Gresham
Tigerton
FAIRBANKS
GRANT
SHAWANO CO.
ALVIN
TIPLER
FLORENCE
POPPLE RIVER
LONG LAKE
FERN
COMMONWEALTH
Niagara
HILES
ARGONNE
FENCE
HOMESTEAD
AURORA
ROSS
FLORENCE CO.
FOREST CO.
MARINETTE CO.
NIAGARA
CASWELL
ARMSTRONG CREEK
GOODMAN
DUNBAR
PEMBINE
CRANDON
Crandon
LAONA
BEECHER
BLACKWELL
36
LINCOLN
NASHVILLE
ATHELSTANE
AMBERG
FREEDOM
WABENO
SILVER CLIFF
WAUSAUKEE
Wausaukee
OCONTO CO.
TOWNSEND
LAKEWOOD
MIDDLE INLET
WAGNER
LANGLADE
WOLF RIVER
DOTY
RIVERVIEW
EVERGREEN
White Lake
ARMSTRONG
MENOMINEE CO.
BREED
BRAZEAU
MENOMINEE
Neopit

**12th SENATE DISTRICT**

**Representative**
**HOLPERIN**

**Representative**
**OURADA**

**Representative**
**SCHWARTZ**

**James C. Holperin (Dem.), 34th Assembly District**

Born Eagle River, December 18, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduate Eagle River H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1973; graduate work in public administration, UW-Madison and UW-Oshkosh. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative analyst, Senate Assistant Chief Clerk, director of Vilas Co. aging programs and radio and TV news announcer. Member: White Pine Public Radio, WXPR (bd. of dir. 1981-82); Rotary Internatl.; Vilas Co. Historical Society; Northwoods Wildlife Center; Oneida and Vilas Co. Dem. Party; Gov.'s Coun. on Forest Productivity; Northern Arts Coun.; Nicolet College Women's Resource Bureau Adv. Council; Northwoods Conservation Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (since 1985). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Natural and Recreational Resources, on Child Care Regulation. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp.); Health; Highways; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Lobby Law Review, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Time-Share Property.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 479-7874.

Voting address: 103 North 3rd Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: Office: Room 7 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 1256, Eagle River 54521.

**Thomas D. Ourada (Rep.), 35th Assembly District**

Born Antigo, December 17, 1958; single. Graduate Antigo High School; B.A. in political science, Marquette University 1981; graduate work, University of Kentucky. Legislator and assistant in family-owned restaurant. Member: Loyal Order of Moose; Knights of Columbus; Langlade Co. and Lincoln Co. Rep. Parties; Lincoln Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Eastview Manor Community Adv. Com.; Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation. Member Lincoln Co. Emergency Planning Comn.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Health (mbr. since 1985); Natural Resources (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. 1987); Public Health and Regulation; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (mbr. since 1987); Rural Economic Development Board; Environmental Education Bd. **1989** — Legislative Council Coms. on American Indian Study (mbr. since 1985), on Prenatal Care. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services (secy.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Governor's Council on Forest Productivity. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7694; District: (715) 623-5213.

Voting address: 425 Dorr Street, Antigo 54409.

Mailing address: Office: Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Jerome T. Schwartz (Dem.), 36th Assembly District**

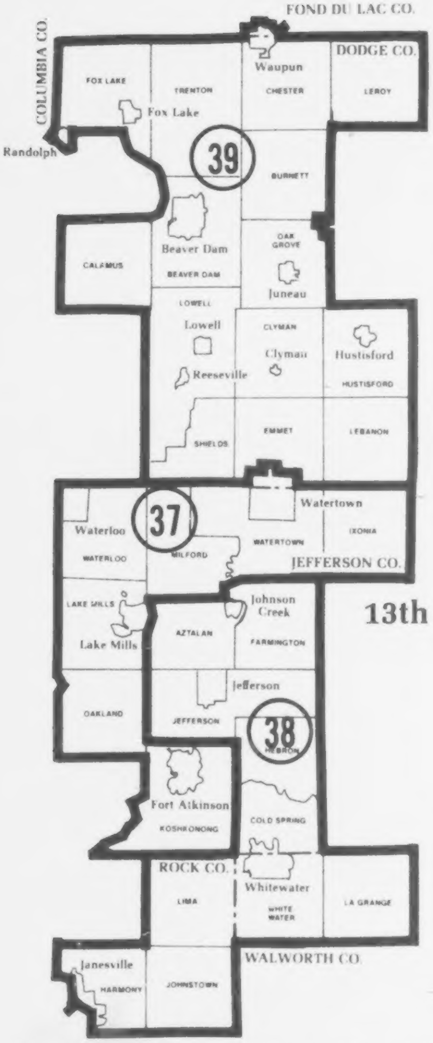
Born Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1951; married; 1 child. Graduate Goodman H.S. Full-time legislator. Former self-employed logger and insurance consultant. Member: Governor's Council on Forestry; Lake States Independent Loggers' Assn. (former pres. and vice pres.); Forest Insurance Coalition (former pres.); Goodman-Armstrong Creek Lions Club; Wis. and Minn. Timber Producers' Assn.; Goodman Consolidation Study Com.; Nicolet College Timber Program Adv. Com. Served as chairman of Armstrong Creek Town Bd. 1989-1991.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry (vice chp.); Natural Resources; Rural Affairs; Tourism and Recreation; Rural Economic Development Bd.

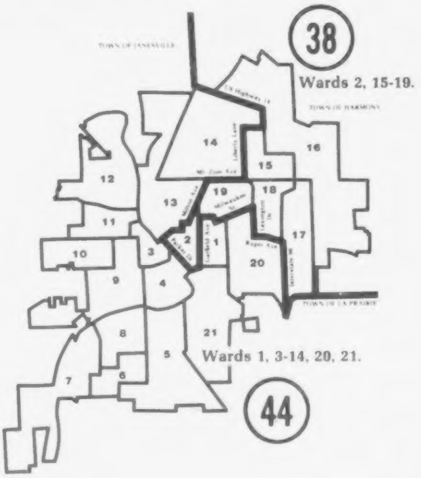
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3780; District: (715) 336-2461.

Voting address: 602 Kulczyski Lane, Armstrong Creek 54103.

Mailing address: Office: Room 342, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.


FOND DU LAC CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
DODGE CO.
Randolph
FOX LAKE
TRENTON
Fox Lake
Waupun
CHESTER
LEROY
39
BURNETT
Beaver Dam
BEAVER DAM
CALAMUS
OAK GROVE
Juneau
LOWELL
Lowell
CLYMAN
Clyman
Hustisford
HUSTISFORD
Reeseville
SHIELDS
EMMET
LEBANON
37
Watertown
Waterloo
WATERLOO
MILFORD
WATERTOWN
IXONIA
JEFFERSON CO.
LAKE MILLS
Lake Mills
AZTALAN
Johnson Creek
FARMINGTON
Jefferson
OAKLAND
JEFFERSON
38
HEBRON
Fort Atkinson
KOSHKONONG
COLD SPRING
ROCK CO.
Whitewater
LIMA
WHITE WATER
LA GRANGE
WALWORTH CO.
Janesville
HARMONY
JOHNSTOWN

## Detail Map: Janesville


38
Wards 2, 15-19.
TOWN OF JANESVILLE
TOWN OF HARMONY
TOWN OF LA PRAIRIE
US Highway 14
Liberty Lane
Mt. Zion Ave.
Milton Ave.
Milwaukee St.
Lexington Dr.
Parker Dr.
Garfield Ave.
Racine Ave.
Interstate 90
1
2
3
4
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6
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8
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12
13
14
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16
17
18
19
20
21
Wards 1, 3-14, 20, 21.
44

# 13th SENATE DISTRICT

**Senator
LORMAN**

**Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), 13th Senate District**

Born Madison, July 31, 1932; married; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. Full-time legislator. Former president of an industrial recycling firm. Member: Ft. Atkinson Memorial Hospital (bd. of dir.); Sinnissippi Coun. — Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. com.); National Kidney Foundation of Wis. (bd. of dir.); Ft. Atkinson Historical Soc.; Rotary; Rainbow Hospice (bd. of dir.). Former member: Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election; reelected since 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary 1991, 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services (also 1989); Higher Education (ranking minority mbr.); Educational Communications Bd.; Legislative Council. **1989** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies and its Subcoms. on Entrepreneurial and Self-Employment Programs and Milwaukee Metropolitan Education; Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism's Subcom. on Aging Schools; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Surface Water Resources, on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues; H&SS Citizen's Adv. Com. for the Community Services Block Grant; Education Block Grant Adv. Com.; Hazardous Waste Capacity Com.; Renal Disease Adv. Com. **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Agriculture, Health and Human Services and its Subcom. on Youth; Education and its Subcom. on Aging Schools; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Retirement Research Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Block Grant; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Marital Property Implementation, on Juvenile Justice Issues (secy.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Gov.'s Comn. on USS Wisconsin; Prison Overcrowding Task Force.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

Voting address: 1245 Janette Street, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: Office: Room 318 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**RADTKE**

**Representative**
**NASS**

**Representative**
**GOETSCH**

**Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 37th Assembly District**

Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Grad. St. Bernard's, Watertown; Watertown H.S.; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator, sports broadcaster, and small businessman. Former social studies teacher. Member: Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Soc.; Lake Mills Rotary Club; New Focus Inc. (bd. of dir., pres.); The Washington Seminar (assoc. dir.); Knights of Columbus No. 6690 and Ave Maria Assembly No. 1650; Jefferson Co. and Wis. Rep. Parties; Sinnissippi Coun. — Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. bd.); Jefferson Co. Farm Bureau; Ducks Unlimited; Nature Conservancy. Former member: Wis. Jaycees (past state prog. mgr.-govt. affairs); Lake Mills Area Jaycees (past pres.); Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Cross Country Coaches Assn.; Phi Alpha Theta. Awards: *Recent Outstanding Alumnus, UW-Whitewater* 1984.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Assistant Minority Leader 1991, 1989. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1987, 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging; Assembly Organization (also 1989); Education (mbr. since 1985); Elections and Constitutional Law (ranking minority mbr., also 1989); Rules (mbr. since 1987); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1989); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (ranking minority mbr.). **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities; Select Com. on the Census (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 433 East Washington Street, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address: Office: Room 315 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Stephen L. Nass (Rep.), 38th Assembly District**

Born Whitewater, October 7, 1952; single. Graduate Whitewater H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1978; M.S. in education UW-Whitewater 1990. Full-time legislator. Former payroll benefits analyst and information analyst/negotiator. Member of Air National Guard, 128th Air Refueling Group, Milwaukee; served in Middle East in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Member: National Association of Parliamentarians; Wisconsin Association of Parliamentarians; Walworth, Jefferson and Rock Counties Republican Parties. Former member: Whitewater Jaycees. Served on Whitewater City Council 1977-81; UW-Whitewater Board of Visitors 1979-89.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Colleges and Universities; Consumer Affairs; Education; Urban and Local Affairs; Implementation Com. of the Commission on Schools for the 21st Century.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5715; District: (414) 473-7790.

Voting address: 160 South Franklin Street, Whitewater 53190.

Mailing address: Office: Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 39th Assembly District**

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; widowed; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Legislator and farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member: American Legion; NFO; UW Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; B.P.O.E.; Dodge Co. Unified Services (51.42) Bd.; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Society. Former member: Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.); Wis. Towns Assn. (co. unit chp.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. 1971-83 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. 1972-84.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (ranking minority mbr., also 1989, mbr. since 1983); Government Operations and Corrections (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Land Affairs (mbr. since 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Aging (also 1985); Legis. Council Com. on Home-Based Private Educational Programs. **1987** — Employment and Training; Legis Coun. Com. on Surrogate Parenting.

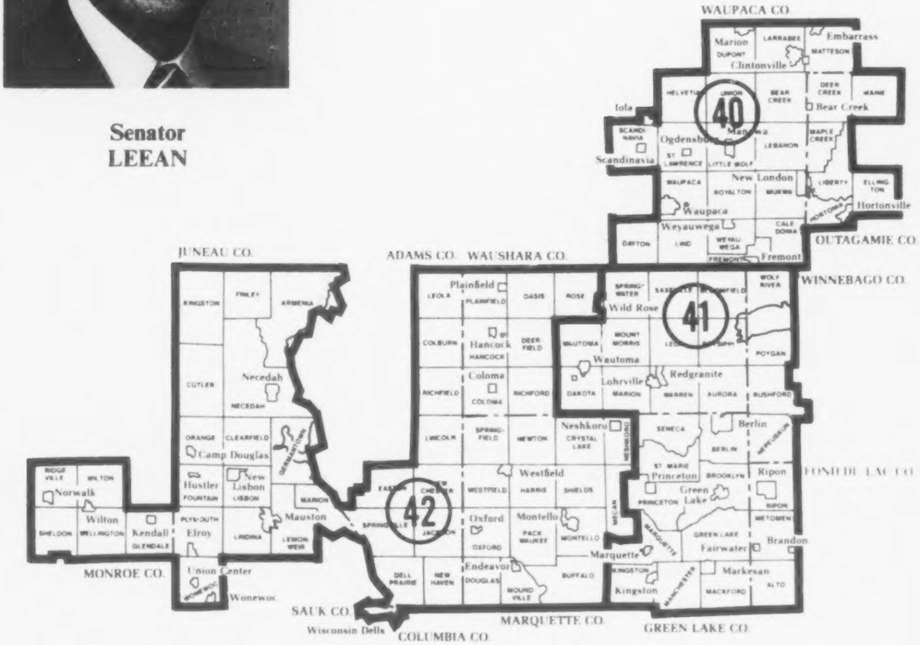
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 887-7413.

Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: Office: Room 415, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: Route 1, N6485 High Point Road, Juneau 53039.

**Senator**
**LEEAN**

# 14th SENATE DISTRICT


WAUPACA CO.
Marion
DUPONT
LARRABEE
Embarrass
MATTESON
Clintonville
HELVETIA
UNION
BEAR CREEK
DEER CREEK
MAINE
Bear Creek
40
Iola
SCANDINAVIA
Scandinavia
Ogdensburg
Manawa
ST LAWRENCE
LITTLE WOLF
LEBANON
MAPLE CREEK
WAUPACA
ROYALTON
MUKWA
New London
LIBERTY
ELLINGTON
Hortonville
HORTONIA
Waupaca
Weyauwega
CALEDONIA
DAYTON
LIND
WEYAUWEGA
FREMONT
Fremont
OUTAGAMIE CO.
WINNEBAGO CO.
JUNEAU CO.
KINGSTON
FINLEY
ARMENIA
CUTLER
Necedah
NECEDAH
ORANGE
CLEARFIELD
Camp Douglas
GERMANTOWN
RIDGEVILLE
WILTON
Norwalk
Hustler
FOUNTAIN
New Lisbon
LISBON
MARION
Mauston
SHELDON
WELLINGTON
Wilton
Kendall
GLENDALE
PLYMOUTH
Elroy
LINDINA
LEMONWEIR
MONROE CO.
Union Center
WONEWOC
Wonewoc
SAUK CO.
Wisconsin Dells
COLUMBIA CO.
ADAMS CO.
WAUSHARA CO.
Plainfield
LEOLA
PLAINFIELD
OASIS
ROSE
SPRINGWATER
Wild Rose
41
COLBURN
Hancock
HANCOCK
DEERFIELD
WAUTOMA
MOUNT MORRIS
Wautoma
POYGAN
WOLF RIVER
RICHFIELD
Coloma
COLOMA
RICHFORD
DAKOTA
MARION
Lohrville
Redgranite
WARREN
AURORA
RUSHFORD
LINCOLN
SPRINGFIELD
NEWTON
Neshkoro
CRYSTAL LAKE
NESHKORO
SENECA
Berlin
BERLIN
NEPEUSKUN
EASTON
CHESTER
42
SPRINGVILLE
JACKSON
WESTFIELD
Westfield
HARRIS
SHIELDS
ST MARIE
Princeton
BROOKLYN
Ripon
FOND DU LAC CO.
PRINCETON
Green Lake
RIPON
Oxford
OXFORD
Montello
PACKWAUKEE
MONTELLO
MECAN
MARQUETTE
METOMEN
GREEN LAKE
Brandon
Fairwater
Marquette
Endeavor
DOUGLAS
DELL PRAIRIE
NEW HAVEN
MOUNDVILLE
BUFFALO
KINGSTON
Kingston
MANCHESTER
Markesan
MACKFORD
ALTO
MARQUETTE CO.
GREEN LAKE CO.

**Joseph Leean** **(Rep.), 14th Senate District**

Born Iola, March 10, 1942; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Iola H.S.; B.A. Augustana College 1964; graduate work, UW-Madison and Western Michigan U. Legislator and businessman. Former high school math and physics teacher; owner-operator of recreational businesses. Member: chamber of commerce and several other community and religious organizations. President Chain O' Lakes Sanitary District 1975-present.

Elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1989); Legislative Council; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (since 1985); Council on Migrant Labor (since 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1989); Council on Tourism (also 1987). **1989** — Legislative Council Coms. on Exemptions from Property Taxation, on Solid Waste Policy. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (resigned 4/24/87); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1985); Governor's Local Property Tax Relief Commission; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes (secy.), on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Property Tax Collection.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0751; District: (715) 258-8584.

Voting address: Town of Waupaca.

Mailing address: Office: Room 139 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: N2817 Shadow Road, Waupaca 54981.

**Representative**
**LORGE**

**Representative**
**WELCH**

**Representative**
**BRANCEL**

**William D. Lorge (Rep.), 40th Assembly District**

Born Bear Creek, August 31, 1960. Grad. St. Mary's Grade School, Bear Creek, class pres.; Clintonville H.S., senior class pres.; attended Austro-American Institute, Vienna, Austria, and Madison Area Technical College; B.A. in communication arts, UW-Madison, senior class pres. Legislator and real estate broker. Former congressional aide, state senate legislative assistant, realtor, farmer. Member: New London K. of C.; Outagamie Co. and Waupaca Co. Republican Parties; Christian Children's Fund (sponsor since 1979); Bear Creek Lions Club; U.S. Jaycees; N.R.A.; Weyauwega Lake Conservation Club, Ltd.; Wolf River Fishing and Recreation Alliance; Public Policy Com. of the Wis. Trust for Historic Preservation; Heritage Tourism Adv. Coun.; National Conf. of Insurance Legislators. Former mbr.: Teens for Christ (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Consumer Affairs (ranking minority mbr.); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1989); Government Operations and Corrections; Judiciary; Tourism and Recreation; Transportation (also 1989). **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations and its Subcom. on Tourism, Arts, Entertainment and Athletics.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 752-4040.

Voting address: (Town of Deer Creek) Route 1, Bear Creek 54922.

Mailing address: Office: Room 404 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Robert T. Welch (Rep.), 41st Assembly District**

Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 3 children. Graduate Wautoma H.S.; attended Lawrence U. 1976-78; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College 1980. Legislator and land surveyor. Member: Redgranite Lions Club; Knights of Columbus; Green Lake-Ripon Area Bd. of Realtors. Awards: *Defender of Children*; N.F.I.B. *Guardian of Small Business*; Milwaukee Police *Legislative Award*; D.A.V. *Appreciation Award*; W.L.I.A. *Outstanding Contribution*; Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture*. Served on state Rep. Party platform com. (chm. 1988, mbr. 1984).

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Minority Caucus Chairperson since 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Assembly Organization (since 1987); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1989); Rules (since 1987); Urban Education; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Council on Migrant Labor (chp. since 1987). **1989** — Natural Resources; Wisconsin Jobs Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation; Land Information Bd. **1987** — Elections; Employment and Training; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 566-4655.

Voting address: Town of Leon.

Mailing address: Office: Room 403, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 523, Redgranite 54970.

**Ben Brancel (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District**

Born Portage, July 31, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Portage H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1972. Dairy farmer. Member: Wis. Agri-Business Council (past vice pres.); Wis. Dairies (past young farmers' pres.); Marquette Co. 4-H (leader); Marquette Co. Farm Bureau (past dir.); Kilbourn Coop. (past dir.); Congressman Petri Advisory Com.; Marquette Holstein Assn. (past pres.). Former member: East Central/Select Sires (bylaws com. chp.). Town of Douglas chairman 1985-present; Marquette Co. Ag. Extension Com. 1980-present. Former member of Portage School Board.

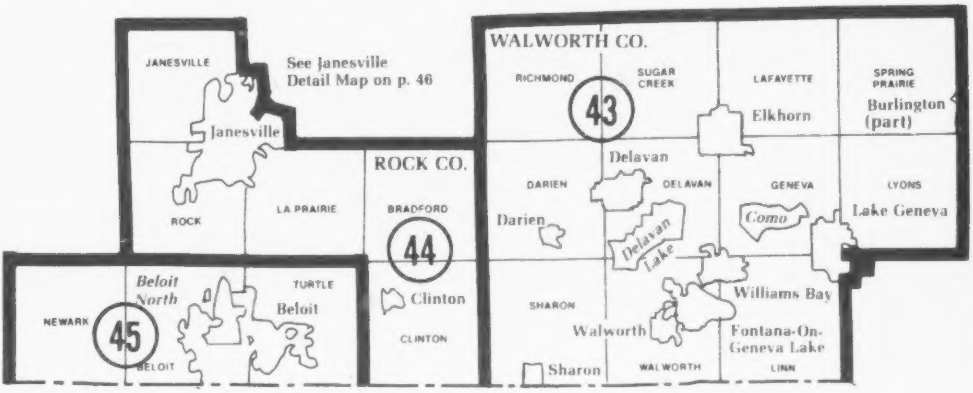
Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Council on Tourism (since 1987). **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Labor (ranking minority mbr.); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Ways and Means; Select Com. on the Census; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (also 1987). **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity.

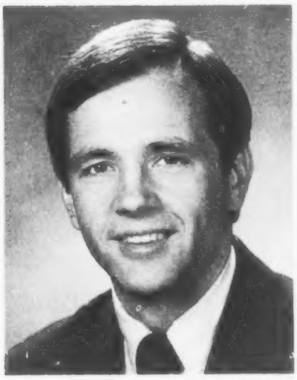
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 981-2003.

Voting address: Town of Douglas.

Mailing address: Office: Room 305 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: Route 1, Box 229, Endeavor 53930.

## 15th SENATE DISTRICT


JANESVILLE
See Janesville Detail Map on p. 46
Janesville
ROCK
LA PRAIRIE
ROCK CO.
BRADFORD
44
Clinton
CLINTON
Beloit North
NEWARK
45
TURTLE
Beloit
BELOIT
WALWORTH CO.
RICHMOND
SUGAR CREEK
43
LAFAYETTE
Elkhorn
SPRING PRAIRIE
Burlington (part)
Delavan
DARIEN
DELAVAN
GENEVA
LYONS
Darien
Delavan Lake
Como
Lake Geneva
Williams Bay
SHARON
Walworth
Fontana-On-Geneva Lake
Sharon
WALWORTH
LINN



**Senator
WEEDEN**

### Timothy L. Weeden (Rep.), 15th Senate District

Born Beloit, November 13, 1951; married; one child. Graduate Beloit Memorial H.S.; attended UW-Rock Co. Center 1969-71; B.A. in political science, Wheaton College 1973; M.B.A., UW-Whitewater 1982. Former purchasing agent. Member: Beloit Jaycees; Rock Co. Republican Party; Beloit Economic Development Corp. Served on Beloit Bd. of Education 1982-84.

Elected to Assembly 1984 and 1986 (resigned eff. 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected 1990. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Council on Highway Safety (also 1989). **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1987); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; Transportation Projects Commission; Legis. Coun. Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Community Development Finance Authority; Legislative Council Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Community Aids (secy.), on Developmental Disabilities Laws. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Education (also 1985); Environmental Resources and Utilities. **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2253; District: (608) 362-7877.

Voting address: 1821 Sherwood Drive S.W., Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: Office: Room 334 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**COLEMAN**

**Representative**
**WOOD**

**Representative**
**ROBSON**

### Charles W. Coleman (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee; 6 children. Graduate Elkhorn H.S. 1950; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1954, M.S. UW-Madison 1959. Former Assembly Rep. Caucus Staff (dir.), Wis. Legislative Council Research Associate, university political science instructor, part-time farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member: Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; William Graham American Legion Post 173; Elkhorn VFW Post 6375; Tibbets Grange; Walworth-Lakeland Elks Lodge No. 2201; Walworth Co. Rep. Party (past chm.); UW-Extension Advisory Committee (Walworth Co.); Gateway Vocational Educ. Farm Training Adv. Com.; Walworth Co. Educ. for Employment Council; First Congressional District G.O.P. (past vice chp.). Former member: Rep. Party of Wis. Executive Com. Served on Whitewater Unified District School Bd. 1978-83.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Colleges and Universities; Education (ranking minority mbr. since 1989); Securities and Corporate Policy; Ways and Means (mbr. since 1985). **1989** — Agriculture (also 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. to Review Sexual Assault Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 883-2810.

Voting address: Town of Richmond.

Mailing address: Office: Room 137 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: N2430 Krahn Drive, Route 3, Whitewater 53190.

### Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Full-time legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member: UAW; Rock Co. Dem. Party. Former member: Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd.; Sinnissippi Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer.; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council. Served on Coun. of State Governments' Legis. Oversight Task Force 1983; Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp. since 1987); Ways and Means (vice chp. also 1989, 1985, mbr. 1987); Securities and Corporate Policy; State Affairs (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Home-Based Private Educational Programs, on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues (chp.). **1987** — Government Operations and Aging; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws, on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes. **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: Office: Room 112A West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Judith Robson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District

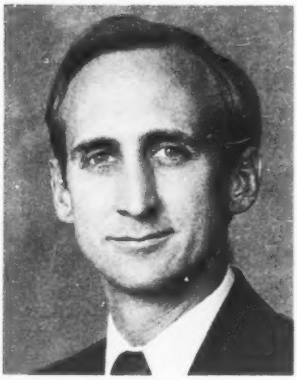
Born Cleveland, Ohio; married; 3 children. B.S.N. St. John College 1961; attended Beloit College; M.S. UW-Madison 1976. Full-time legislator, registered nurse, VTAE teacher and nurse practitioner. Member: League of Women Voters (past vice president); Environmental Decade Group; Who's Who In American Nursing; Sigma Theta Tau; Beloit Art League; Friends of Beloit Library; Beloit Historical Society; Wisconsin Federation of Teachers; Wis. Nurses Assn.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected since 1988; Majority Caucus Secretary 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Public Health and Regulation (chp.); Energy and Commerce (vice chp.); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Health (also 1987); Trade, Science and Technology; Ways and Means (also 1989); Task Force to Combat Controlled Substance Use by Pregnant Women and Women with Young Children (also 1989). **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Family Law and Corrections (vice chp.); Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Prenatal Care, on Surface Water Resources. **1987** — Leg. Coun. Coms. on Nursing Home Reimbursement.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9967; District: (608) 365-6587.

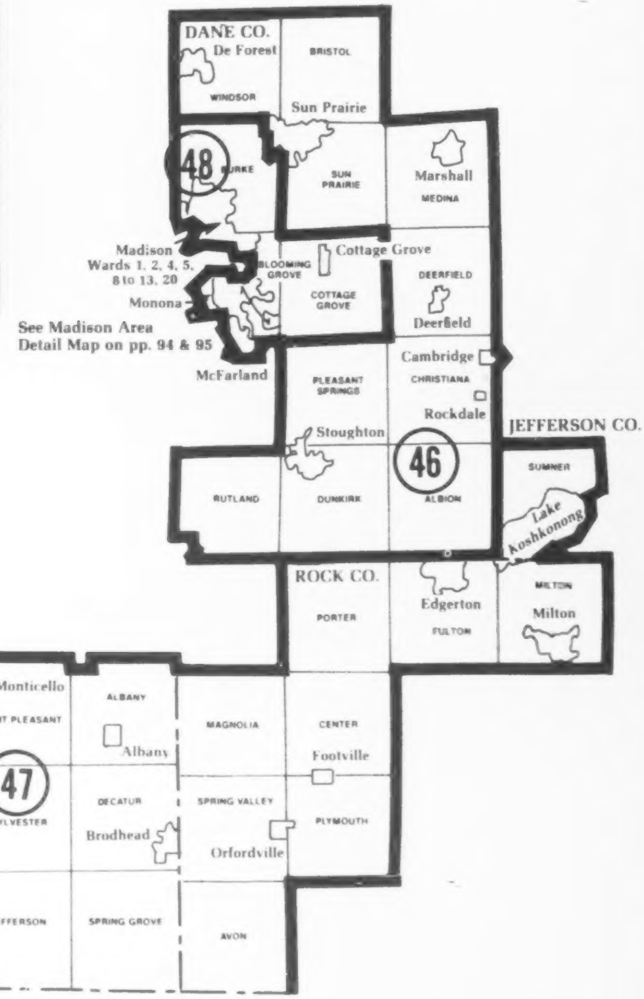
Voting address: 2411 East Ridge Road, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Senator**
**CHVALA**

## 16th SENATE DISTRICT


DANE CO.
De Forest
BRISTOL
WINDSOR
Sun Prairie
48
BURKE
SUN PRAIRIE
Marshall
MEDINA
Madison Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 to 13, 20
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
DEERFIELD
Monona
COTTAGE GROVE
Deerfield
See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95
Cambridge
McFarland
PLEASANT SPRINGS
CHRISTIANA
Rockdale
Stoughton
46
JEFFERSON CO.
SUMNER
RUTLAND
DUNKIRK
ALBION
Lake Koshkonong
GREEN CO.
ROCK CO.
Edgerton
MILTON
Milton
YORK
PORTER
FULTON
Monticello
ALBANY
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
MOUNT PLEASANT
MAGNOLIA
CENTER
Albany
Footville
47
JORDAN
MONROE
SYLVESTER
DECATUR
SPRING VALLEY
PLYMOUTH
Brodhead
Orfordville
Monroe
Browntown
CADIZ
CLARNO
JEFFERSON
SPRING GROVE
AVON

**Charles J. Chvala** **(Dem.), 16th Senate District**

Born Merrill, December 5, 1954; 2 children. Graduate La Follette High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member: State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Wis. Environmental Decade; Wis. Farmers Union. Former member: Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Served on Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Assistant Majority Leader 1991. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr. since 1985); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. since 1985); Senate Organization; Senate Rules; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council; Radioactive Waste Review Bd.; Women's Council. **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nonpoint Source Pollution (chp.), on Solid Waste Policy. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Management and its Subcom. on Resource Recovery. **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice (eff. 1/3/85, also 1983 Assembly), on Lobby Law Review (chp.); Task Force on Professional and Occupational Discipline; Asbestos Study Com.; Minimum Wage Council; Task Force on Brain Trauma. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 1/24/84); Elections; Energy and Utilities; Labor; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 244-9257.

Voting address: 1 Coach House Drive, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: Office: Room 40 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**SILBAUGH**

**Representative**
**DEININGER**

**Representative**
**ROHAN**

### Rudy Silbaugh (Rep.), 46th Assembly District

Born Viroqua, September 10, 1930; married; 3 children. Full-time legislator. Former business owner and carpet installer. Member: Gideon's International; Dane County Republican Party; Stoughton Lions Club. Former member: Stoughton Chamber of Commerce; Stoughton Library Board. City of Stoughton alderman 1978 to 1991.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging; Highways; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; State Affairs; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7678; District: (608) 873-3619.

Voting address: 115 East Wilson Street, Stoughton 53589.

Mailing address: Office: Room 423, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### David G. Deininger (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Monroe, July 9, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Monroe H.S.; B.S. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis 1969; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Attorney. Vietnam Era veteran; served in Navy 1969-75. Member: Optimist Club of Monroe (past pres.); Green Co. Bar Assn. (past pres.); Green Co. Republican Party (former chm.); American Legion and VFW; Monroe Theatre Guild. Green Co. Corporation Counsel 1980-84; Monroe School Board member 1986-89.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1989); Judiciary (ranking minority mbr., also 1989); Securities and Corporate Policy (ranking minority mbr.); Ways and Means; Special Com. on Reapportionment. **1989** — Health; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987); Legis. Council Coms. on Marital Property Implementation (also 1987), on Trial Court System Funding (secy.). **1987** — Elections; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Labor; Select Com. on Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes (secy.); Governor's Comn. on USS Wisconsin (exec. com.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 325-6394.

Voting address: 2116 11th Street, Monroe 53566.

Mailing address: Office: Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Sue Rohan (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Appleton, November 23, 1952; 2 children. Graduate Wausau H.S.; B.S. in education, UW-Madison 1973; M.A. in educational administration, UW-Madison 1991. Total Quality Management Consultant. Former educational diagnostician and consultant, special education teacher. Member: Madison Area Quality Improvement Network (bd. mbr. 1987-present, pres. 1987-90); Forward Wis. (bd. of dir.); CSG's Task Forces on Education and on State-Local Relations. Former member: Greater Madison Convention and Visitor's Bureau (bd. of dir.); Phi Lambda Theta (bd. of dir.); National Education Assn.; Wis. Education Assn. Coun.; Madison Teachers, Inc. (elected contract negotiator); Citizens for a Better Environment; League of Women Voters. Recipient: *Clean-Sixteen Award* 1990, 1989; Wis. Head Start Directors Assn. *Achieving Excellence Award* 1990; Best of Madison's *Best Legislator Award* 1989; CSG's *Toll Fellowship* 1989. Served on Madison City Council 1983-85.

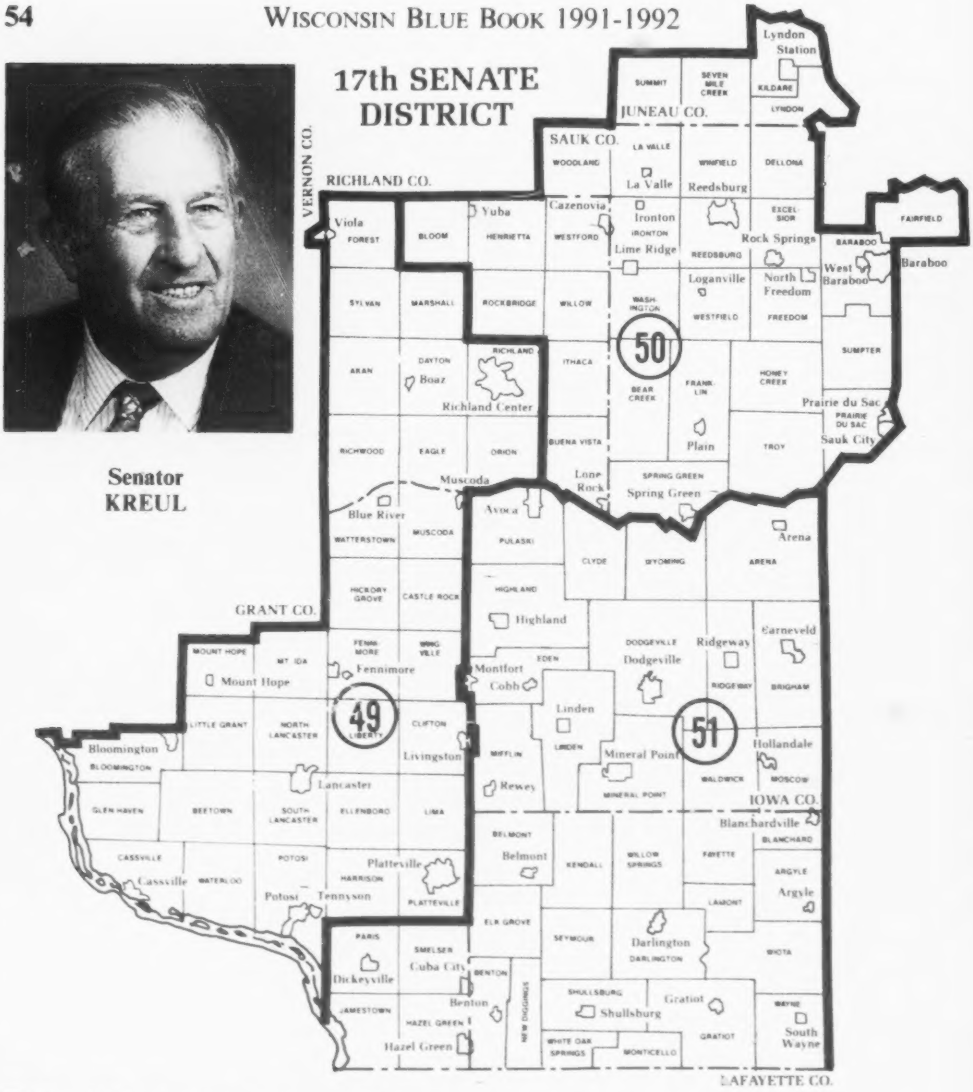
Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Trade, Science and Technology (chp.); Consumer Affairs (vice chp.); Housing (vice chp.); Aging; Colleges and Universities (chp. 1989, vice chp. 1987); Education (mbr. since 1985); Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; State Coun. on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. 1987, 1985); Gov.'s Coun. on Business and Education Partnerships (also 1987, 1985); Task Force on Youth Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1987); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Homelessness, on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues. **1987** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Surrogate Parenting, on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Economic Development and chp. of its Subcom. on State-Local Partnership; Environmental Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 221-3444.

Voting address: 6100 Queens Way, Monona 53716.

Mailing address: Office: Room 118 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Senator KREUL**


17th SENATE DISTRICT
VERNON CO.
RICHLAND CO.
JUNEAU CO.
SAUK CO.
GRANT CO.
IOWA CO.
LAFAYETTE CO.
50
49
51
Lyndon Station
SUMMIT
SEVEN MILE CREEK
KILDARE
LYNDON
LA VALLE
WOODLAND
WINFIELD
DELLONA
La Valle
Reedsburg
Yuba
Cazenovia
Ironton
EXCELSIOR
FAIRFIELD
Viola
FOREST
BLOOM
HENRIETTA
WESTFORD
IRONTON
Lime Ridge
Rock Springs
BARABOO
REEDSBURG
Loganville
North Freedom
West Baraboo
Baraboo
SYLVAN
MARSHALL
ROCKBRIDGE
WILLOW
WASHINGTON
WESTFIELD
FREEDOM
ARAN
DAYTON
RICHLAND
Boaz
Richland Center
ITHACA
BEAR CREEK
FRANKLIN
HONEY CREEK
SUMPTER
Prairie du Sac
PRAIRIE DU SAC
Sauk City
RICHWOOD
EAGLE
ORION
BUENA VISTA
Plain
TROY
Muscoda
Lone Rock
SPRING GREEN
Spring Green
Blue River
Avoca
Arena
WATTERSTOWN
MUSCODA
PULASKI
CLYDE
WYOMING
ARENA
HICKORY GROVE
CASTLE ROCK
HIGHLAND
Highland
MOUNT HOPE
MT. IDA
FENNIMORE
WINGVILLE
Fennimore
EDEN
DODGEVILLE
Dodgeville
Ridgeway
Barneveld
Mount Hope
Montfort
Cobb
RIDGEWAY
BRIGHAM
LITTLE GRANT
NORTH LANCASTER
LIBERTY
CLIFTON
Linden
Bloomington
BLOOMINGTON
Livingston
MIFFLIN
LINDEN
Mineral Point
Hollandale
Lancaster
Rewey
WALDWICK
MOSCOW
MINERAL POINT
GLEN HAVEN
BEETOWN
SOUTH LANCASTER
ELLENBORO
LIMA
Blanchardville
BLANCHARD
BELMONT
Belmont
KENDALL
WILLOW SPRINGS
FAYETTE
CASSVILLE
Cassville
WATERLOO
POTOSI
Platteville
HARRISON
ARGYLE
Argyle
Potosi
Tennyson
PLATTEVILLE
LAMONT
ELK GROVE
SEYMOUR
Darlington
DARLINGTON
WIOTA
PARIS
SMELSER
Cuba City
BENTON
Dickeyville
NEW DIGGINGS
SHULLSBURG
Gratiot
WAYNE
Benton
Shullsburg
JAMESTOWN
HAZEL GREEN
South Wayne
Hazel Green
WHITE OAK SPRINGS
MONTICELLO
GRATIOT

## Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District

Born Town of Mt. Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member: Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant Co. Farm Bureau. Former member: Grant Co. National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member: Fennimore school board 1953-78; Cooperative Educational Service Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-78; served as Grant County jury commissioner 1966-78.

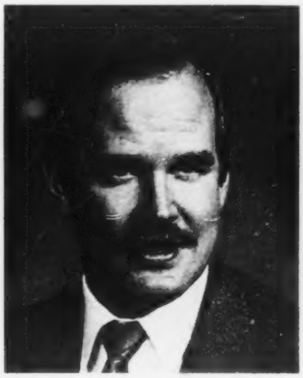
Elected to Senate since 1978. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1979); Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (since 1985). **1989** — Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections; Legislative Council (also 1987) and its Coms. on Jury Service, on Nonpoint Source Pollution; Educational Communications Bd. **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1985); Gov.'s VTAE Study Commission; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Transportation (also 1983); Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Transportation Projects Comn.; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership, on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

Voting address: 1955-12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 35, Fennimore 53809.

**Representative**
**BRANDEMUEHL**



**Representative**
**SCHULTZ**

**Representative**
**FREESE**

### David A. Brandemuehl (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Mt. Hope, December 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Graduate Fennimore Community schools; attended UW-Madison farm short course. Legislator and farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; Air Force 1951-55. Member: American Legion; Farm Bureau; Grant Co. Republican Party; Wis. Assn. of School Boards (honorary mbr.); Wis. Literacy Advisory Council. Former member: Good Samaritan Center (adv. bd.); Schmitt Woodland Hills Retirement Home (bd. of dir.); Grant Co. Mental Health Assn. (pres.); Fennimore Community Theater. Member: Fennimore Community School Bd. 1967-87; Regional CESA 3 Board of Control 1978-87 (pres. 1983-87). Grant Co. Local Emergency Planning Com.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. since 1987); Education (mbr. since 1987); Highways (mbr. since 1987); Transportation (ranking minority mbr.); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (mbr. since 1987); Transportation Projects Comn. **1989** — Legis. Council Com. on Education Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 822-3776.

Voting address: Town of Mt. Ida.

Mailing address: Office: Room 413, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 13081 Pine Road, Fennimore 53809-9619.

### Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and realtor. Former legislative assistant and welfare analyst (WIN Program) Member: Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Kiwanis; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Hillpoint Volunteer Fire Dept. (pres.); Sauk Co. Historical Society (bd. of dir.). Awards: Natl. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Man of America* 1984, 1986; Wis. Chiefs of Police Assn. *Statesman for Law Enforcement* 1984, 1986; Wis. Counties Assn. *Resolution of Appreciation* 1986; University of Wisconsin Centers *Certificate of Appreciation* 1986; Farm Bureaus *1990 Friend of Agriculture*; National Farmers' Organization of Wis. *Certificate of Appreciation* 1990. Former member: Wis. Soc. of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; Wis. and Natl. Assns. of Parliamentarians; Woodland Owners Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (ranking minority mbr.); Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. since 1983); Environmental Resources, Utilites and Mining; Colleges and Universities; Council on Child Labor. **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (ranking minority mbr., also 1987); Special Com. on Bonding for Clean Water; Legis. Council Com. on Privacy and Information Technology (secy.). **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (resigned 12/18/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources; Gov.'s Clean Water Task Force. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (also 1983).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8531; District: (608) 986-3831.

Voting address: Town of Washington.

Mailing address: Office: Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: E3576 Hwy. 154, Hillpoint 53937.

### Stephen J. Freese (Rep.), 51st Assembly District

Born Dubuque, Iowa, March 16, 1960; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Southwestern Community H.S. (Hazel Green); attended Viterbo College 1978-79; B.S. in political science, UW-Platteville 1982. Farmer. Member: Grant Co. Republican Party (vice chm., former chm.); Republican Party of Wis.; Wisconsin Towns Assn. and chm. of its Grant Co. Unit; 3rd Congressional Dist. Republican Party (former youth representative). Town of Jamestown Supervisor 1980-present; Grant Co. Board Supervisor 1982-present.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging (ranking minority mbr.); Consumer Affairs; Health; Transportation.

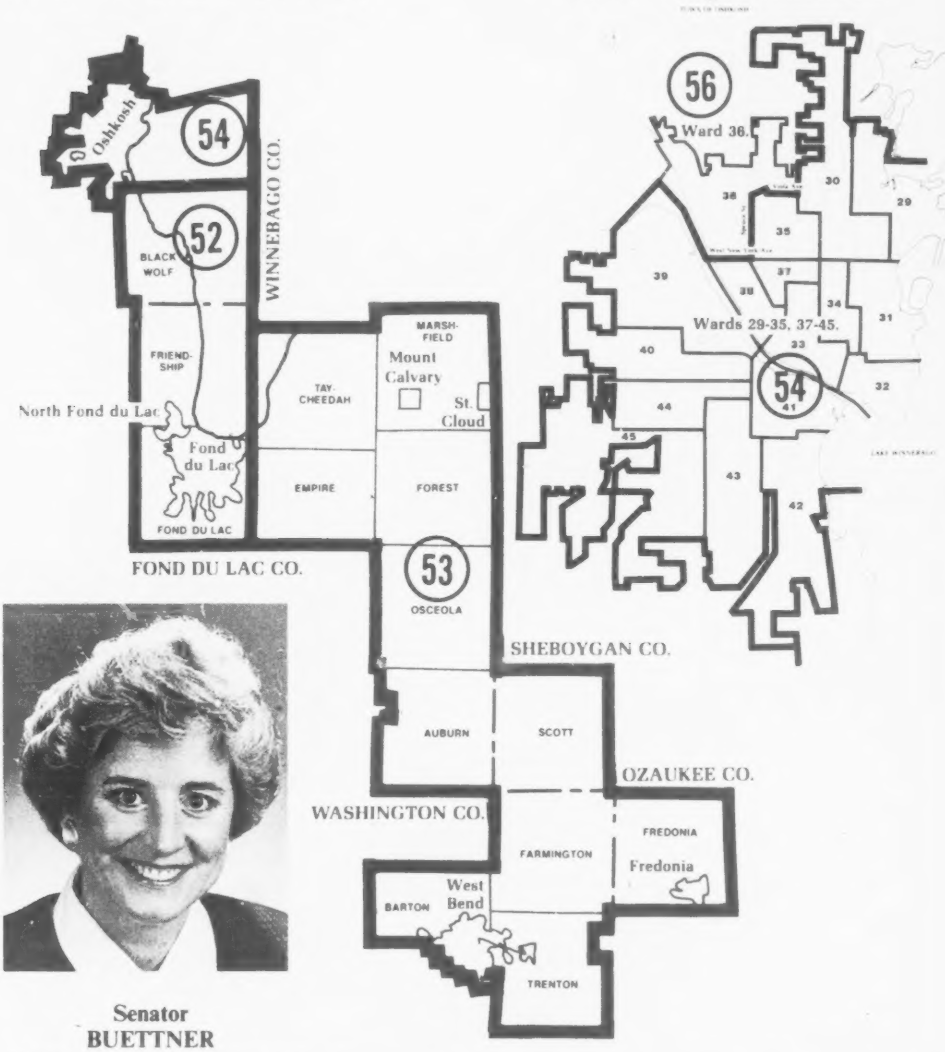
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 748-4502.

Voting address: (Town of Jamestown) 675 Flamingo Lane, Hazel Green 53811.

Mailing address: Office: Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 18th SENATE DISTRICT

## Detail Map: Oshkosh


Oshkosh
54
52
53
56
54
WINNEBAGO CO.
BLACK WOLF
FRIENDSHIP
North Fond du Lac
Fond du Lac
FOND DU LAC
FOND DU LAC CO.
TAYCHEEDAH
MARSHFIELD
Mount Calvary
St. Cloud
EMPIRE
FOREST
OSCEOLA
SHEBOYGAN CO.
AUBURN
SCOTT
OZAUKEE CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
FARMINGTON
FREDONIA
Fredonia
BARTON
West Bend
TRENTON
Ward 36.
Wards 29-35, 37-45.
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**Senator BUETTNER**

**Carol A. Buettner (Rep.), 18th Senate District**

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training, U. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Full-time legislator. Former director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member: Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Boys and Girls Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of dir.); Altrusa Internatl. American Legion Auxiliary; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party. Former member: Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Wis. Assn. of Nutrition Directors (secy.-treas.); Oshkosh Toastmistress (past pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1982-1986 (resigned 4/20/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Minority Caucus Secretary 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation (ranking minority mbr.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (since 1987); State Building Comn. and chp. of its Administrative Affairs Subcom. (also 1989); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1989); Council on Child Labor (since 1987). **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (ranking minority mbr., also 1987); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Fox River System (secy., also 1987), on Prenatal Care, to Review Sexual Assault Laws; Task Force to Combat Use and Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs by Pregnant Women and Women with Young Children. **1987** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 233-8400.

Voting address: 232 Fulton Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Office: Room 322 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**LAUTENSCHLAGER**

**Representative**
**PANZER**

**Representative**
**UNDERHEIM**

**Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Dem.), 52nd Assembly District**

Born Fond du Lac, November 22, 1955; married; 3 children, 2 stepchildren. Graduate L.P. Goodrich H.S.; B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, Lake Forest College (Illinois) 1977; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Former practicing attorney. Member: Wisconsin and Fond du Lac Bar Assns.; Fond du Lac Assn. for Retarded Citizens; League of Women Voters; Women in Management; Fond du Lac Co. Historical Soc.; Fond du Lac Optimists. Former member: Wisconsin State Elections Bd. 1985-87; Gov.'s Council on Domestic Abuse 1983-86; Winnebago Co. District Attorney 1985-88.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Government Operations and Corrections; Natural Resources (vice chp. 1989); Rules; Tourism and Recreation; Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (chp.). **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (vice chp.); Aging; Education; Judiciary; Legislative Council Coms. on Prenatal Care, to Review Sexual Assault Laws (co-vice chp.); Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 922-6506.

Voting address: 252 Sheboygan Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Office: Room 305, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District**

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison. Former banker, state senate legislative analyst. Member: Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Order of Women Legislators; Business and Professional Women; Washington Co. Red Cross Board.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected since November 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. since 1985); Legislative Council (secy. 1989); Special Com. on Reapportionment. **1989** — Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation; H&SS Com. to Study the Feasibility of Relocating Girls from Lincoln Hills to an Alternative Site. **1987** — Gov.'s Task Force on VTAE Study Comn.; H&SS Adv. Com. on Women Offenders (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Prison Overcrowding Task Force; Commissioner's Corporate Takeover Advisory Com. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (also 1983), on Venture Capital (secy.); VTAE Bd. Adv. Com. on Displaced Homemakers (also 1983). **1983** — Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 334-7283.

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: Office: Room 131 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Gregg Underheim (Rep.), 54th Assembly District**

Born La Crosse, August 22, 1950; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1972. Full-time legislator. Former high school English teacher and congressional aide on the staff of Congressman Thomas Petri. Member: Kiwanis Club of Oshkosh (past president); YMCA; Choraliers; Winnebago County Republican Party; Sexual Abuse Services (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Symphony (treasurer, bd. of dir.).

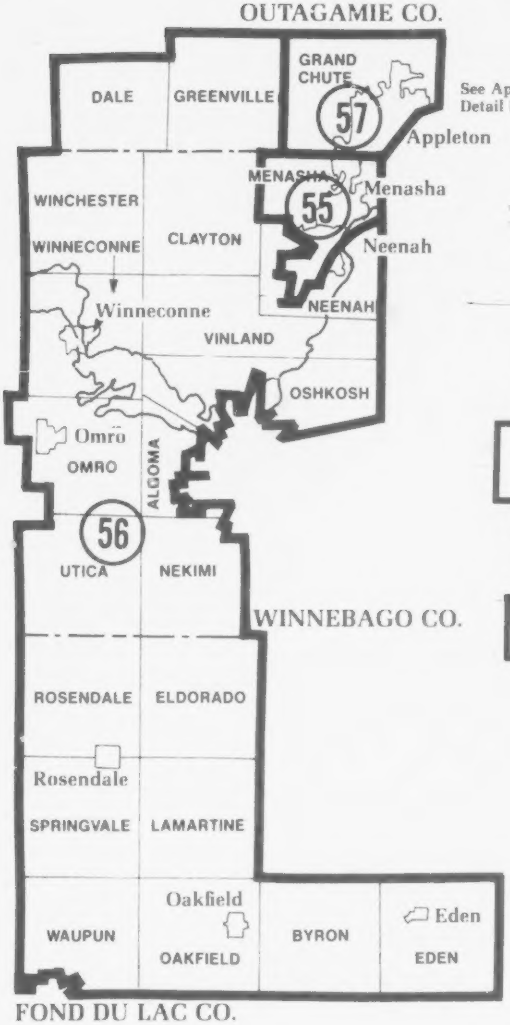
Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr. 1989, mbr. 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Health (also 1989); Ways and Means; Spec. Com. on Reform of Health Insurance (ranking minority mbr.). **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legislative Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Aids.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2254; District: (414) 233-1082.

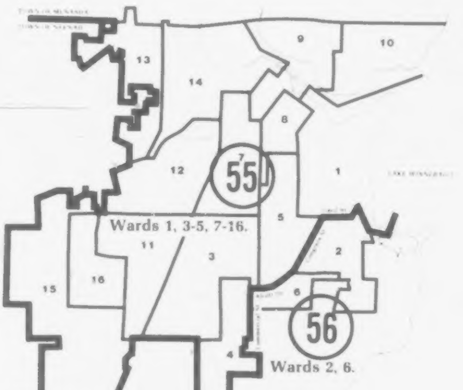
Voting address: 1652 Beech Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Office: Room 412, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

# 19th SENATE DISTRICT


OUTAGAMIE CO.
DALE
GREENVILLE
GRAND CHUTE
57
Appleton
MENASHA
55
Menasha
Neenah
NEENAH
WINCHESTER
WINNECONNE
CLAYTON
Winneconne
VINLAND
OSHKOSH
Omro
OMRO
ALGOMA
56
UTICA
NEKIMI
WINNEBAGO CO.
ROSENDALE
ELDORADO
Rosendale
SPRINGVALE
LAMARTINE
Oakfield
WAUPUN
OAKFIELD
BYRON
Eden
EDEN
FOND DU LAC CO.

See Appleton Detail Map on p. 22


13
14
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8
12
55
1
Wards 1, 3-5, 7-16.
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11
3
2
15
16
6
56
4
Wards 2, 6.

Detail Map: Neenah

Senator ELLIS

**Michael G. Ellis** (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.A. in political science and history, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer (raises horses). Neenah City Council 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate since 1982. Minority Leader 1991, 1989. Assistant Minority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Senate Organization (since 1985); Senate Rules (since 1987); Joint Com. on Employment Relations (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (since 1985); Legislative Council (also 1989); Disability Bd. (also 1989). **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (resigned 4/21/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources. **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Child Labor Coun. **1983** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 722-0182 (home), (414) 751-4801 (office).

Voting address: 1752 County Road GG, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 246 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 101 West Canal Street, Neenah 54956.

**Representative**
**KAUFERT**

**Representative**
**KLUSMAN**

**Representative**
**PROSSER**

### Dean R. Kaufert (Rep.), 55th Assembly District

Born Outagamie County, May 23, 1957; married; 2 children. Graduate Neenah H.S. Small business owner. Former route salesman. Member: Winnebago Co. Republican Party; Neenah-Menasha Breakfast Optimists (former pres.); Youth-Go (dir.); Neenah Chamber of Commerce; Neenah-Menasha Bowling Assn. (dir.). City of Neenah alderman 1985-1991.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Housing; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 722-6946.

Voting address: 930 Betty Avenue, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 417, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Judith Klusman (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born Neenah, December 14, 1956; married; 2 boys. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; attended Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota 1975-77. Graduate Group II Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program. Dairy farmer. Member: District 10 Land O'Lakes Co-op. (bd. of dir.); Winnebago Co. Farm Bureau; Altrusa International; 4-H leader; UW-Extension Family Adv. Com.; Holstein Assn.; Republican Party of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women; NCSL Agriculture, Food Policy and Rural Development Com.; American Legislative Exchange Council's Task Forces on Telecommunications and Agriculture; Church choir director. Appointed to Wisconsin Leadership Council for Agricultural Education. Recipient: Neenah Education Assn. *Friend of Education Award* 1987-88; Winnebago Co. Farm Bureau *Outstanding Young Farm Couple Award* 1983; *4-H Key Award Winner* 1975. Town of Clayton Zoning Com. (chm.) 1986-88.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging (also 1989); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Children and Human Services (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1989); Rural Affairs; Trade, Science and Technology; Council on Domestic Abuse. **1989** — Agriculture; Rural Development and Forestry; Small Business, Employment and Training; Legislative Council Com. on Nonpoint Source Pollution.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 836-3850.

Voting address: 7544 Green Meadow Road, Oshkosh 54904.

Mailing address: Office: Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton H.S.; B.A. DePauw Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former Outagamie Co. District Attorney 1977-78, admin. asst. to U.S. congressman 1973-74, attorney-advisor U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, lecturer Indiana U.-Indianapolis Law School 1968-69. Member: Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; American, Wis. and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns.; Outagamie Co. Rep. Party. Former member: Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice, 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981; Wisconsin Sentencing Comn. 1984-88.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Leader 1991, 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Assembly Organization (also 1989); Rules (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1989); Legislative Council (since 1987); Disability Bd. (also 1989); Uniform State Laws Comn. (since 1983); Legis. Coun. American Indian Study Com. (also 1989). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (also 1983-85), on Fox River System, on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Corrections Issues. **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979-81); Elections (also 1979-81); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary (also 1979-81).

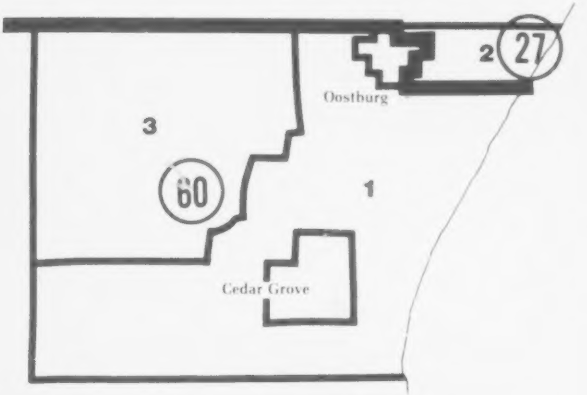
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

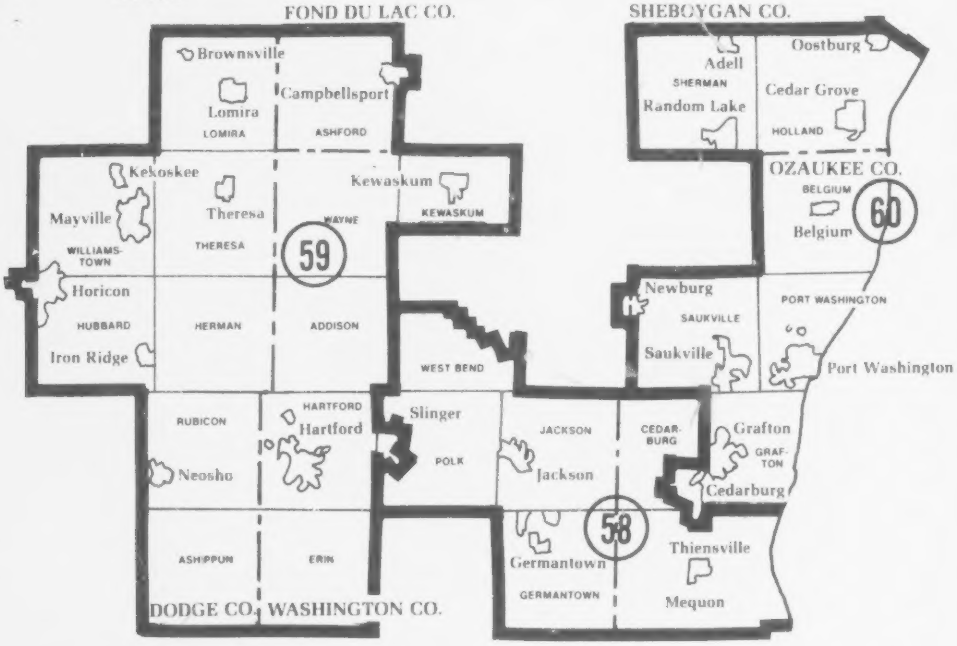
Voting address: 2904 North Meade Street, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: Office: Room 205 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Senator STITT**

Detail Map: Town of Holland


2
27
Oostburg
3
60
1
Cedar Grove


FOND DU LAC CO.
SHEBOYGAN CO.
Brownsville
Lomira
LOMIRA
Campbellsport
ASHFORD
Adell
SHERMAN
Random Lake
Oostburg
Cedar Grove
HOLLAND
OZAUKEE CO.
BELGIUM
Belgium
60
Kekoskee
Mayville
WILLIAMSTOWN
Theresa
THERESA
Kewaskum
WAYNE
KEWASKUM
59
Horicon
HUBBARD
HERMAN
ADDISON
Iron Ridge
Newburg
SAUKVILLE
Saukville
PORT WASHINGTON
Port Washington
WEST BEND
RUBICON
HARTFORD
Hartford
Slinger
POLK
Neosho
JACKSON
Jackson
CEDARBURG
Grafton
GRAFTON
Cedarburg
58
ASHIPPUN
ERIN
Germantown
GERMANTOWN
Thiensville
Mequon
DODGE CO.
WASHINGTON CO.

## 20th SENATE DISTRICT

**Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 20th Senate District**

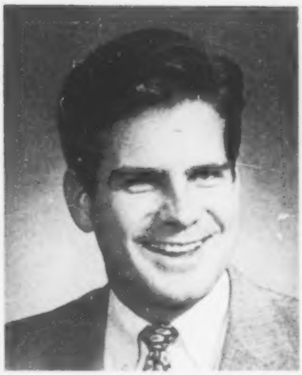
Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 4 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Attorney. Former assistant district attorney, securities broker. Member: Rotary; American Legislative Exchange Council (nat'l. bd. of dir.). Served on Port Washington Bd. of Education 1978-84; State Chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin 1988-89.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (since 1987); Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1989); Retirement Research Com. (also 1989). **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Law Revision (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985, 1983); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Governor's Task Force on Great Lakes Water Levels (co-chp.). **1985** — Legis. Council Com. on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Legislative Council and its Com. on Primary Prevention.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 284-4455.

Voting address: 1279 Tohee Trail, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: Office: Room 136 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 114 East Main Street, Port Washington 53074.



**Representative**
**LOUCKS**

**Representative**
**LEHMAN**

**Representative**
**VERGERONT**

### Steven Loucks (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, Minnesota, September 8, 1961. Graduate Homestead H.S., Mequon; B.A. in political science and history, Marquette U. 1983. Independent consultant. Former associate govt. relations dir. of a manufacturing assn. and leg. asst. to U.S. Senator Bob Kasten. Member: Republican Parties of Ozaukee Co. (former finance chm.) and Washington Co.; American Legislative Exchange Council and its Com. on Civil Justice Reform; Am. Cancer Society, Ozaukee South Unit (pres.); Deutschstadt Heritage Foundation; Thiensville-Mequon Rotary Club; Jackson and Mequon Historical Societies; Advocates, Inc., Shelter for Domestic Abuse Victims (bd. mbr.); Mequon-Thiensville Chamber of Commerce. Recipient: Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce's *Public Official of the Year Nominee*, 1990; *Outstanding Young Men in America Award*, 1989.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1991. Chairman of ranking minority members 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Rules; Transportation (also 1989); Urban Infrastructure (ranking minority mbr.). **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Small Business, Employment and Training; Urban Education; Special Com. on Public Health; Legis. Council Com. on Solid Waste.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 241-4363.

Voting address: 10640 North Ivy Court, No. 14, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: Office: Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Michael A. Lehman (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born Rice Lake, April 24, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Hartford Union H.S.; attended Milwaukee Area Technical College and Moraine Park Technical Institute. Full-time legislator. Former salesman, hospital and road construction employe. Member: Hartford Lions; Dodge County and Washington County Republican Parties; Wis. Farm Bureau. Former member: Hartford Volunteer Fire Dept.; Hospital Engineers Assn.; Construction Laborers Union; Heavy Equipment Operating Engineers Union.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1989); Excise and Fees (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1989); Highways (also 1989); Securities and Corporate Policy; Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment. **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Legis. Council Coms. on Drug Law Enforcement, on Jury Service.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2367; District: (414) 673-7979.

Voting address: 1317 Honeysuckle Road, Hartford 53027.

Mailing address: Office: Room 507, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Susan B. Vergeront (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1945; married; 3 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln H.S.; B.S. in political science, UW-Madison 1967. Public relations consultant. Member: Grafton Chamber of Commerce; Ozaukee Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (dir.); Ozaukee Economic Development Corp. (dir.); Women's Business Initiative Corp. (dir.); Rep. Party of Ozaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties; American Legislative Exchange Coun. (Wis. chp.); Wis. Republican Party Rules Com. (chp. 1990, 1988). Former member: A.A.U.W.; Ozaukee Day Care Center (bd. vice pres.). Recipient: Wis. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Wisconsinite* 1981. Served on Grafton Bd. of Education 1981-87.

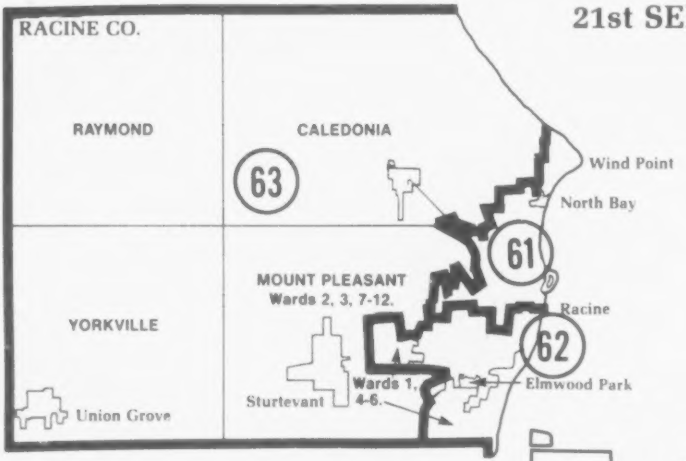
Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Audit (ranking minority mbr.); Labor (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Urban Education (also 1989); Ways and Means (since 1987); Forward Wis., Inc. (also 1989). **1989** — Small Business, Employment and Training (ranking minority member); Women's Coun. (chp., also 1987); Coastal Management Council (also 1987); Unemployment Compensation Adv. Coun.; Gov's. Task Force on Family and Children's Issues (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2369; District: (414) 377-9617.

Voting address: 390 Vista View Drive, Cedarburg 53012.

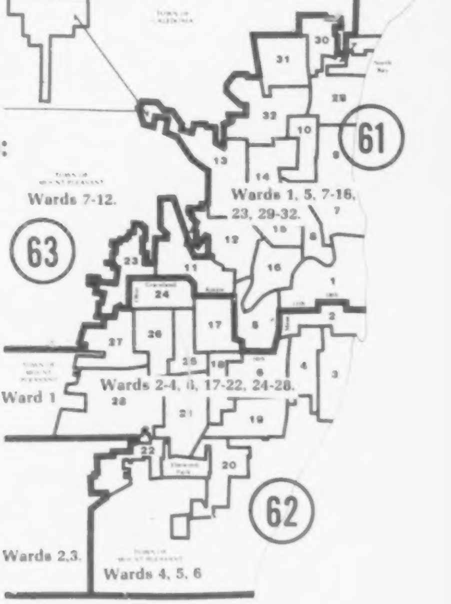
Mailing address: Office: Room 401, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: 390 Vista View Dr., Cedarburg 53012.

# 21st SENATE DISTRICT


RACINE CO.
RAYMOND
CALEDONIA
63
Wind Point
North Bay
61
MOUNT PLEASANT
Wards 2, 3, 7-12.
Racine
YORKVILLE
62
Wards 1, 4-6.
Elmwood Park
Sturtevant
Union Grove

Senator
PETAK

## Detail Map: Racine


61
Wards 7-12.
63
Wards 1, 5, 7-16, 23, 29-32.
Ward 1
Wards 2-4, 6, 17-22, 24-28.
62
Wards 2,3.
Wards 4, 5, 6
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**George Petak (Rep.), 21st Senate District**

Born Warren, Ohio, November 6, 1949; married; 3 children. Graduate Warren G. Harding H.S., Warren, Ohio; attended Central Mich. U. 1967-68; B.A. in political science, Kent State U. 1972. Full-time legislator. Former materials and quality control manager in electric motor manufacturing plant. Member: American Production and Inventory Control Society; Racine Area Manufacturers and Commerce; Racine Taxpayers Assn.; NAACP (Racine Branch); Racine Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Republican Party of Racine County and State of Wisconsin. Served on Racine Unified School District Board of Education 1983-1990 (president, vice president and treasurer); Racine City Park and Recreation and Cultural Service Com. (bd. mbr.).

Elected to Senate 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation; Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 636-3915.

Voting address: 1626 Thurston Avenue, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: Office: Room 420 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 829 South Green Bay Rd., Suite 102B, Racine 53406.

**Representative**
**TURNER**

**Representative**
**PLACHE**

**Representative**
**LADWIG**

## Robert L. Turner (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Born Columbus, Mississippi, September 14, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate R.E. Hunt H.S., Columbus, Mississippi; attended Dominican College 1972; B.A. UW-Parkside 1976. Full-time legislator and publisher. Former sales manager and restaurant manager. Vietnam veteran; served in Air Force 1967-1970. Member: Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of advisors); NAACP (former 2nd vice pres.); Northside Revitalization Com.; American Legion; VFW; Masonic Fraternity and Shriner Club; Urban League (bd. of dir., former pres.). Former member: Racine Raider Football Team (vice pres.). City of Racine alderman 1976 to present.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp.); Excise and Fees; Highways; Trade, Science and Technology; Ways and Means; State Building Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 634-7371.

Voting address: 36 McKinley Avenue, Racine 53404.

Mailing address: Office: Room 309, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## Kimberly M. Plache (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Racine, January 4, 1961; single. Graduate Racine Horlick H.S.; attended UW-Whitewater; B.S. in psychology, UW-Parkside 1984. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide. Member: American Association of University Women; Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Racine County; NAACP; NOW.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Urban Education (chp., vice chp. 1989); Education; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing; Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban Infrastructure. **1989** — Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp.); Highways; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Homelessness, on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 634-3948.

Voting address: 1128 College Avenue, Racine 53403.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## E. James Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 13, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Milwaukee Riverside H.S.; B.S. 1960, M.S. 1961 UW-Madison. Legislator and investment broker. Former high school teacher. First Lieutenant in Army 1962-64. Member: American Legislative Exchange Coun. (leg. chm.); Racine Co. Republican Party; Racine Kiwanis Club; Hoy Nature Club; Racine Taxpayers Alliance; Racine Co. Historical Society; American Legion Post 310; Salmon Unlimited; Wis. Alumni Assn.; Univ. of Wis. "W" Club. Former member: Jaycees; Urban League (bd. of dir.); J.I. Case Parents Club (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.). Recipient: *Friend of the Farmer Award* 1990; *Friend of UW-Parkside Students Award* 1988. Caledonia Town Supervisor 1971-73; Racine County Supervisor 1974-78.

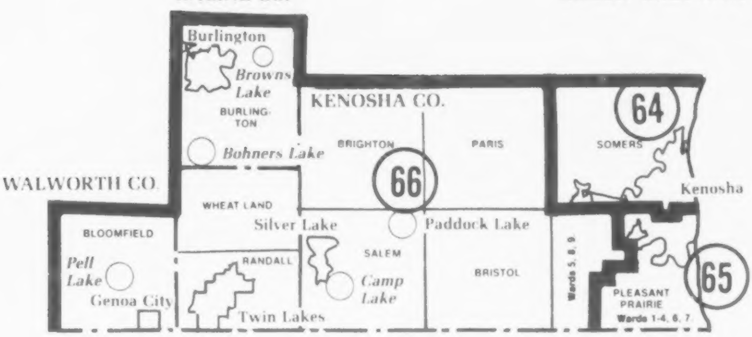
Elected to Assembly 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Education (also 1989); Housing; Securities and Corporate Policy; State Affairs (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. 1987, 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (since 1987); Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (since 1985). **1989** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Council Com. on Solid Waste Policy. **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9171; District: (414) 639-0081.

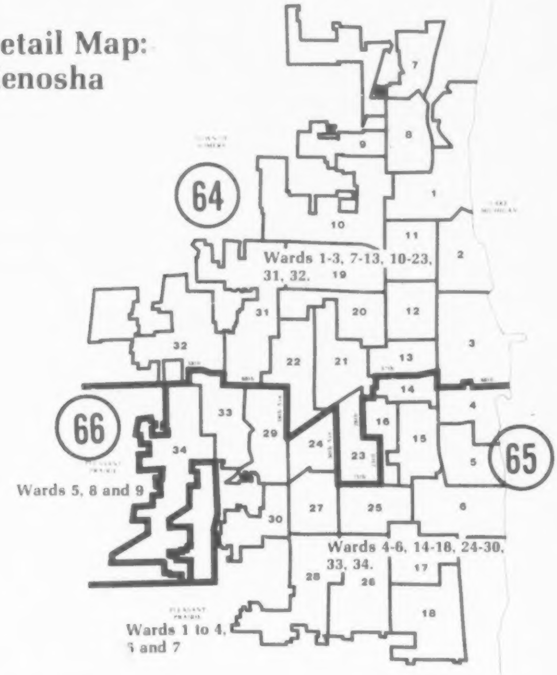
Voting address: 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: Office: Room 128B South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 22nd SENATE DISTRICT


RACINE CO.
Burlington
Browns Lake
BURLINGTON
KENOSHA CO.
64
Bohners Lake
BRIGHTON
PARIS
SOMERS
WALWORTH CO.
66
Kenosha
WHEAT LAND
Silver Lake
Paddock Lake
BLOOMFIELD
Pell Lake
RANDALL
SALEM
Camp Lake
BRISTOL
Wards 5, 8, 9
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
Wards 1-4, 6, 7
65
Genoa City
Twin Lakes

## Detail Map: Kenosha


64
Wards 1-3, 7-13, 10-23, 31, 32.
66
Wards 5, 8 and 9
65
Wards 4-6, 14-18, 24-30, 33, 34.
Wards 1 to 4, 6 and 7
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**Senator**
**ANDREA**

### Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Graduate Bradford H.S.; attended UW-Extension. Full-time legislator. Former telephone company employe for 31 years. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member: Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member: Communication Workers (past pres.); Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.); Little League; Boy Scouts (com. mbr.); United Fund (com. mbr.); Catholic Youth Org. Served as town constable 1966-68; county board supervisor 1968-77.

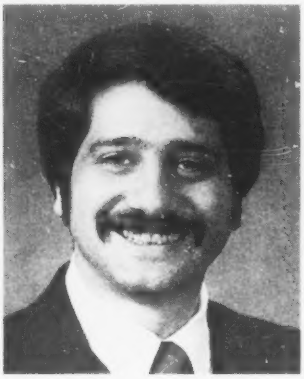
Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Transportation and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1989, 1987, 1983, co-chp. 1985 and 1981); Retirement Research Com. (since 1981); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1985). **1989** — Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Radiation Protection Council (also 1987). **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation. **1985** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Transportation. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1981, mbr. 1979, 1977); Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues. **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405-45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: Office: Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative
BARCA**



**Representative
ANTARAMIAN**

**Representative
PORTER**

## Peter W. Barca (Dem.), 64th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, August 7, 1955; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Mary D. Bradford High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work Harvard University; M.A. in public admin. and in educational admin., UW-Madison 1982. Full-time legislator. Former employment specialist, teacher of emotionally disturbed, dir. of camp for handicapped children, distribution manager. Member: Gateway Enterprise Center Com. (pres.); Kenosha Co. Dem. Party (chp.); AFL-CIO and COPE; Assn. for Retarded Citizens. Former member: United Way (unit chm.); Kenosha Legislative Affairs Com.; Multiple Sclerosis Soc. (local coord.); Toastmasters Internatl. (officer); Community Action Prog. for Delinquent Children.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Audit (vice chp., co-chp. 1989, mbr. 1987); Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Rules; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Trade, Science and Technology. **1989** — Education; Small Business, Employment and Training; Urban Education; Coun. on Child Labor (also 1987); Gov's Job Training Coordinating Coun. (also 1987). **1987** — Employment and Training (chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Transportation; Gov.'s Juvenile Justice Task Force. **1985** — Economic Development and chp. of its Subcom. on Import-Export.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5504; District: (414) 552-8859.

Voting address: 1520 Sheridan Road, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: Office: Room 22 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## John M. Antaramian (Dem.), 65th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, September 21, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Tremper High School; B.S. in economics and business management, UW-Parkside 1977. Full-time legislator. Former shopping center corporation employe. Member: Masons; Historical Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com. **1989** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp., also 1987); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Family Law and Corrections; Select Com. on Health Care Financing (vice chp.). **1987** — Employment and Training; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Services (chp.). **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Economic Development (vice chp. 1983); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority; Select Com. on Work Incentives (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade (chp.). **1983** — Labor; Revenue; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-8536.

Voting address: 8318-25th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: Office: Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elem. educ. Elkhorn, Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Full-time legislator. Former independent trucking business. Member: Rotary; K. of C. Recipient: Wisconsin Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture* 1990; National Federation of Independent Business *Guardian of Small Business Award* (one of 9 legislators so honored) 1991; *Wis. State Fire Fighters Award* 1988; *Wis. State Fire Chiefs Award* 1988; *Wis. State Amer. Legion Award* 1984; *Burlington VFW Outstanding Citizen Award* 1972; *Outstanding Young Men in Wis.* 1970. Town chm. 1970-75.

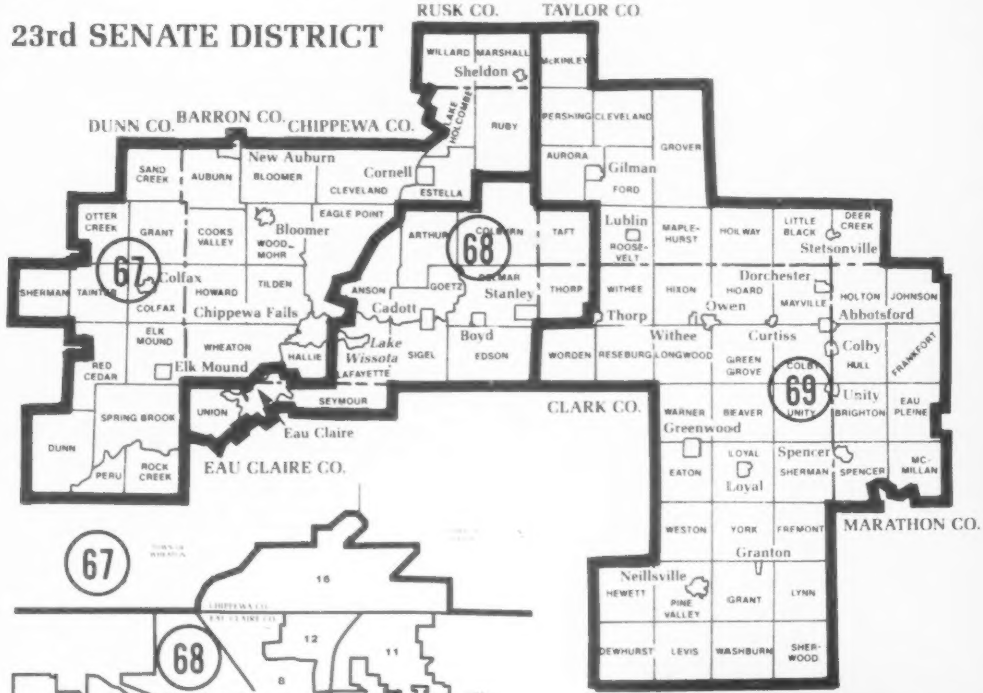
Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining (ranking minority mbr.); Highways (also 1989); Natural Resources (also 1989, 1987, 1977, 1975). **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues; Council on Recycling. **1987** — Excise and Fees (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Biotechnology. **1985** — Energy (also 1981, 1979); Environmental Resources (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Well Contamination. **1983** — Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development.

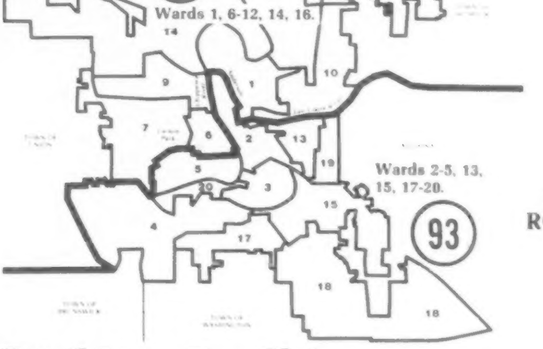
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: Office: Room 416, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

# 23rd SENATE DISTRICT


RUSK CO.
TAYLOR CO.
DUNN CO.
BARRON CO.
CHIPPEWA CO.
CLARK CO.
EAU CLAIRE CO.
MARATHON CO.
67
68
69
Sheldon
New Auburn
Cornell
Bloomer
Gilman
Lublin
Stetsonville
Colfax
Dorchester
Stanley
Owen
Chippewa Falls
Cadott
Thorp
Withee
Curtiss
Abbotsford
Boyd
Lake Wissota
Elk Mound
Colby
Unity
Eau Claire
Greenwood
Spencer
Loyal
Granton
Neillsville


67
68
Wards 1, 6-12, 14, 16.
Wards 2-5, 13, 15, 17-20.
93

## Detail Map: Eau Claire

Senator ROSHELL

### Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1932; married. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator and corporate president of electrical contracting firm; registered professional designer of electrical systems. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member: Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind. Develop. Corp.; Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (past secy.-treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Fdn. (past vice pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. 1969-79 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate since 1978. Majority Caucus Chairperson since 1985; Majority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Transportation and Utilities (vice chp.); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp. since 1985, mbr. since 1981); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (chp., also 1981, 1979, mbr. 1989); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1987). **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., also 1987); Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1987). **1987** — Tourism and Conservation; Transportation (also 1985); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (vice chp., mbr. 1983). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.). **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.), on Highways.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: (Town of Lafayette) 5722 Stewart Lane, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: Office: Room 134 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**HAMILTON**

**Representative**
**ZIEN**

**Representative**
**VAN GORDEN**

**Leo Richard Hamilton (Dem.), 67th Assembly District**

Born St. Paul, MN, December 13, 1927; married; 3 children; 6 grandchildren. Graduate St. Thomas Military Acad., St. Paul, MN; B.A. Univ. of Notre Dame 1949. Former public relations officer, tavern owner, utility salesman and automobile dealer. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1951-53. Member: Rotary Club (bd. mbr.); American Legion; D.A.V.; Chamber of Commerce; Industrial Development Corp.; Metropolitan Planning Organization; Chippewa Valley Ecumenical Housing Bd. Former member: Toastmasters; Elks. Chippewa Co. Emergency Planning Comn.; Wis. Retirement Bd. 1984-86; Mayor of Chippewa Falls 1981-87.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Government Operations and Corrections (chp.); Highways; State Affairs (also 1989); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp. 1989, 1987); Veterans and Military Affairs. **1989** — Excise and Fees (vice chp., also 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1987); Legislative Council Com. on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues; Special Com. on Ft. McCoy (chp.); Retirement Research Com. (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 723-3300.

Voting address: 930 West Spruce Street, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: Office: Room 34 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**David A. Zien (Rep.), 68th Assembly District**

Born Chippewa Falls, March 15, 1950; married; 6 children. Graduate Cadott H.S.; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1974; M.S. UW-Stout 1975; attended UW-Superior and UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former campus administrator at Northcentral Tech. College, job service manager. Vietnam veteran; served in Marine Corps 1968-70. Member: VFW (Nat'l Delegate 1982-84); DAV; VVA; Highground Veterans Memorial Project; American Legion; WACVO; Chippewa Patriotic Coun.; Elks Intl.; Eau Claire, Stanley and Cadott Chambers of Commerce; Stanley Lions Club; Boyd and Stanley Industrial Dev. Assns.; Otter Lake Ice Age Trail Soc.; Intl. Assn. of Personnel in Employment Security; Christian Outdoorsman; Wis. Wildlife Fed.; Westgate Sportsmen's Club; Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club; NRA; Harley Owners Group; ABATE of Wis.; Chippewa Valley Road Riders. Recipient: VFW's *Legislator of the Year* 1990, *Veteran of the Year* 1985, 1982-84; ABATE of Wisconsin's *Legislator of the Year* 1990.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Excise and Fees (also 1989); Government Operations and Corrections; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Local Affairs (also 1989); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1989); Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (also 1989); Legislative Council (also 1989).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 833-2427.

Voting address: 2610 Hallie Lane, Eau Claire 54703.

Mailing address: Office: Room 411, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Heron A. "Pink" Van Gorden (Rep.), 69th Assembly District**

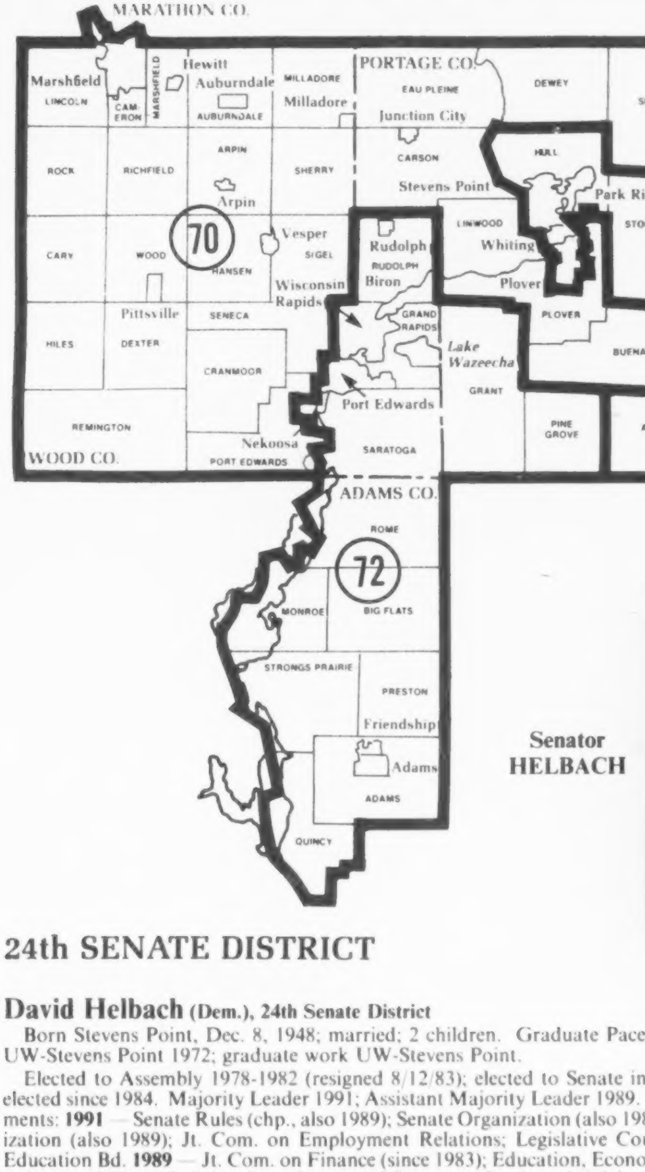
Born Alma Center, October 9, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Neillsville H.S. Feed dealer. Veteran; Army 1945-47; National Guard 1947-65. Member: Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn. (past secy.-treas. and director); American Legion (past commander); VFW (past commander); National Rifle Assn.; National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Assn.; director of industrial development group.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Health (since 1987); Highways (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1983); Transportation Projects Commission (since 1987). **1989** — Agriculture (since 1983); Legislative Council Com. on Surface Water Resources; Governor's Special Task Force on Fort McCoy; Dept. of Natural Resources' Disabled Advisory Council. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Nursing Home Reimbursement. **1985** — Select Com. on Work Incentives.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-0280; District: (715) 743-3633.

Voting address: 7 Huron Street, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address: Office: Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.


MARATHON CO.
Marshfield
LINCOLN
CAMERON
MARSHFIELD
Hewitt
Auburndale
AUBURNDALE
MILLADORE
Milladore
PORTAGE CO.
EAU PLEINE
Junction City
DEWEY
SHARON
Rosholt
ALBAN
WAUPACA CO.
ROCK
RICHFIELD
ARPIN
Arpin
SHERRY
CARSON
Stevens Point
HULL
Park Ridge
NEW HOPE
IOLA
Nelsonville
STOCKTON
70
CARY
WOOD
HANSEN
Vesper
SIGEL
Rudolph
RUDOLPH
Biron
LINWOOD
Whiting
Plover
Amherst Junction
AMHERST
Amherst
Wisconsin Rapids
Pittsville
SENECA
GRAND RAPIDS
PLOVER
71
LANARK
FARMINGTON
HILES
DEXTER
Lake Wazeecha
BUENA VISTA
CRANMOOR
GRANT
Port Edwards
REMINGTON
PINE GROVE
ALMOND
BELMONT
Nekoosa
SARATOGA
WOOD CO.
PORT EDWARDS
Almond
ADAMS CO.
ROME
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MONROE
BIG FLATS
STRONGS PRAIRIE
PRESTON
Friendship
Adams
ADAMS
QUINCY

**Senator HELBACH**

## 24th SENATE DISTRICT

**David Helbach (Dem.), 24th Senate District**

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; married; 2 children. Graduate Pacelli H.S.; B.A. in communications, UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point.

Elected to Assembly 1978-1982 (resigned 8/12/83); elected to Senate in August 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Majority Leader 1991; Assistant Majority Leader 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Senate Rules (chp., also 1989); Senate Organization (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1989); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Legislative Council (since 1987); Environmental Education Bd. **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1983); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1987); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Jury Service (vice chp.), on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues (vice chp.), on Surface Water Resources (vice chp.). **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation (vice chp.), on Health Care Services (vice chp.); Gov.'s Local Property Tax Relief Comn. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Minn.-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on International Trade, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., eff. 10/11/83); Energy and Environmental Resources (eff. 10/27/83) and chp. of its Subcom. on Groundwater; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 10/27/83); Transportation Projects Comn. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Elections (chp., eff. 10/29/81); State Affairs (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Tourism and Recreation (eff. 3/31/83); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 2344 Sims Avenue, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: Room 210 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**HASENOHRL**

**Representative**
**GRUSZYNSKI**

**Representative**
**SCHNEIDER**

### Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, fire fighter. Member: Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Eagles; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member: Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wood Co. Farm Bureau; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.). Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Transportation (chp. since 1983); Highways (vice chp., mbr. since 1979); Energy and Commerce; Excise and Fees (since 1983); Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1989). **1989** — Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (since 1983); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations. **1987** — Agriculture (also 1985, 1983, 1981). **1985** — Rural Development. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues (vice chp.). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Stan Gruszynski (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Marinette, February 6, 1949; married; 4 children. Graduate Marinette Catholic Central; B.S. *magna cum laude* Northland College 1971; graduate work UW-Stevens Point 1983. Former farmer, field staff for Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, director of state Senate Democratic Caucus, and district representative for former Congressman Robert J. Cornell. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin-Portage County; Izaak Walton League (Bill Cook Chapter); Wetlands Conservation League. Appointed to Wisconsin Humanities Committee 1988.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Colleges and Universities (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1989); Small Business and Education or Training for Employment (vice chp.); Natural Resources (since 1987); Rural Affairs; Environmental Education Bd.; Legislative Council (mbr. since 1987). **1989** — Assembly Organization; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rules; Ways and Means (also 1987); Legislative Council Com. on Fair Housing Legislation. **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Biotechnology (vice chp.). **1985** — Energy (vice chp.); Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Rural Development; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Radioactive Waste Review Board.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9649; District: (715) 344-3958.

Voting address: 2272 Stanley Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: Room 303, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 72nd Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Grad. Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S. 1960; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Full-time legislator. Former social studies teacher. Member: Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Loyal Order of Moose. Former member: Wis. Rapids Education Assn. (pres.-elect).

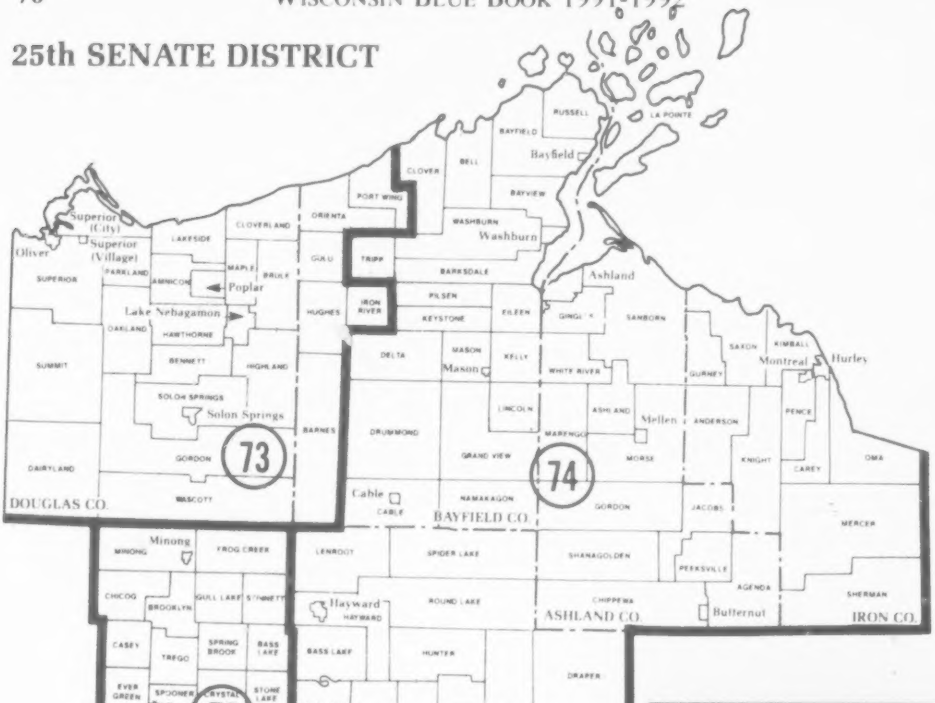
Elected to Assembly since 1970. Assistant Majority Leader 1989. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Education (chp.); Trade, Science and Technology (vice chp.); Judiciary; Transportation; Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp. 1989); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1989); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement. Legis. Council (chp., mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, resigned 10/1/83, also 1975, 1973). **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the University of Wisconsin System.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: Office: Room 321 Northeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## 25th SENATE DISTRICT


73
74
75
DOUGLAS CO.
BAYFIELD CO.
ASHLAND CO.
IRON CO.
WASHBURN CO.
SAWYER CO.
RUSK CO.
BARRON CO.
Superior (City)
Superior (Village)
Oliver
Poplar
Lake Nebagamon
Solon Springs
Minong
Bayfield
Washburn
Ashland
Mason
Mellen
Montreal
Hurley
Cable
Butternut
Hayward
Spooner
Shell Lake
Birchwood
Couderay
Radisson
Winter
Exeland
Haugen
Cumberland
Rice Lake
Almena
Turtle Lake
Barron
Cameron
Dallas
Prairie Farm

**Senator JAUCH**

### Robert Jauch (Dem.), 25th Senate District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, November 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Full-time legislator. Former field representative for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member: Hawthorne Lions; Vietnam Veterans of America; VFW; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1982, 1984; elected to Senate 1986; reelected 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. since 1987); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1987); Jt. Com. on Finance; Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (also 1989); Higher Education; Retirement Research Com. (co-chp. since 1987). **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp. 1987); Council on Tourism; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans (chp.), on Prenatal Care (vice chp.). **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legislative Adv. Com.; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids (chp.), on Natural and Recreational Resources (vice chp.), on School District Boundary Changes (vice chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, effective 10/7/83); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (chp., also 1983), on Venture Capital. **1983** — Health and Human Services (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Higher and Vocational Education (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Primary and Secondary Education (resigned 10/25/83); Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 10/25/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (resigned 10/25/83).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 364-2438.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 635, Poplar 54864.

Mailing address: Office: Room 11 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**BOYLE**

**Representative**
**LINTON**

**Representative**
**HUBLER**

**Frank Boyle (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District**

Born Phillips, February 20, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Phillips H.S.; B.A. UW-Superior 1967; graduate work UW-Superior 1967-68; UW-Madison 1969-70. Full-time legislator. Former residential building contractor and construction worker. Member: Douglas Co. Democratic Party (past secy.); International Laborers Union local; Tri-Lakes Civic Assn. (past pres. of the bd.); Summit Volunteer Fire Dept. (past vice pres.); Four Corners School P.T.A. (past legislative reporter); Adv. Committee to local R.E.A.; 7th Congressional Dist. Democratic Party (subdistrict chp.); Douglas County Supervisor 1984-87; Amnicon-Dowling Lake Management Commissioner 1978-present.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Children and Human Services (also 1989); Government Operations and Corrections; State Affairs; Ways and Means (also 1989); Legislative Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1989); Legis. Coun. American Indian Study Com. (chp., also 1989). **1989** — Highways (vice chp., also 1987); Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Labor; Natural Resources (also 1987). **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Regulation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 399-2247.

Voting address: (Town of Summit) Route 1, Box 175, Superior 54880.

Mailing address: Office: Room 301, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Barbara J. Linton (Dem.), 74th Assembly District**

Born Ashland, June 27, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Ashland H.S.; attended Northland College 1983-86. Legislator. Member: Veritas Honor Society; Alpha Chi Honor Society; National Dean's List of College Students; Ashland Co. 4-H Leaders; Ashland Co. Democratic Party; Mellen Area Chamber of Commerce; Friends of the Vaughn Library. Former member: Chequamegon E-Z Riders Saddle Club (secy.); Friends of the Mellen Legion Library; Wisconsin Coastal Management Council; Great Lakes Fisheries Adv. Council. Recipient: *4-H Alumni Award*. Ashland County Board Supervisor 1984-88 (chp. of its Finance Com. and vice chp. of its Executive Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Legislative Council. **1989** — Agriculture (vice chp.); Family Law and Corrections; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Development and Forestry; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations. **1987** — Natural Resources (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7690; District: (715) 278-3731.

Voting address: Town of Ashland.

Mailing address: Office: Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: Rt. 1, Box 299, Bass Lake Road, Highbridge 54846.

**Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District**

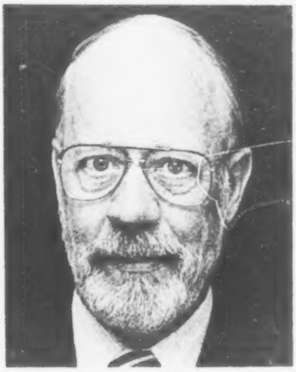
Born Milwaukee, July 31, 1952; single. Graduate Rice Lake High School; B.S. UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Former teacher and attorney. Member: Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron Co. Farm Bureau; Barron Co. Historical Society; Barron Co. Business and Professional Women; American Assn. of University Women.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1989). **1989** — Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp.), on Marital Property Implementation (also 1987); Governor's Council on Recycling. **1987** — Select Com. on Rural Development (chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (vice chp., also 1985); Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. 1985); Highways (also 1985); Judiciary (also 1985); Ways and Means (eff. 10/22/87); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids, on Law Revision.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 234-7421.

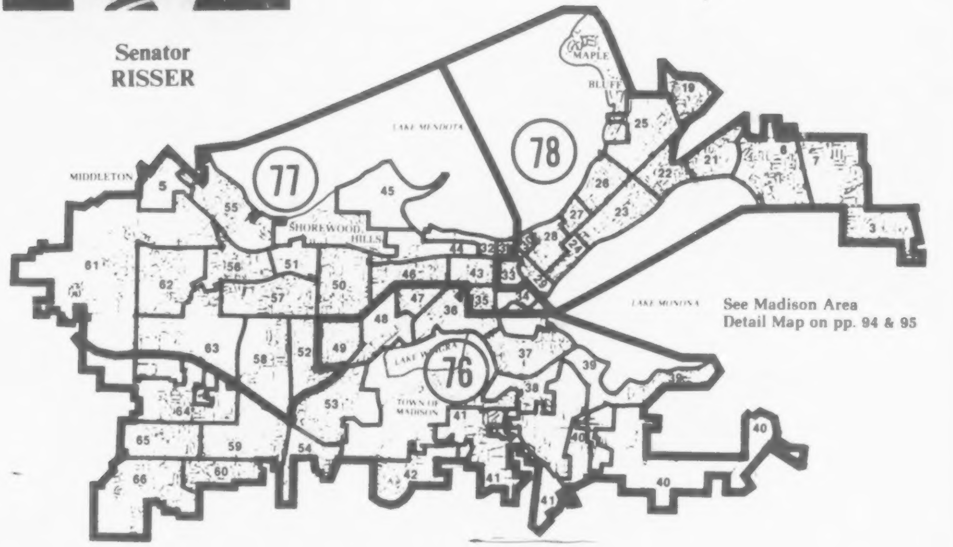
Voting address: 1966 Hawthorne Lane, Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address: Office: Room 104 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



**Senator**
**RISSER**

## 26th SENATE DISTRICT



See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

**Fred Risser** **(Dem.), 26th Senate District**

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Mbr.: Oregon, Wis., and Dane County Bar Assns.; State Legislative Leaders Foundation (bd. of dir.); NCSL (past mbr. Nat'l. Exec. Com.); CSG (mbr. Nat'l. Exec. Com., former chp., Midwestern Conf.).

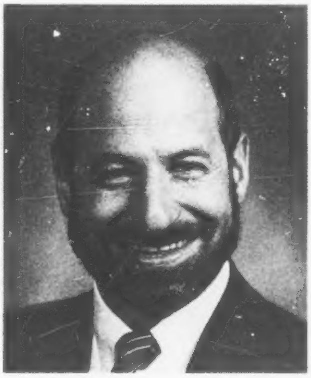
Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate since 1979; Sen. Pres. pro temp. 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967-73; Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Senate Org. (chp. since 1987, also chp. 1977-81, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp. since 1979, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1967); Senate Rules (since 1987); Legis. Coun. (chp. 1987, 1983, 1971, vice chp. 1989, 1985, mbr. since 1967); Disability Bd. (since 1971); Bd. of Curators, State Historical Society (since 1983); Historic Sites Foundation, Inc. (vice pres. since 1989, mbr. since 1984); State Building Comn. (vice chp. since 1971, mbr. since 1969); State Bond Bd. (vice chp., mbr. 1969); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (co-chp. 1989, mbr. since 1983). **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Jt. Com. on Debt Management (co-chp); Adv. Com. on the Capitol Master Plan (co-chp.). **1987** — Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Com. on the Management of the Yahara Watershed; Wis. Bicentennial Com. on the Constitution; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp. since 1979), on Surrogate Parenting (co-chp.), on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (vice chp.). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Mental Health Issues (chp.). **1981** — Legis Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), on the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.), on Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), on Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977), on Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), on Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), on Recycled Paper (chp.), on Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 238-5008.

Voting address: 5008 Risser Road, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: Office: Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**YOUNG**



**Representative**
**BLACK**

**Representative**
**CLARENBACH**

### Rebecca Young (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Clairton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1934; married; 4 daughters. Grad. Clairton H.S.; B.A. Univ. of Mich. 1955; M.A. in teaching, Harvard Univ. 1963; J.D. UW-Madison 1983. Full-time legislator. Former practicing atty., Dep. Secy. of Wisconsin Dept. of Administration, mbr. of State Highway Commission. Member: UW-Madison Law School Board of Visitors; ACLU; League of Women Voters of Dane Co. (past vice pres.); Nature Conservancy; Friends of the Earth; Dane Co. Historical Soc.; Historic Madison, Inc.; NAACP; Planned Parenthood; Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Assn. (founding mbr.). Elected to Dane Co. Bd. 1970, 1972, 1974; Madison School Bd. 1979, 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Children and Human Services (chp. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Health (since 1987); Judiciary (vice chp. 1989, 1985, mbr. 1987); Urban Education (also 1989); Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Women's Council (also 1989); Council on Child Labor. **1989** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Fair Housing Legislation (chp.), on Marital Property Implementation, on Nonpoint Source Pollution, on Privacy and Information Technology; Transportation Projects Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 233-8364.

Voting address: 639 Crandall Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: Office: Room 303, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Spencer Black (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born May 25, 1950; married; one child. B.A. in economics and history, SUNY-Stony Brook 1972; M.S. in urban and regional planning, UW-Madison 1980; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former conservation representative, Sierra Club; curator of education, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; high school teacher. Member: West Side (Madison) Coalition for the Aging; Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Federation of Teachers; Environment Wisconsin (past pres.); Recipient: Wis. Community Action Programs Assn. *Gaylord Nelson Human Service Award* 1991; Audubon Society *Environmentalist of the Year Award* 1990; The Nature Conservancy *President's Public Service Award* 1989; Wis. Wildlife Fed. *Legislator of the Year Award* 1988; Common Cause *Leadership Award* 1985.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Natural Resources (chp. since 1987); Aging, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Health (since 1985); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1987); Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (since 1987). **1989** — Children and Human Services; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Solid Waste Policy (vice chp.), on Surface Water Resources (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 233-0317.

Voting address: 5742 Elder Place, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: Office: Room 101, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 19[illegible]. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Member: ACLU of Wisconsin; Madison AIDS Support Network (bd. of dir.); National Council of Senior Citizens; Jewish Community Council; NAACP; Urban League; Environmental Decade; Women's Political Caucus; SANE/Freeze Campaign; NOW; State Historical Society; Humane Society. Delegate 1980, 1984 and 1988 Democratic Natl. Conventions. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

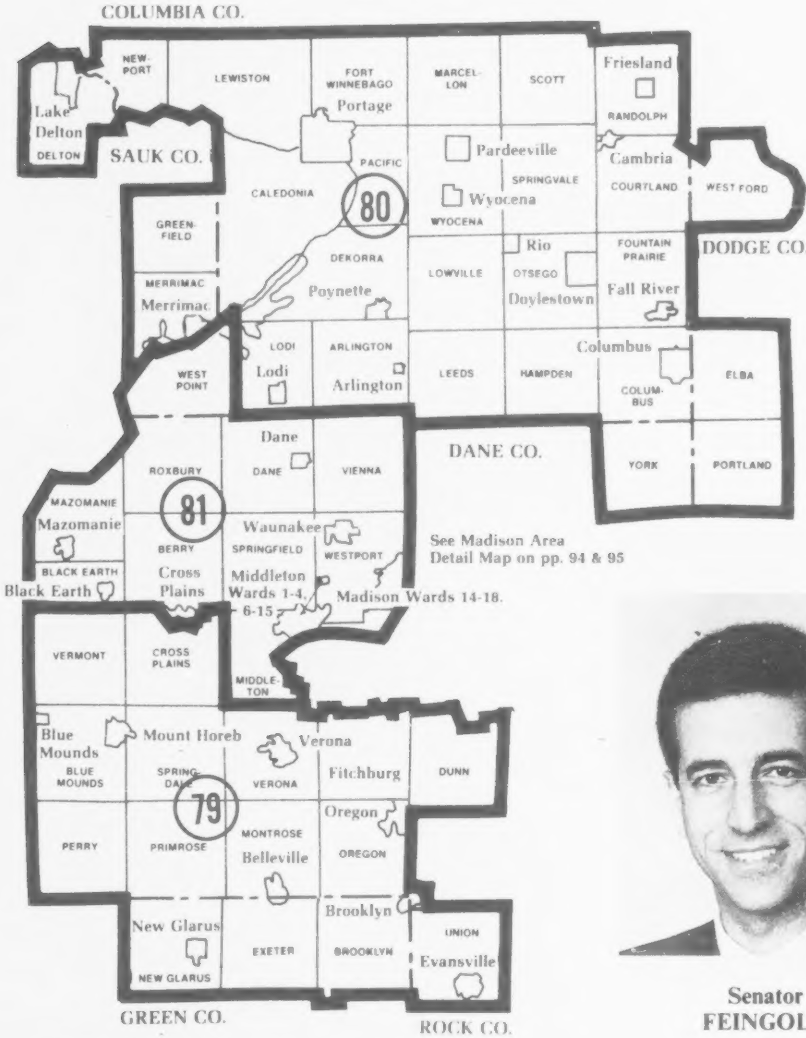
Elected to Assembly since 1974. Speaker pro tempore since 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture (since 1979) and chp. of its Subcom. on the Future of the Family Farm; Assembly Organization (since 1983); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1989); Labor (since 1983); Rules (since 1983); Reform of Health Insurance (chp.); Legislative Council (since 1981); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1983). **1987** — Management of the Yahara Watershed (chp.). **1985** — Elections (also 1977, 1975); **1981** — Government Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Judiciary (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 454 Sidney Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: Office: Room 4 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

## 27th SENATE DISTRICT


COLUMBIA CO.
NEW-PORT
LEWISTON
FORT WINNEBAGO
Portage
MARCEL-LON
SCOTT
Friesland
RANDOLPH
Lake Delton
DELTON
SAUK CO.
PACIFIC
Pardeeville
Cambria
CALEDONIA
80
SPRINGVALE
COURTLAND
WEST FORD
Wyocena
WYOCENA
GREEN-FIELD
DEKORRA
Rio
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
DODGE CO.
LOWVILLE
OTSEGO
MERRIMAC
Merrimac
Poynette
Doylestown
Fall River
LODI
ARLINGTON
Columbus
Lodi
Arlington
LEEDS
HAMPDEN
ELBA
WEST POINT
COLUM-BUS
Dane
DANE CO.
ROXBURY
DANE
VIENNA
YORK
PORTLAND
MAZOMANIE
Mazomanie
81
Waunakee
BERRY
SPRINGFIELD
WESTPORT
See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Cross Plains
Middleton Wards 1-4, 6-15
Madison Wards 14-18.
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLE-TON
Blue Mounds
Mount Horeb
Verona
BLUE MOUNDS
SPRING-DALE
VERONA
Fitchburg
DUNN
79
Oregon
PERRY
PRIMROSE
MONTROSE
Belleville
OREGON
Brooklyn
New Glarus
EXETER
BROOKLYN
UNION
Evansville
NEW GLARUS
GREEN CO.
ROCK CO.

Senator
**FEINGOLD**

**Russell D. Feingold (Dem.), 27th Senate District**

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Janesville Craig Senior H.S. 1971; B.A. with honors UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with honors Oxford University 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard Law School 1979. Attorney. Former legislative aide. Member: Wisconsin and Dane County Democratic Parties; American, Wisconsin and Dane County bar assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; American Assn. of Rhodes Scholars.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation (chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. since 1985, mbr. 1983); Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Women's Council (since 1987). **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (chp. since 1985); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (since 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (since 1983). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes (chp.). **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (chp.); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 831-2617.

Voting address: 7114 Donna Drive, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: Office: Room 28 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**WINEKE**

**Representative**
**HAHN**

**Representative**
**TRAVIS**

## Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 79th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; 3 children. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Legislator, realtor. Former researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Served on Verona City Council 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1989, 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1989). **1989** — Ways and Means (chp., mbr. since 1985); Natural Resources (also 1987); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1985); Legis Coun. Coms. on Exemptions from Property Taxation (chp.), on Home-Based Private Educational Programs. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management; Transportation Projects Commission. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Property Tax Collection Laws (chp.), on Regulation of Nursing Homes. **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary (resigned 7/15/83); Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 845-9656.

Voting address: 115 Edward Street, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: Office: Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## Eugene Hahn (Rep.), 80th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1929; married; 4 children. Graduate Cambria H.S.; attended UW College of Agriculture 1947-48. Farmer. Member: Columbia County Farm Bureau; Church Elder; Friesland Community Men's Chorus; Church Choir (former pres.); Friesland Band; Pardeeville MATC Band; Columbia County Republican Party; Wis. Corn Growers Assn. Former member: Farmers Home Admin. (dir., chm.); Federal Land Bank (dir., chm.); Columbia Co. Environmental Protection League (chm.); Cambria Low Income Elderly Housing (dir., treas.); 1976 Farm Progress Show Com. (secy.); 4-H leader; School Agriculture Adv. Com. Town assessor 1957-61; Columbia Co. supervisor 1972-90 (chp. 1986-88); Soil and Water Conservation Committee member.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary; Natural Resources; Tourism and Recreation; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3404; District: (414) 348-5765.

Voting address: (Town of Springvale) W3198 Old County Hwy B, Cambria 53923.

Mailing address: Office: Room 423, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## David M. Travis (Dem.), 81st Assembly District

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. UW-Madison. Licensed private pilot, Bindl Flight School Waunakee; attended Madison Area Technical College. Former private consultant, Senate Democratic staff director, policy analyst, administrative assistant, political science instructor, baker, grocery clerk, truck driver, factory worker, produce clerk, short order cook, and busboy.

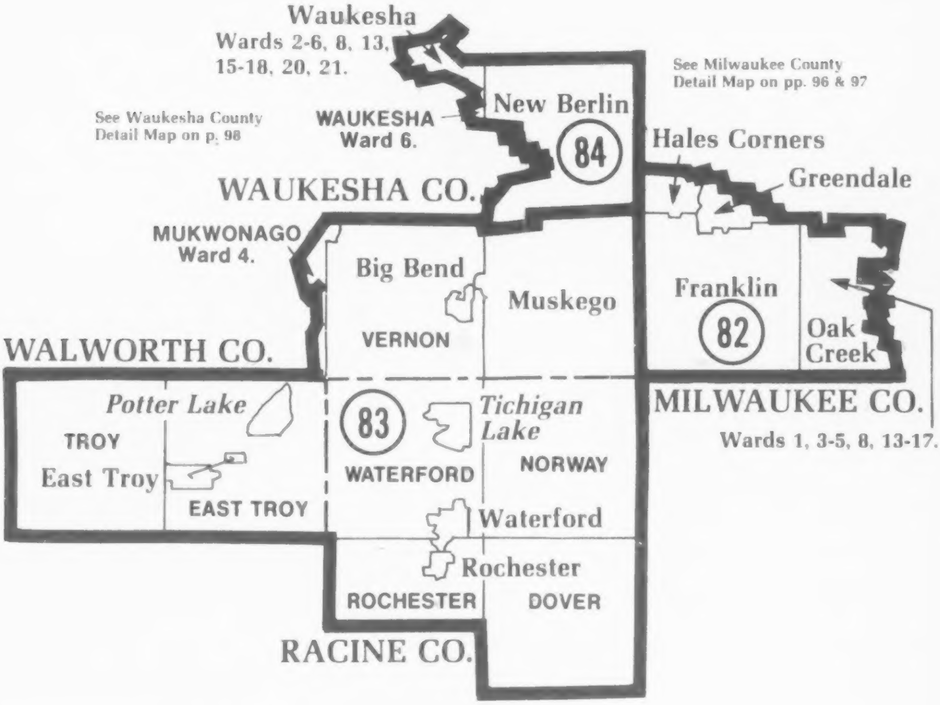
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Majority Leader 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Sentencing Comn. (vice chp. 1989, chp. 1983-87). **1989** — Joint Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 1987, 1985); Select Com. on the Census. **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1985), State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1985** — Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Health and Human Services; Elections (also 1981, 1979); Audit; Interstate Cooperation Comn. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp. eff. 10/29/81); Judiciary; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Revisions (vice chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2401; District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Office: Room 218 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## 28th SENATE DISTRICT


Waukesha
Wards 2-6, 8, 13, 15-18, 20, 21.
See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98
WAUKESHA Ward 6.
New Berlin
84
See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97
Hales Corners
Greendale
WAUKESHA CO.
MUKWONAGO Ward 4.
Big Bend
Muskego
VERNON
Franklin
82
Oak Creek
WALWORTH CO.
Potter Lake
TROY
East Troy
EAST TROY
83
Tichigan Lake
WATERFORD
NORWAY
MILWAUKEE CO.
Wards 1, 3-5, 8, 13-17.
Waterford
Rochester
ROCHESTER
DOVER
RACINE CO.

Senator
ADELMAN

**Lynn S. Adelman** **(Dem.), 28th Senate District**

Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Member: New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Society.

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp. since 1979, mbr. 1977); Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Council on Highway Safety (also 1989); Judicial Council (also 1989); Law Revision Com. (also 1989); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1989); Legislative Council and its Coms. on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp.), on Privacy and Information Technology (vice chp.), to Review Sexual Assault Laws. **1989** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

Voting address: 4380 S. Moorland Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: Office: Room 6 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**RUTKOWSKI**

**Representative**
**HOUGH**

**Representative**
**DUFF**

### James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Member: K. of C.; Greendale Jaycee Roosters. Awards: *"Clean 16" Award* 1990, 1988, 1982; *Wis. Man of Achievement* 1976; *Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America* 1973; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Judiciary (chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1977); Energy and Commerce; Securities and Corporate Policy; Judicial Council (since 1977). **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (since 1975), on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp., mbr. since 1983). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Custody Arrangements (also 1983). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts (since 1977). **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 11335 W. Woodside Drive, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address: Office: Room 128 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Maxine Hough (Dem.), 83rd Assembly District

Born East Troy, January 7, 1942; married; 2 children. Graduate East Troy H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1963; B.S. in education UW-Whitewater 1975. Full-time legislator. Former elementary school teacher, school administrator and senate legislative assistant. Member: Waukesha Co. Educ. for Employment Coun.; Wis. Fed. of Business and Professional Women; East Troy Development Corp. (adv. bd.); Mallard Ridge Landfill Negotiating Comn. (chm.); East Troy Recycling Center (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Co. Environmental Action League. Former member: Lakeland Medical Center (bd. of trustees); Walworth Co. Park and Planning Comn. (vice chm.); Walworth Co. Solid Waste Mgmt. Bd. (chp.); Lakeshore Library System (bd. of dir.); Gateway Technical College Strategic Planning Task Force; Troy Area Landfill Negotiating Com.; DNR's Solid and Hazardous Waste Adv. Comn. Walworth County supervisor 1988-91.

Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Public Health and Regulation (vice chp.); Education and chp. of its Subcommittee on State Standards and Requirements; Natural Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3363; District: (414) 642-5033.

Voting address: 3059 Swoboda Road, East Troy 53120.

Mailing address: Office: Room 302, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Marc C. Duff (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Port Washington, July 4, 1961; married. Graduate Eisenhower H.S. New Berlin; B.S. in public policy and administration, UW-Whitewater 1983; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison, La Follette Institute, 1985. Full-time legislator. Former caucus senior policy analyst. Member: Waukesha Co. Rep. Party; New Berlin Roadway Beautification Com. (co-chm.); New Berlin Rotary Club; American Legislative Exchange Council; Waukesha County Education for Employment Council. Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors April 1988-April 1989.

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Education (also 1989); Elections and Constitutional Law; Energy and Commerce (ranking minority mbr.); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (ranking minority mbr.); Special Com. on Reapportionment; Retirement Research Com.; Task Force to Combat Controlled Substance Use by Pregnant Women and Women with Young Children. **1989** — Labor; Natural Resources; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Leg. Council Com. on Surface Water Resources.

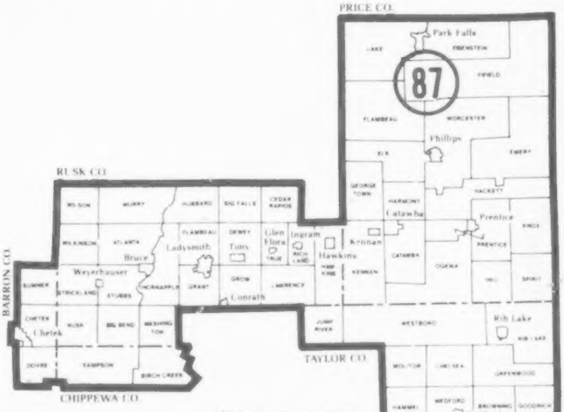
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 782-0763.

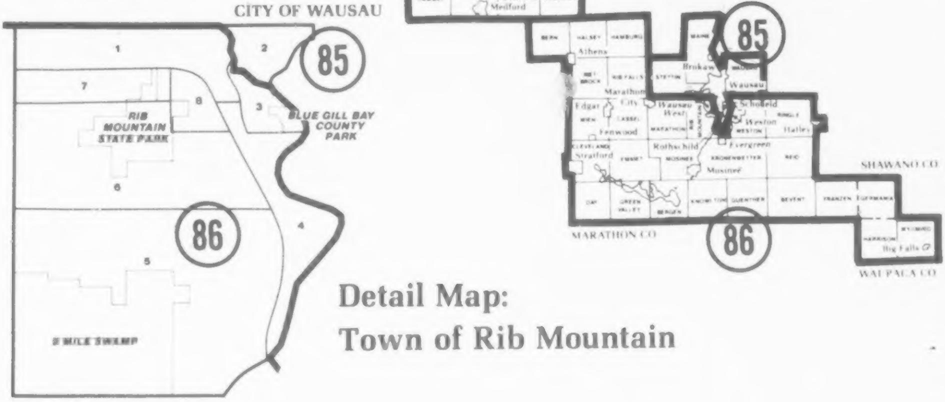
Voting address: 1811 South Elm Grove Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: Office: Room 408, 100 North Hamilton, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 29th SENATE DISTRICT

**Senator DECKER**


PRICE CO.
Park Falls
87
Phillips
Catawba
Prentice
RUSK CO.
Ladysmith
Bruce
Weyerhaeuser
Tony
Glen Flora
Ingram
Hawkins
Kennan
Conrath
BARRON CO.
Chetek
Rib Lake
TAYLOR CO.
CHIPPEWA CO.


Medford
CITY OF WAUSAU
85
Athens
Brokaw
Wausau
Marathon City
Edgar
Wausau West
Schofield
Weston
Fenwood
Rothschild
Evergreen
Stratford
Mosinee
SHAWANO CO.
MARATHON CO.
86
Big Falls
WAUPACA CO.
1
2
7
8
3
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
BLUE GILL BAY COUNTY PARK
6
86
4
5
8 MILE SWAMP

**Detail Map: Town of Rib Mountain**

**Russell S. Decker** (Dem.), 29th Senate District

Born Athens, May 25, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Athens H.S.; Bricklayer Apprenticeship graduate, Northcentral Technical Institute 1980; Graduate of Leadership Training Course, Notre Dame University 1988. Full-time legislator and journeyman bricklayer. Member: Bricklayers International Union (business manager); Marathon County Democratic Party; Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Committee (chm.). Former member: Central Wisconsin Building Trades (pres.); Boy Scouts of America (assistant cub master); Conservation Committee (secy./treasurer).

Elected to Senate 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services (vice chp.); Mining; Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections; Council on Child Labor; Rural Economic Development Board.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 359-8739.

Voting address: 5106 Apache Lane, Schofield 54476.

Mailing address: Office: Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**HUBER**

**Representative**
**ZWECK**

**Representative**
**REYNOLDS**

**Gregory B. Huber (Dem.), 85th Assembly District**

Born Wausau, January 25, 1956; single. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1978; J.D. UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former Marathon Co. assistant district attorney and Outagamie Co. judicial law clerk. Member: Wausau Area Jaycees (past dir.); Wisconsin and Marathon Co. Bar Assns.; Marathon Co. Democratic Party (past vice chp.). Former member: American Fed. of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) (vice pres. of local); UW-Madison Alumni Club of Wausau (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp., also 1989); Elections and Constitutional Law; Health (also 1989); Highways (also 1989); Ways and Means (also 1989); Special Com. on Reapportionment (chp.). **1989** — Legislative Council Coms. on Jury Service, on Trial Court System Funding (vice chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0654; District: (715) 848-3705.

Voting address: 406 South 9th Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Office: Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Brad Zweck (Dem.), 86th Assembly District**

Born Wausau, August 16, 1958; married; one son. Graduate Schofield D.C. Everest H.S.; attended UW-Marathon Co. 1976-77; B.A. UW-Eau Claire 1981. Full-time legislator. Former corporate publications editor, newspaper reporter, and staff writer for a public interest organization. Former member: United Paperworkers International.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Rural Affairs (chp.); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Elections and Constitutional Law; Ways and Means (also 1989). **1989** — Rural Development and Forestry (vice chp.); Health (also 1987); Small Business, Employment and Training. **1987** — Employment and Training (vice chp.); Environmental Resources; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Spec. Com. on Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1182; District: (715) 359-4509.

Voting address: 1886 Jaynes Road, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: Office: Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Martin L. Reynolds (Dem.), 87th Assembly District**

Born Ladysmith, February 8, 1950; married; 4 children. Graduate Flambeau H.S. Legislator and plumbing contractor. Veteran: served in Air Force 1969-1975. Member: American Legion Post 64; VFW Post 2490; Ladysmith Jaycees; Masonic Lodge; N.R.A. Former member: Ladysmith Littel League (pres.). Recipient: MSC *Distinguished Service Award* 1990; *Outstanding Community Leader Award* 1989. Mayor of Ladysmith 1986-91.

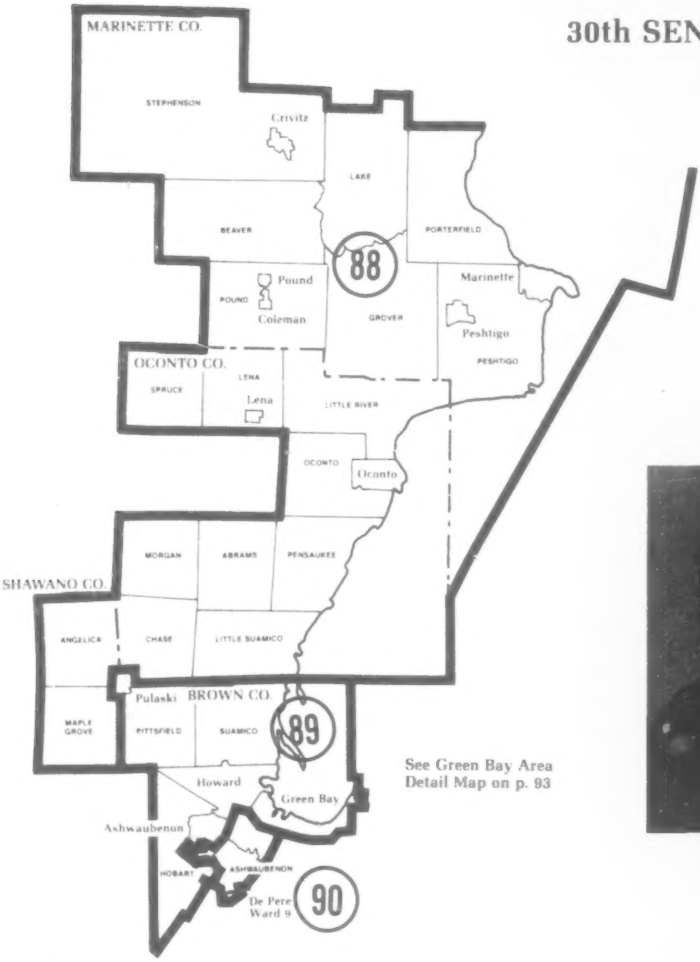
Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Housing; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7506; District: (715) 532-7798.

Voting address: 219 West 2nd Street North, Ladysmith 54848.

Mailing address: Office: Room 317, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

## 30th SENATE DISTRICT


MARINETTE CO.
STEPHENSON
Crivitz
LAKE
BEAVER
PORTERFIELD
88
Pound
POUND
Coleman
GROVER
Marinette
Peshtigo
PESHTIGO
OCONTO CO.
SPRUCE
LENA
Lena
LITTLE RIVER
OCONTO
Oconto
MORGAN
ABRAMS
PENSAUKEE
SHAWANO CO.
ANGELICA
CHASE
LITTLE SUAMICO
Pulaski
BROWN CO.
MAPLE GROVE
PITTSFIELD
SUAMICO
89
Howard
Green Bay
Ashwaubenon
HOBART
ASHWAUBENON
De Pere Ward 9
90

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

**Senator**
**VAN SISTINE**

### Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Former construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran; Navy. Mbr: VFW; American Legion; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer.; Moose Lodge; Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party. Appointed to NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat; NCSL Rural Development Com.; NCSL Commerce, Labor and Regulation Com. (vice chp. 1988-89); NCSL National Labor Caucus (since 1989); CSG Public Employer/Employee Labor Relations Task Force (1986-87); Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators (exec. com.). Served on Ashwaubenon Town Bd.; Brown County Bd.

Elected to Senate since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader (May 16, 1988-Jan. 2, 1989). Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs (chp.); Council on Tourism; State Building Comn. (since 1984); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee (co-chp. since 1983). **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1987); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (also 1987); Fox River Management Comn. (since 1985). **1987** — Senate Organization (eff. 3/16/88); Senate Rules (eff. 3/16/88); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (eff. 3/16/88); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (eff. 3/5/85), on Liability Law and Insurance (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Ancillary Issues), on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1983** — Urban Affairs and Govt. Operations; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism; Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 492-5790.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: Office: Room 14 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Representative**
**GARD**

**Representative**
**VANDERPERREN**

**Representative**
**VAN DREEL**

### John Gard (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 3, 1963; married; one daughter. Graduate Lena H.S.; B.S. in political science and public administration, UW-La Crosse 1986. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide for Rep. David Prosser. Member: Lena Knights of Columbus; M and M Ducks Unlimited.

Elected to Assembly in October 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Rural Affairs; Tourism and Recreation (ranking minority mbr.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1989). **1989** — Excise and Fees (ranking minority mbr.); Rural Development and Forestry; Small Business, Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Fair Housing Legislation; Citizen's Adv. Com. for the Community Services Block Grant. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Forestry; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2343; District: (715) 582-2923.

Voting address: 481 Aubin Street, P.O. Box 119, Peshtigo 54157.

Mailing address: Office: Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

### Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District

Born Town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school; completed 2 short courses UW-Madison. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Highways (chp. since 1973); Excise and Fees (vice. chp. 1973, mbr. since 1971); Transportation (vice chp. 1983-89, mbr. since 1971); Transportation Projects Comn. (vice chp. since 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (co-chp. since 1983, mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. 1975); Council on Highway Safety (chp. since 1978, vice chp. 1973-77); Rustic Roads Bd. (chp. since 1990, vice chp. 1975-89); Nat'l Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (since 1985). **1989** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Fox River System (also 1987); State Fire Service Legis. Adv. Com. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. since 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1971-75). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., also 1973, vice chp. 1971); Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: (Town of Pittsfield) 2226 County Road C, Green Bay 54313-4503.

Mailing address: Office: Room 121 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

### Mary Lou E. Van Dreel (Dem.), 90th Assembly District

Born March 23, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Nicolet H.S.; Rural Certificate in Education, UW-Stevens Point 1955; B.A. UW-Oshkosh 1967. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, insurance agent, and owner/manager of a resort. Member: Ashwaubenon Business and Professional Assn.; Democratic Party; Ashwaubenon Lioness Club (past pres., vice pres., treas.); Brown Co. Historical Society; Brown Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; League of Women Voters of Greater Green Bay; Wisconsin Women Entrepreneurs; Remedial Action Plan Implementation Com.; Brown Co. Local Emergency Planning Com. on Hazardous Materials; NCSL's Education and Job Training Com. (alternate mbr.). Former member: Special Olympics Com.; Ashwaubenon Education Assn. (treas.); Ashwaubenon Faculty Wives (treas.); Fox River Heritage Tourism Adv. Com. Member: Fox River Management Comn. Served on Ashwaubenon Village Bd. 1977-87.

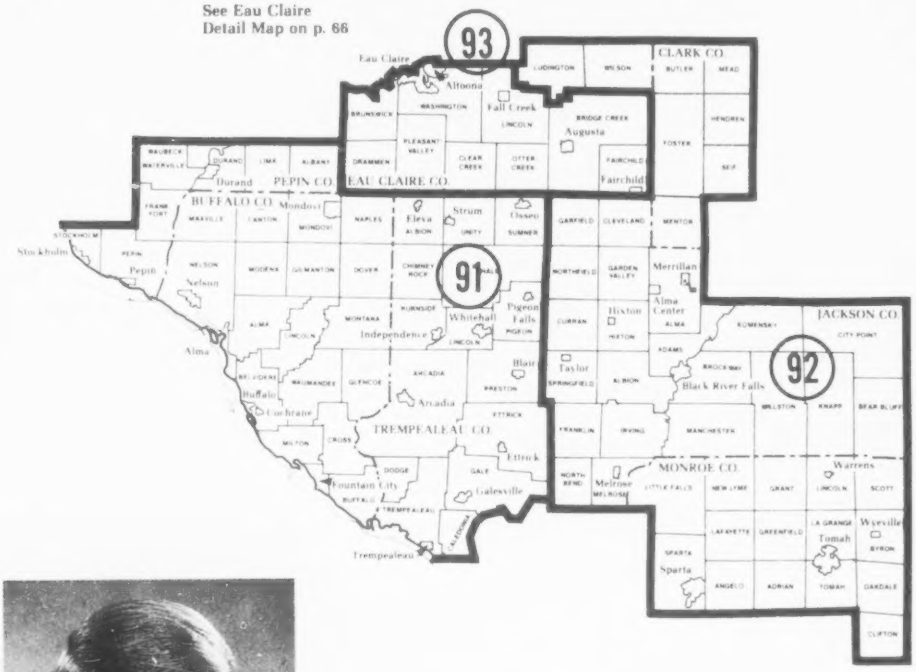
Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Small Business and Education or Training for Employment (chp.); Labor (vice chp. since 1989, mbr. 1987); Education; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment. **1989** — Aging (vice chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987). **1987** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Elections; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Fox River System (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Management.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5840; District: (414) 494-7470.

Voting address: 2825 Otto Court, Green Bay 54313.

Mailing address: Office: Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

# 31st SENATE DISTRICT


See Eau Claire
Detail Map on p. 66

93
91
92
Eau Claire
Altoona
Fall Creek
CLARK CO.
LUDINGTON
WILSON
BUTLER
MEAD
BRUNSWICK
WASHINGTON
LINCOLN
BRIDGE CREEK
Augusta
HENDREN
FOSTER
PLEASANT VALLEY
DRAMMEN
CLEAR CREEK
OTTER CREEK
FAIRCHILD
Fairchild
SEIF
WAUBECK
WATERVILLE
DURAND
LIMA
ALBANY
Durand
PEPIN CO.
EAU CLAIRE CO.
BUFFALO CO.
Mondovi
FRANKFORT
MAXVILLE
CANTON
MONDOVI
NAPLES
Eleva
ALBION
Strum
UNITY
Osseo
SUMNER
GARFIELD
CLEVELAND
MENTOR
STOCKHOLM
Stockholm
PEPIN
Pepin
NELSON
Nelson
MODENA
GILMANTON
DOVER
CHIMNEY ROCK
NORTHFIELD
GARDEN VALLEY
Merrillan
ALMA
LINCOLN
MONTANA
BURNSIDE
Whitehall
Pigeon Falls
PIGEON
Independence
LINCOLN
Alma Center
CURRAN
Hixton
HIXTON
ALMA
JACKSON CO.
KOMENSKY
CITY POINT
Alma
ADAMS
Blair
Taylor
SPRINGFIELD
ALBION
BROCKWAY
Black River Falls
BELVIDERE
Buffalo
WAUMANDEE
GLENCOE
ARCADIA
Arcadia
PRESTON
MILLSTON
KNAPP
BEAR BLUFF
Cochrane
ETTRICK
TREMPEALEAU CO.
FRANKLIN
IRVING
MANCHESTER
MILTON
CROSS
Ettrick
MONROE CO.
Warrens
DODGE
GALE
NORTH BEND
Melrose
MELROSE
LITTLE FALLS
NEW LYME
GRANT
LINCOLN
SCOTT
Fountain City
BUFFALO
Galesville
TREMPEALEAU
CALEDONIA
LAFAYETTE
GREENFIELD
LA GRANGE
Tomah
Wyeville
BYRON
Trempealeau
SPARTA
Sparta
ANGELO
ADRIAN
TOMAH
OAKDALE
CLIFTON

**Senator**
**MOEN**

## Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children. Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960; Syracuse U. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, U. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State U. 1974-76. Retired naval officer, served in U.S. Navy (active duty) 1955-76; served in Vietnam 1967-68. Member: Lions; American Legion; Vietnam Veterans of America; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

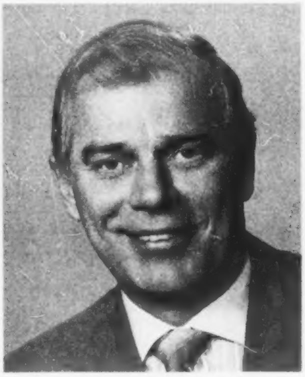
Elected to Senate 1982; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services (chp.); Mining (chp.); Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation; Transportation and Utilities; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1983); Legis. Council (since 1987). **1989** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (chp. since 1985); Transportation, Conservation and Mining (vice cnp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (since 1985); Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans; Gov's. Spec. Task Force on Fort McCoy. **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (vice chp.); Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nursing Home Reimbursement (chp.), on Biotechnology, on Surrogate Parenting. **1985** — Transportation (vice chp., also 1983); Education and Govt. Operations; Governor's Comn. on Agriculture; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (resigned 1/3/86); Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Property Tax Collection Laws, on Regulation of Nursing Homes (chp., also 1983); Education Comn. of the States (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/5/84); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws, on American Indian Study.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4848.

Voting address: 2119 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: Office: Room 37 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 215, Whitehall 54773-0215.

**Representative**
**GRONEMUS**



**Representative**
**MUSSER**

**Representative**
**HISRICH**

**Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District**

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; mother and grandmother. Graduate Ontario Public High School 1949. Full-time legislator and homemaker. Former nursing home activity director. Member: Council of State Governments' Midwestern Conference Task Force on Agriculture and National Policy Steering Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (chp.); National Conference of State Legislatures' Agriculture and International Trade Committee (alternate for the Speaker of the Assembly).

Elected to Assembly since 1982; serving 5th term. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry (chp., and member of its Subcommittees on Aquaculture and Forestry); Aging; Consumer Affairs; Energy and Commerce; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: Office: Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

**Terry M. Musser (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District**

Born Black River Falls, November 15, 1947; married; 2 children. Graduate Melrose High School; attended UW-La Crosse 1973-76. Farmer. Former driver license examiner. Vietnam veteran, 2 tours; paratrooper and Green Beret, 6th Special Forces, 1965-68. Member: Melrose American Legion (past commander); Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project, Inc. (honorary council mbr.); Vietnam Veterans of America (life mbr.); Monroe County 40 et 8; Cataract Sportsman Club; Millston-Knapp Sportsmens Club; Sparta VFW, Post 2112 (life mbr.); Melrose Rod and Gun Club; Disabled American Veterans (life member). National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Agriculture, Food Policy and Rural Development.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Consumer Affairs; Government Operations and Corrections; Tourism and Recreation; Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr. since 1989). **1989** — Legislative Council Com. on Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans; Governor's Special Task Force on Ft. McCoy.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7461; District: (608) 488-2955.

Voting address: (Town of Irving) Route 1, Box 98, Black River Falls 54615.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Joseph C. Hisrich (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District**

Born Dover, Ohio; July 10, 1942; married; 2 children. B.A. St. Fidelis College, Herman, Pennsylvania 1965; M.A. Loyola U., Chicago 1967. Student services specialist and member of sociology faculty at UW-Eau Claire. Former junior high school teacher. Member: National Council of Educational Opportunity Assns.; Assn. on Handicapped Student Services Programs in Post-Secondary Education; Wis. Sociological Assn.; Eau Claire County Democratic Party. Former member: Kinship (pres.); Visiting Nurse Assn. (pres.); Combined Nursing Services (chp.). Eau Claire County Supervisor 1983-90; Eau Claire City/County Bd. of Health 1986-90 (vice chp.).

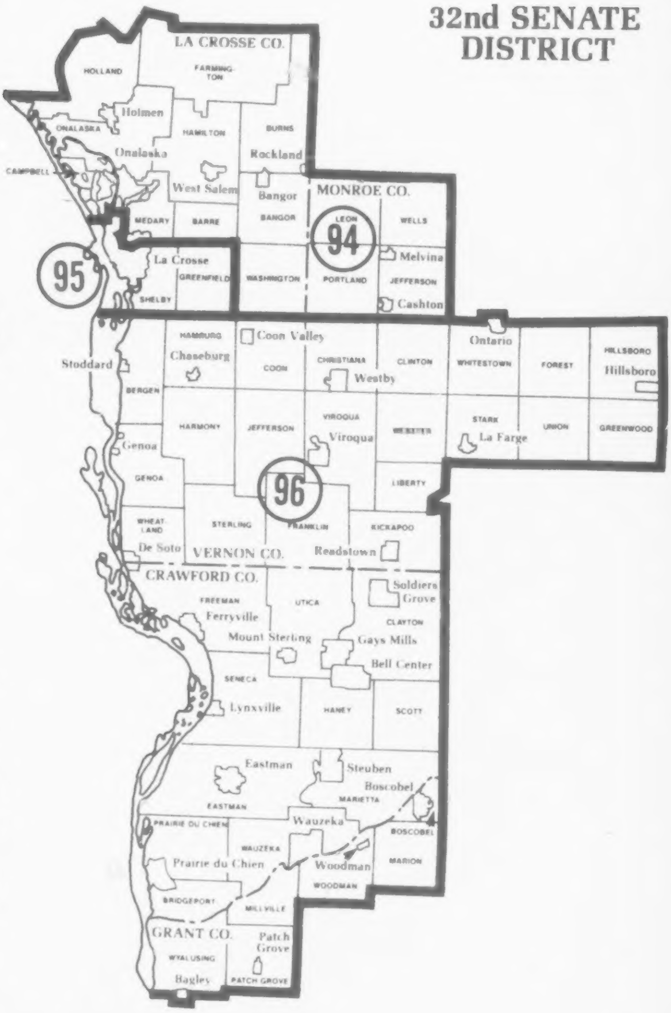
Elected to Assembly 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining (vice chp.); Health; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0660; District: (715) 834-1729

Voting address: 227 Garfield Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

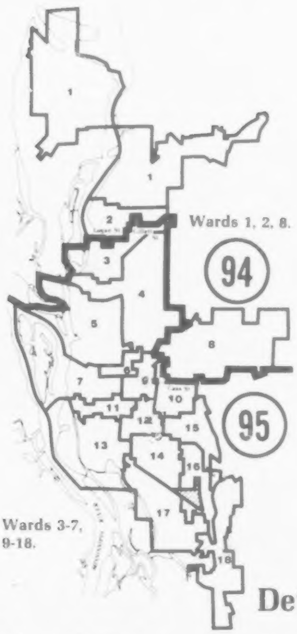
Mailing address: Office: Room 307, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

**Senator RUDE**



**32nd SENATE DISTRICT**

LA CROSSE CO.
HOLLAND
FARMINGTON
Holmen
ONALASKA
Onalaska
HAMILTON
BURNS
Rockland
CAMPBELL
West Salem
Bangor
MONROE CO.
MEDARY
BARRE
BANGOR
LEON
WELLS
94
Melvina
95
La Crosse
GREENFIELD
WASHINGTON
PORTLAND
JEFFERSON
SHELBY
Cashton
HAMBURG
Coon Valley
Ontario
Chaseburg
Stoddard
COON
CHRISTIANA
CLINTON
WHITESTOWN
FOREST
HILLSBORO
Hillsboro
Westby
BERGEN
HARMONY
JEFFERSON
VIROQUA
Viroqua
WEBSTER
STARK
La Farge
UNION
GREENWOOD
Genoa
GENOA
96
LIBERTY
WHEATLAND
STERLING
FRANKLIN
KICKAPOO
De Soto
VERNON CO.
Readstown
CRAWFORD CO.
Soldiers Grove
FREEMAN
Ferryville
UTICA
CLAYTON
Mount Sterling
Gays Mills
Bell Center
SENECA
Lynxville
HANEY
SCOTT
Eastman
Steuben
Boscobel
MARIETTA
EASTMAN
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
Wauzeka
BOSCOBEL
WAUZEKA
Prairie du Chien
Woodman
MARION
WOODMAN
BRIDGEPORT
MILLVILLE
GRANT CO.
Patch Grove
WYALUSING
Bagley
PATCH GROVE



1
1
2
Wards 1, 2, 8.
94
3
4
5
8
6
7
11
10
9
12
15
95
13
14
16
17
Wards 3-7, 9-18.
18

**Detail Map: La Crosse**

## Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 32nd Senate District

Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married; 2 children. Graduate Westby H.S. 1973; B.A. *magna cum laude* Luther College 1977; graduate work UW-Madison. Former employe communications specialist, administrative asst. Wisconsin Senate, and research analyst Iowa Senate. Member: Sons of Norway; Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn.; Nat'l Trust for Historic Preservation (bd. of advisors); State Historical Society; Cesky Den; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis; Greater La Crosse Area Chamber of Commerce; Viterbo College Board of Advisors.

Elected to Assembly 1982 (resigned eff. 4/23/84); elected to Senate in April 1984 special election; reelected since November 1984. Assistant Minority Leader 1991, 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (also 1989); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; Senate Organization (also 1989); Senate Rules (also 1989); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1983). **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Fair Housing Legislation, on Trial Court System Funding. **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; State Building Comn. **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mental Health Issues (secy.), on Telecommunications (also 1983).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 452-3305.

Voting address: 307 Babcock Street, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: Office: Room 206 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 367, Coon Valley 54623.

**Representative**
**ROBERTS**

**Representative**
**MEDINGER**

**Representative**
**JOHNSRUD**

**Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District**

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Graduate Mindoro H.S.; attended Winona State Coll. 1958-60 and Western Wis. Tech. Inst. 1969-70. Retired train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member: Lions; Rod and Gun Club; La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men; Amer. Train Dispatchers Assn.; La Crosse Dem. Party. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to Assembly 1970-1982, 1986, 1988, 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Excise and Fees (chp. since 1987); Securities and Corporate Policy (vice chp.); Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Urban Education; Urban Infrastructure; Ways and Means (since 1987). **1989** — Agriculture (also 1987); Education (also 1987); State Affairs (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nonpoint Source Pollution (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Policy. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes. **1983** — Govt. Operations (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; Highways; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn. (vice chp., mbr. since 1971). **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1973-79); Claims Bd. (also 1975-79); State Rail Advisory Com. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0631; District: (608) 526-3435.

Voting address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Mailing address: Office: Room 112B West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 95th Assembly District**

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; married; 2 stepsons; 2 adopted children. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history, UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member: La Crosse County Dem. Party; NAACP; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Viterbo College Bd. of Advisors; St. Francis Hospital Bd. of Advisors; Holy Trinity Men's Club; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of the Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; La Crosse Co. Historical Society; Shelby Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — State Affairs (chp., also 1989); Colleges and Universities (since 1987); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1987); Health (also 1989); Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (vice chp.); Legis Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1987). **1989** — Agriculture (also 1987); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions, on Exemptions from Property Taxation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 788-4594.

Voting address: 1809 South 16th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: Office: Room 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District**

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Boscobel High School; B.S. in business administration, UW-La Crosse 1970. Farmer. Member: Prairie du Chien Lions Club; Crawford County Farm Bureau; Crawford Co. and Vernon Co. Republican Parties; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Children and Human Services (since 1985); Health (since 1985); Rural Affairs; Urban and Local Affairs (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1989); Spec. Com. on Reform of Health Insurance. **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Development and Forestry; Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Housing and Securities (ranking minority mbr.); Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services, on Solid Waste Management.

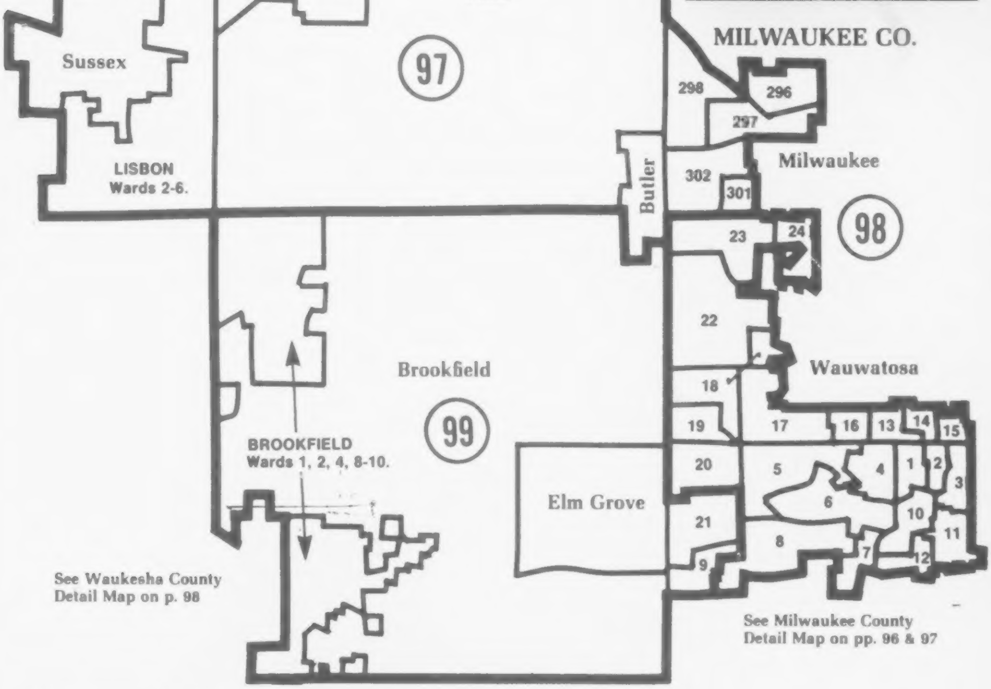
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3534; District: (608) 874-4231.

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) Route 1, Box 91A, Ducharme Ridge, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: Office: Room 418, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

## 33rd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
FARROW


WAUKESHA CO.
Lannon
Menomonee Falls
97
Sussex
LISBON Wards 2-6.
MILWAUKEE CO.
298
296
297
Milwaukee
Butler
302
301
23
24
98
22
Wauwatosa
Brookfield
99
18
BROOKFIELD Wards 1, 2, 4, 8-10.
19
17
16
13
14
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20
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4
1
2
3
Elm Grove
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21
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12

See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97

### Margaret A. Farrow (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born Kenosha, November 28, 1934; married; 5 sons. Graduate St. Catherine H.S., Racine; attended Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. 1952-53; B.S. in political science and education, Marquette Univ. 1956; graduate work Marquette Univ. 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, real estate agent, civic and church volunteer. Member: Public Policy Forum; Assn. of Marquette Univ. Women (past bd. mbr. and 1st vice pres.); Elmbrook Republican Club (past bd. mbr.); Elm Grove Women's Club; Elmbrook Historical Society; Elmbrook Hospital (bd. of dir.). Served on Elm Grove Village Bd. 1976-81; Elm Grove village president 1981-87; Elm Grove Planning Comn. 1974-76; Elm Grove Bd. of Appeals 1971-74. Mbr. Advisory Committee on Milwaukee River Watershed Non-Point Source Pollution and chm. of its Subcom. on Information and Education 1985-present.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988 (resigned effective July 11, 1989); elected to Senate in June 1989 special election; reelected 1990. Senate Republican Caucus (chp.). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1991** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Mining; Transportation and Utilities; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council; Governor's Comn. for A Quality Workforce; Women's Council (chp., mbr. 1989). **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions. Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Aging; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Urban Education; Urban and Local Affairs. **1987** — Employment and Training; Government Operations and Aging; Housing and Securities.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 782-1261.

Voting address: 14905 Watertown Plank Road, Elm Grove 53122.

Mailing address: Office: Room 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
SCHNEIDERS

Representative
ROSENZWEIG

Representative
URBAN

**Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 97th Assembly District**

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point 1952. Full-time legislator. Former saleswoman, teacher and insurance agent. Member: Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice pres.); Business and Professional Women; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Menomonee Falls Historical Society. Former member: League of Women Voters (past vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Minority Caucus Secretary 1989, 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (since 1985); Urban Education (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1989); Building Comn. (ranking minority mbr. since 1989 and chp. of its Subcom. on Higher Education, mbr. 1987); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (chp. since 1987, mbr. since 1983). **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (ranking minority mbr., also 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Drug Law Enforcement. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues. **1985** — Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council (also 1983). **1983** — Health and Human Services; State Affairs; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3796; District: (414) 251-0139.

Voting address: N89 W17151 Highland Court, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: Office: Room 102 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 98th Assembly District**

Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. Graduate Detroit Mumford H.S. 1954; B.S. in political science, UW-Milwaukee 1978; attended Wayne State Univ. 1954-57. Full-time legislator. Former director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center. Member: Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce; Medical College of Wis. Auxiliary; Wauwatosa Historical Society; Wauwatosa Republican Club; League of Women Voters; Wauwatosa Village Business Corp.; Professional Dimensions.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Children and Human Services (since 1987); Health (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, also mbr. 1985); Public Health and Regulation; Trade, Science and Technology; Urban Education (also 1989); Ways and Means (since 1987); Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (ranking minority mbr.); Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1987). **1989** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987); Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (4/28/87-6/16/87); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids (eff. 7/8/88), on Juvenile Justice Issues (eff. 7/8/88); Gov.'s Juvenile Justice Task Force.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-4664.

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: Office: Room 424 Northeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

**Frank H. Urban (Rep.), 99th Assembly District**

Born St. Louis, Missouri, May 24, 1930; married; 7 children. Graduate Green Bay East H.S. 1947; B.S. UW-Madison 1951; M.D. UW-Madison 1954; Fellowship in Dermatology, Mayo Clinic, 1957-60; M.S. U. of Minnesota-Minneapolis 1960. Physician. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1954-57. Member: Boy Scouts of America-Potawatomi Council (mbr. adv. bd., former pres.); State Medical Society of Wisconsin (director); Wisconsin Dermatology Society (former pres.); Milwaukee County Medical Society; Medical College of Wisconsin (assistant clinical professor); American Academy of Dermatology. Village of Elm Grove trustee 1985-87, president 1987-89.

Elected to Assembly in September 12, 1989 special election; reelected 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1991** — Health; Public Health and Regulation (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Local Affairs (also 1989); Urban Infrastructure; Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance. **1989** — Aging; Urban Education.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9175; District: (414) 453-2962.

Voting address: 1655 Berkshire Road, Elm Grove 53122.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: 1655 Berkshire Road, Elm Grove 53122.

**Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk**

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member: Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (past president); National Conference of State Legislatures Executive Committee. Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address: Office: Room 402, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms**

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; married. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature, UW-Madison 1974. Member: National Legislative Service and Security Association (treasurer). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 112 North Brearly Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: Office: Room 410 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

**Thomas T. Melvin: Assembly Chief Clerk**

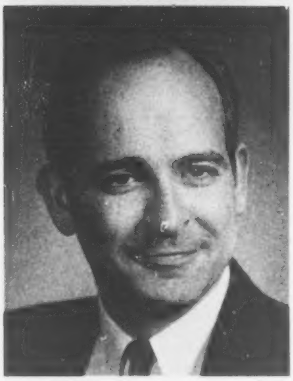
Born Hurley, July 10, 1937; single. Graduate Cathedral H.S., Superior 1955; attended Beloit College; B.S. UW-Madison 1964. Former assistant chief clerk of the Assembly. Veteran; served in Army 1959-62. Member: American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1987; reelected 1989 and 1991.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1501.

Voting address: 2010 Yahara Place, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Office: Room 402, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



**Robert G. Johnston: Assembly Sergeant at Arms**

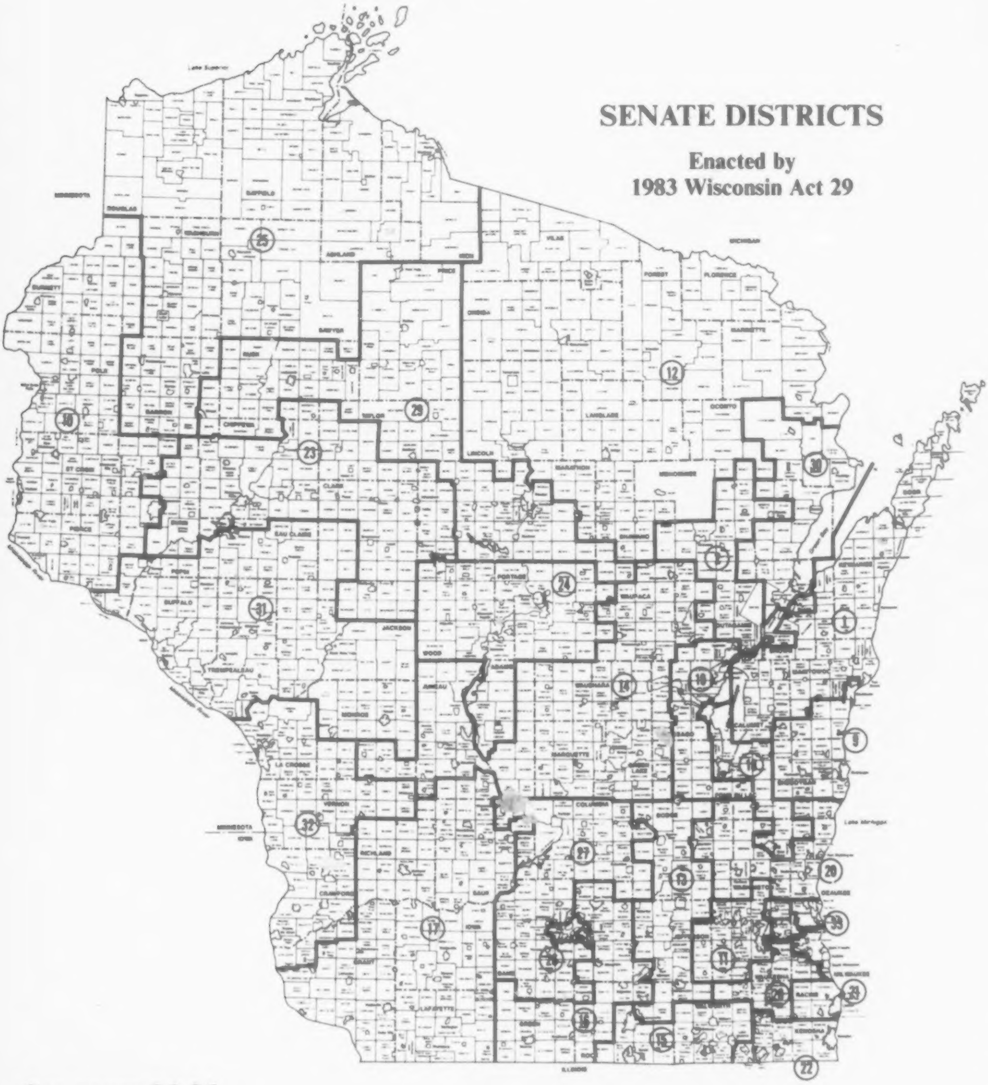
Born Akron, Ohio, March 21, 1957; single. Graduate Whitewater H.S. 1975; B.A. *cum laude* in theatre and international studies, UW-Whitewater 1981; attended UW-Madison Graduate School 1982. Former legislative aide, Assembly head messenger and construction laborer. Member: National Legislative Service and Security Association. Former member: International Laborer's Union of North America, AFL-CIO.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1988; reelected 1989 and 1991.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9808.

Voting address: 1341 Morrison, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: Office: Lower Level, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



## SENATE DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

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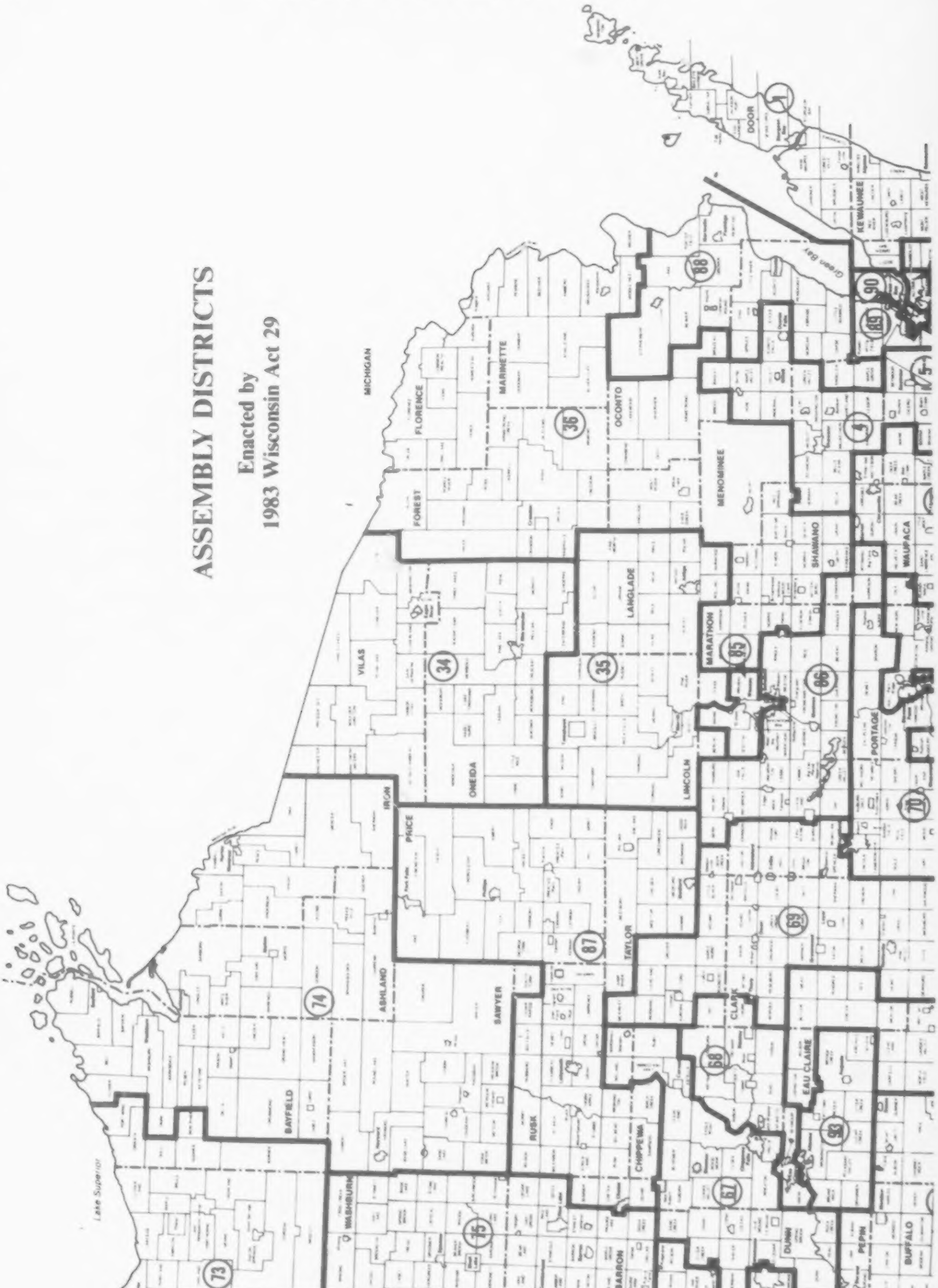
**See pages 26-36
for maps of Milwaukee
Senate Districts 3-8.**



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
Lake Superior
Green Bay
Mississippi River
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
MARINETTE
FLORENCE
FOREST
OCONTO
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
WAUPACA
LANGLADE
MARATHON
PORTAGE
VILAS
ONEIDA
LINCOLN
IRON
PRICE
TAYLOR
ASHLAND
SAWYER
CLARK
BAYFIELD
RUSK
CHIPPEWA
EAU CLAIRE
WASHBURN
BARRON
DUNN
PEPIN
BUFFALO
DOUGLAS
POLK
ST CROIX
PIERCE
BURNETT
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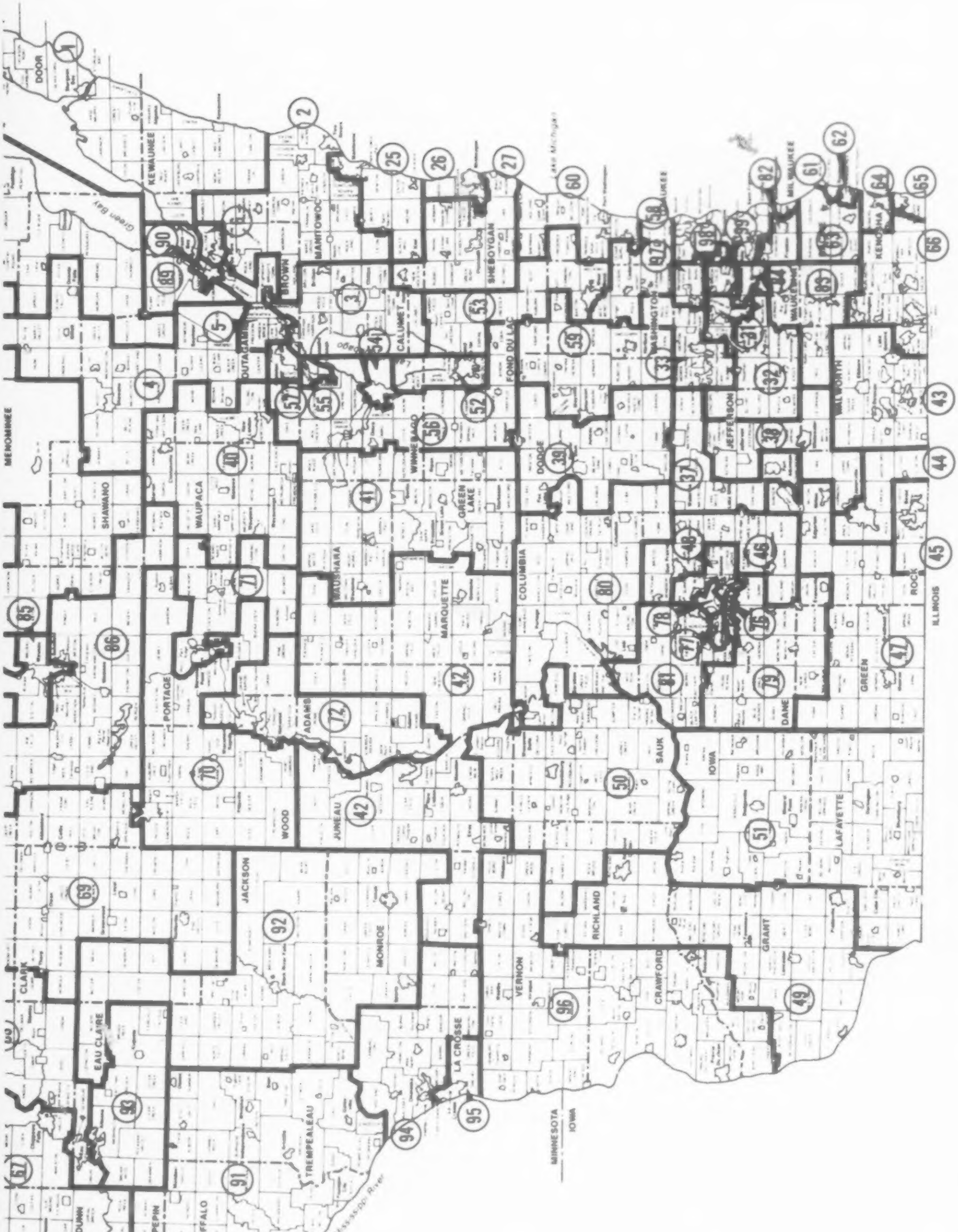
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
Green Bay
BROWN
MANITOWOC
CALUMET
SHEBOYGAN
OUTAGAMIE
FOND DU LAC
Lake Michigan
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
MILWAUKEE
WAUKESHA
KENOSHA
WALWORTH
JEFFERSON
DODGE
WINNEBAGO
GREEN LAKE
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
WAUPACA
WAUSHARA
MARQUETTE
COLUMBIA
PORTAGE
ADAMS
WOOD
JUNEAU
SAUK
DANE
ROCK
ILLINOIS
GREEN
IOWA
LAFAYETTE
GRANT
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
VERNON
MONROE
JACKSON
LA CROSSE
TREMPEALEAU
BUFFALO
PEPIN
PIERCE
DUNN
EAU CLAIRE
CLARK
MINNESOTA
IOWA
Mississippi River
Mississippi River
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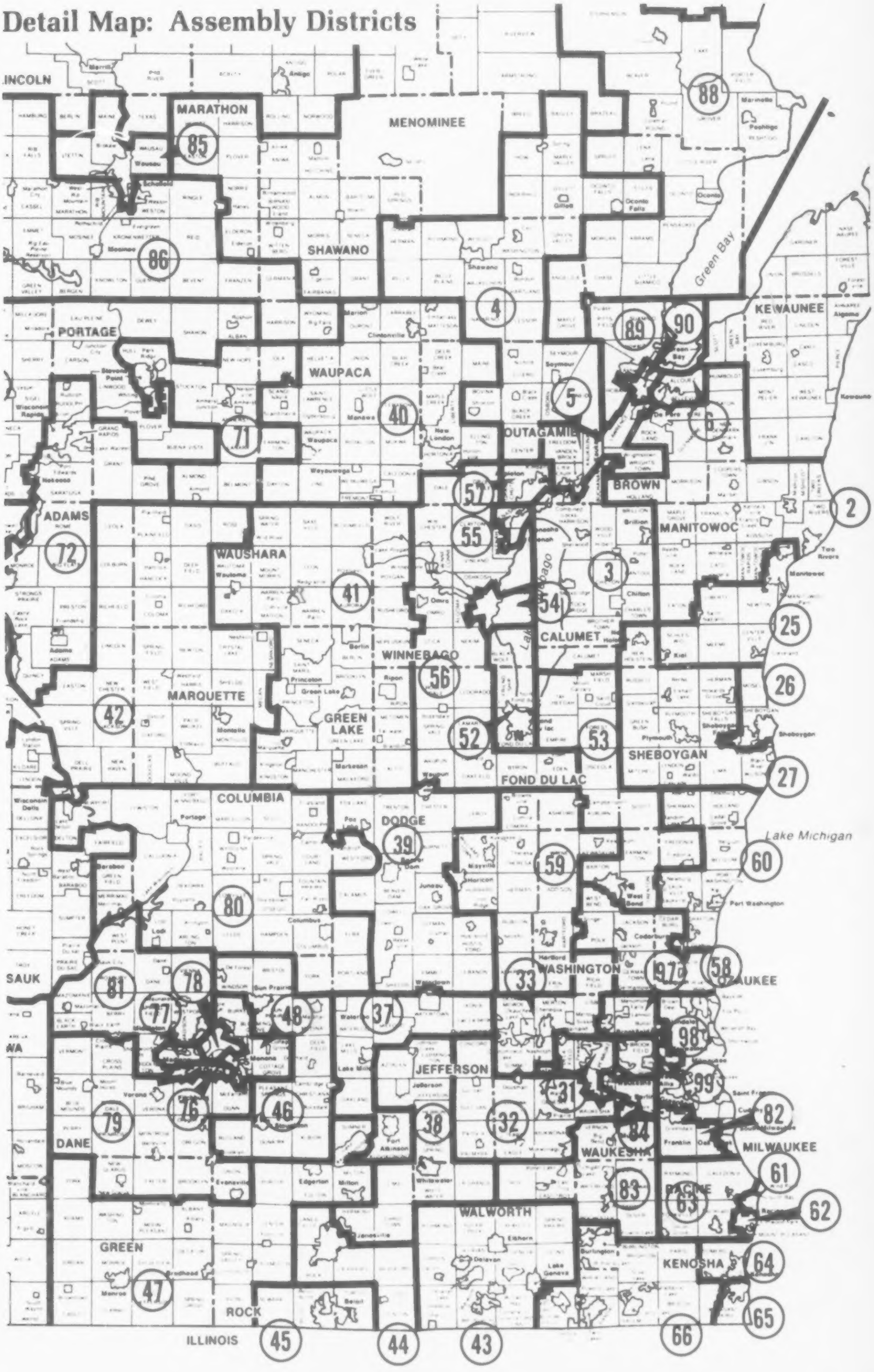
# Detail Map: Assembly Districts


LINCOLN
MARATHON
85
86
Wausau
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
88
Marinette
Green Bay
KEWAUNEE
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
4
89
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6
40
71
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
2
ADAMS
72
WAUSHARA
41
57
55
3
MANITOWOC
Manitowoc
Two Rivers
Lake Winnebago
54
CALUMET
25
WINNEBAGO
56
26
42
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
52
53
SHEBOYGAN
Sheboygan
27
FOND DU LAC
COLUMBIA
DODGE
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Lake Michigan
60
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Port Washington
SAUK
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78
WASHINGTON
33
97
58
OZAUKEE
77
48
37
98
JEFFERSON
31
99
Madison
79
76
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38
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84
82
DANE
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
83
61
RACINE
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WALWORTH
GREEN
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KENOSHA
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ROCK
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ILLINOIS
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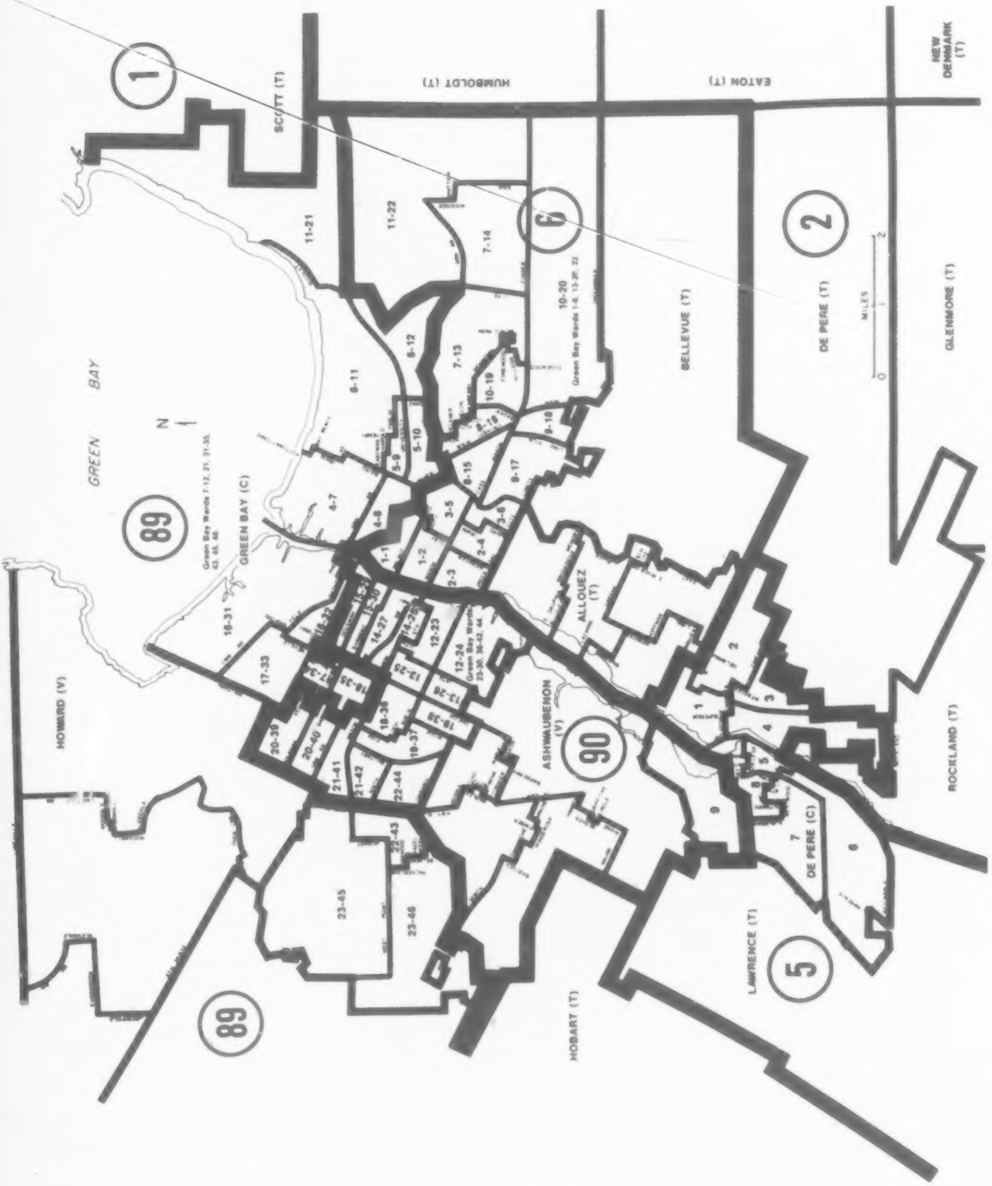
44
43

## Detail Map: Green Bay Area


1
SCOTT (T)
HUMBOLDT (T)
EATON (T)
NEW DENMARK (T)
6
2
DE PERE (T)
GLENMORE (T)
BELLEVUE (T)
MILES
0
1
2
Green Bay Wards 1-6, 13-20, 22
GREEN BAY
N
89
Green Bay Wards 7-12, 21, 31-33, 43, 45, 46
GREEN BAY (C)
ALLOUEZ (T)
Green Bay Wards 23-30, 39-42, 44
ASHWAUBENON (V)
90
ROCKLAND (T)
DE PERE (C)
LAWRENCE (T)
5
HOWARD (V)
HOBART (T)
89
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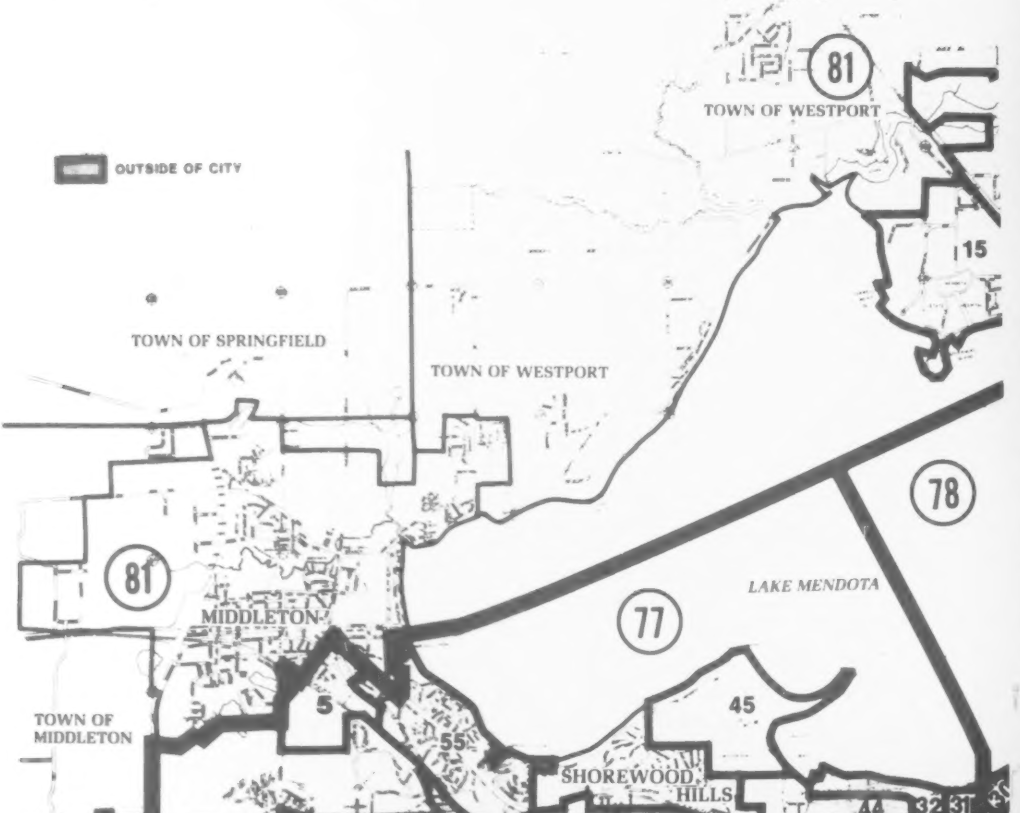
## Detail Map: Madison Area


OUTSIDE OF CITY
81
TOWN OF WESTPORT
15
TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD
TOWN OF WESTPORT
78
81
LAKE MENDOTA
77
MIDDLETON
45
5
TOWN OF MIDDLETON
55
SHOREWOOD HILLS
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32
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LAKE WINGRA
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TOWN OF MADISON
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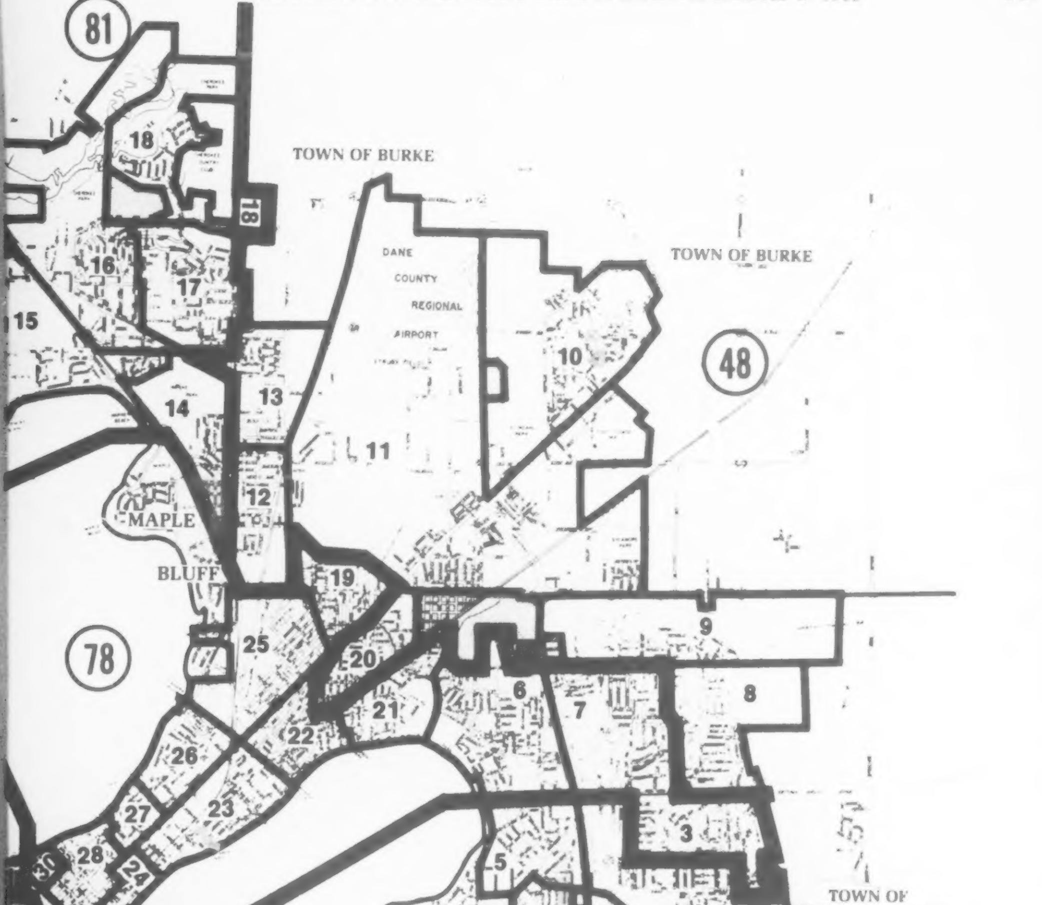
TOWN OF VERONA
79
FITCHBURG

*All parts of the Town of Madison are in the 76th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 81st Assembly District.


81
TOWN OF BURKE
DANE COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT
TOWN OF BURKE
48
MAPLE BLUFF
78
LAKE MONONA
MONONA
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE
48
76
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE
LAKE WAUBESA
TOWN OF DUNN
79
VILLAGE OF McFARLAND
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TOWN OF DUNN
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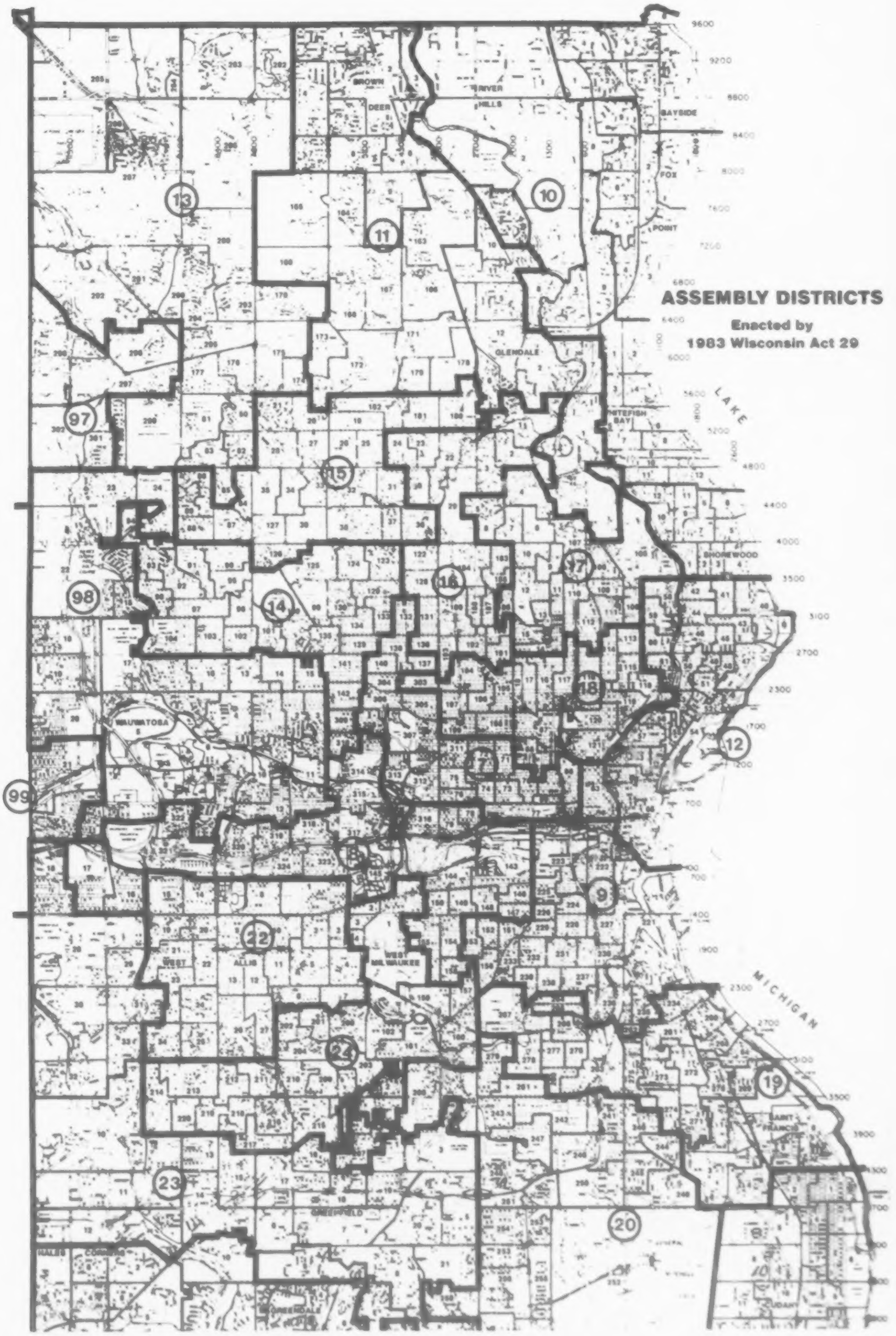
*All parts of the Town of Blooming Grove are in the 48th Assembly District.

## Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)


BROWN DEER
RIVER HILLS
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
GLENDALE
WHITEFISH BAY
SHOREWOOD
WAUWATOSA
WEST ALLIS
WEST MILWAUKEE
GREENFIELD
SAINT FRANCIS
CUDAHY
HALES CORNERS
GREENDALE
LAKE
MICHIGAN
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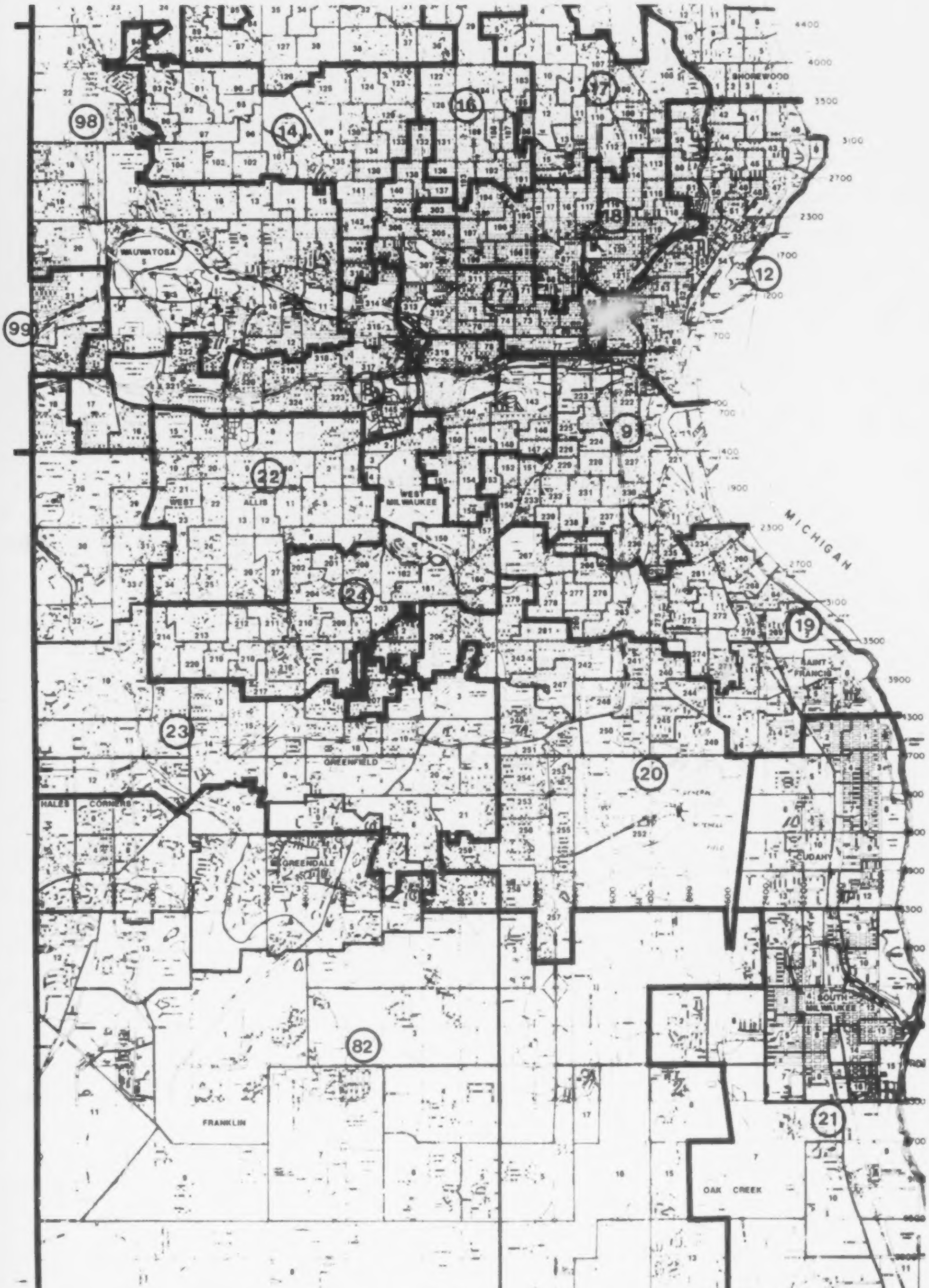
**ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS**

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

## Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)


4400
4000
SHOREWOOD
3500
3100
2700
2300
1700
1200
700
1400
1900
2300
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3100
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3900
MICHIGAN
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WAUWATOSA
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WEST ALLIS
WEST MILWAUKEE
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SAINT FRANCIS
23
GREENFIELD
20
HALES CORNERS
GREENDALE
CUDAHY
82
SOUTH MILWAUKEE
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FRANKLIN
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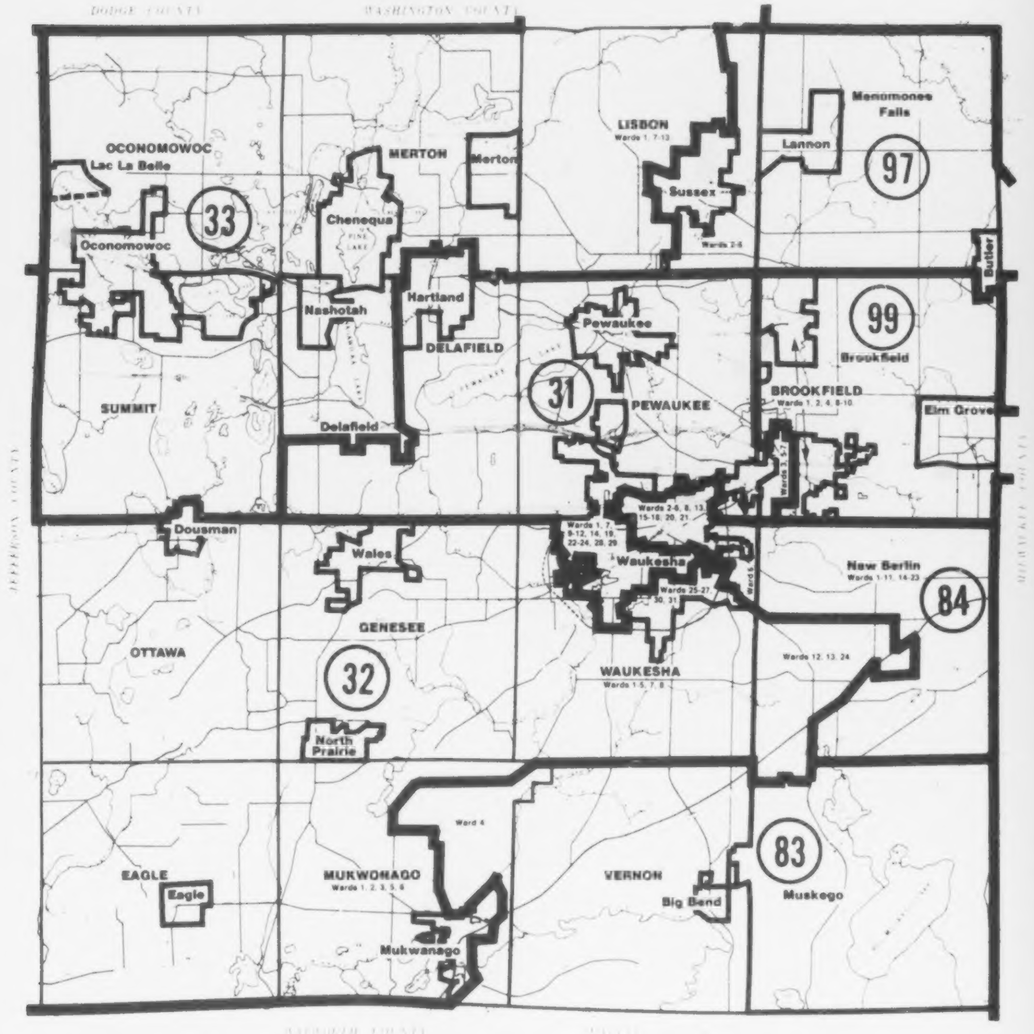
## Detail Map: Waukesha County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# Feature Article

**A History of the Property Tax and Property Tax Relief in Wisconsin:** an analysis of the development and application of the property tax and attempts to provide property tax relief

T. SCHWALBACH ©

*Ogden House, Milwaukee*

# A HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY TAX AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF IN WISCONSIN

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# A HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY TAX AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF IN WISCONSIN

**by Jack Stark**
**Legislative Reference Bureau**

A Wisconsin governor once announced to the legislature that the property tax "is considered unequal, illegal and highly oppressive. Large sums of money are collected in each county, but few if any improvements are constructed, and the people very justly complain that they are burdened with heavy taxes, without receiving any apparent benefit from their expenditure."[1] That governor was James Doty and the year was 1842; Wisconsin did not become a state for another 6 years. Doty's statement sounds contemporary because the property tax has continued to be a troublesome problem. Understanding the history of the property tax and property tax relief may make it easier to solve that problem.

To understand that history one first must know a little about the way the property tax works. Its administration consists of 2 processes that eventually converge. One of those processes begins when each unit of government that is authorized to levy (charge) a property tax determines the amount of money it needs to spend during the next year. Towns, cities, villages, counties, school districts, special districts (such as sewerage districts) and vocational, technical and adult education districts may levy property taxes. The state also levies a relatively minor property tax of 0.2 mills for forestry.[2] Each local unit of government then calculates the revenue it expects to receive from other sources and subtracts that total from its estimated spending. The resulting difference is the amount that it must raise in property taxes. The property tax thus is a revenue source of last resort; it fills the gap between expenses and other revenues.

Meanwhile, the companion process begins with assessors evaluating each piece of taxable property in the unit of government. After officials have determined the property tax revenue they need and the value of all taxable property in their taxing jurisdiction, they divide the former by the latter to determine the tax rate. Multiplying that rate by the value of each property owner's taxable property determines the amount of property taxes owed to that jurisdiction. The taxpayer's gross property tax liability is the sum of property taxes levied on the property by all jurisdictions. The gross tax minus any credits equals the owner's net liability (the amount that must be paid to the taxing jurisdictions).

Several features make the property tax unusual. First, government officials can accurately predict the amount of money the tax will raise because they set its rate after they determine the amount of revenue they need from it. That helps them plan. Second, a taxpayer has no control of the tax liability. An assessor determines the property's value, and the taxing jurisdiction determines the tax rate. (In contrast, a person can determine sales tax liability by controlling the amount of purchases.) Third, a mathematician would call the property tax a "zero-sum" game. That is, because taxing jurisdictions determine in advance the total amount of property taxes they will collect, if an owner can reduce by $100 the amount owed to a jurisdiction (for example, by securing a tax exemption), all owners of taxable property in that jurisdiction will have to make up the $100 among themselves. The taxpayer's lack of control and the need to pay more taxes because someone else is paying less cause dissatisfaction with the property tax and, therefore, increase the demand for property tax relief.

There are various kinds of property tax relief. When the state pays money to taxing jurisdictions and directs them to subtract from each property tax bill an amount reflecting that payment, the result certainly is property tax relief. This is often called "direct property tax relief". In addition, credits against another tax and direct payments to taxpayers, if based at least in part on property taxes owed, are usually considered to be property tax relief and are often called "indirect property tax relief". The State of Wisconsin spends large sums of money on both types of property tax relief, and this article will describe their history.

The state also has a variety of aid programs to assist local units of government that depend on property tax revenues for much of their funding. The amount of the aid payment may be based, in part, on the property tax base (the value of taxable property) of the local unit. Although aids can ease local property taxes, they are not as obviously a form of property tax relief as are the tax credits just described, because the local unit can use aid payments either to lower property taxes or to increase spending. For example, during the 1985-86 legislative session, state aids to schools, which are based in part on property tax bases, were increased by 16.8%. For the same period, school districts increased their spending by an average of 8.2% but, because many of them spent large amounts of their surplus funds, the increase in school property taxes averaged only 1.1%.[3] That is, rather than substantially lowering taxes to reflect completely the increase in aids, the districts spent a large portion of the increased aids, and the use of surplus funds made it difficult to detect those actions. The Legislative Fiscal Bureau reported in 1979 that, on average, when school aids are increased, roughly 69% of the new aid goes to reduce property taxes and 31% is spent.[4] This article will describe the history of those aids to local units of government that are calculated in part on the units' property tax bases. (State aid to local units of government that does not relate to the property tax base is not considered property tax relief and will not be discussed.)

## I. THE PROPERTY TAX BEFORE STATEHOOD

The property tax and property tax relief have existed for a long time in Wisconsin. Even before the Territory of Wisconsin was formed in 1836, property taxes were levied in the area. In fact, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the first document organizing the land area that is present-day Wisconsin as part of the United States, set certain conditions for a property tax in that area: "No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents" (Article IV). In fact, the property tax has a long tradition. It stretches back through the history of the Territory of Michigan (which included much of current Wisconsin), of the colonial United States, of England and even of the Near East during the era chronicled in the Bible. The property tax also made sense for the territorial economy. Many of the residents of the territory lived on farms, and others lived in buildings where they also produced goods or services for sale. That is, much of the property created income, and the value of the property reflected that income, which could be used to pay taxes. Because of the close relation between the value of property and the income created by it, the Territory of Wisconsin followed the centuries-old practice and imposed a property tax. Also because of that long tradition, the territorial legislature could, by borrowing ideas from other parts of the country, establish an elaborate property tax system (e.g., Laws of 1837-38, No. 63).

### Territorial Tax Issues

The territorial property tax law dealt with several issues that continue to be important. One example is exemptions (by which the legislature provides that certain kinds of property will not be taxed). An early law taxed all real property (land and buildings) and all personal property (everything but land and buildings) but exempted $75 worth of household furniture, libraries, mechanics' tools and agricultural implements (Laws of 1837-38, No. 63, Section 1). In contrast, a later law taxed land, merchandise, and stock in corporations, but not buildings (Laws of 1845, p. 1). Another continuing property tax issue is tax limits. The first limits on the tax rate appeared during the territorial era (e.g., Laws of 1842-43, No. 65). It also was clear then that property tax assessments were likely to be inaccurate. One cause of that problem was that assessors were elected at that time and, thus, perhaps tempted to please certain constituents. They also were not required to meet any qualifications, except that they be eligible to vote in the county where they assessed property (Laws of 1837-38, No. 68, Section 3). Because of assessment inaccuracies, the county boards were directed to compare the assessments of the property in the county's towns and then to adjust them to approximate equality, a process called "equalization" (Laws of 1841, Chapter IX, Part 4, Section 1).

Financing public schools by taxing property raises major policy questions. The property tax has partially funded public schools ever since Wisconsin was a territory. At that time, schools were supported in a variety of ways: payments by the families of students in money or goods (often in firewood), voluntary contributions, and public money (property taxes and revenue from leasing and selling public land). Public money soon became the major source of funds.[5] At first, local units of government could choose any combination of methods for funding schools, but in 1840 a law was enacted that required counties to levy a property tax of 2.5 mills to be used for schools (Laws of 1839-40, pp. 80-84). During the next legislative session, however, severe restrictions were imposed on school taxes: no more than $200 could be spent per year for buildings and no tax money could be allocated for teachers' salaries unless 75% of the voters approved (Laws of 1840-41, pp. 2-14). During the next several years the legislature was besieged with requests to pass laws granting exceptions to those limits, and finally, in 1848, the limit on taxes for school buildings was repealed (Laws of 1848, p. 133).

### Drafting a State Constitution — The Uniformity Clause

In order to become a state, the Territory of Wisconsin had to draft a constitution and the voters had to approve it. The voters rejected the first constitutional draft in 1846 and approved the second in 1848. Each version included only one provision about the property tax, a "uniformity clause" stating that taxation must be uniform. When the first constitutional convention met in 1846, 10 states had uniformity clauses in their constitutions. The 1846 convention eventually inserted as Article 12, Section 1 of its proposed constitution a statement that: "All taxes to be levied in this state, at any time, shall be as nearly equal as may be."

The delegates at both conventions seem to have insisted on a uniformity clause in order to promote social, political and economic equality. As reported in the 1848 convention journal, delegate John Rountree "considered it a matter of very great importance. Our present laws did not secure a just and equitable valuation of property as the rule of taxation, and it was this kind of partiality and favoritism extended to particular kinds of property that he wished to see prohibited by the constitution."[6] His colleague Warren Chase, alluding to the convention's rejection of a motion to include a property tax exemption for real estate, remarked that the delegates "had already successfully combatted the principle of exempting certain privileged kinds of property from taxation, and he trusted, they would not now undo their rule [by creating exceptions]."[7] The second constitutional convention also included a uniformity clause in the 1848 document (Article VIII, Section 1) that, as originally presented to and ratified by the voters, read: "The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe." The brevity and generality of the clause are major reasons why more than 120 Wisconsin Supreme Court cases have interpreted it. As will be seen, the uniformity clause has been expanded several times. Since its ratification in 1848, it has significantly influenced the property tax and property tax relief in Wisconsin, because courts may invalidate any law that does not conform to the constitution. As one example, the clause has been important because it has restricted the kinds of property tax relief the legislature may enact.

## II. THE EARLY YEARS OF STATEHOOD

### The Revised Statutes of 1849

The first major legislation after statehood was the Revised Statutes of 1849, which collected, organized and significantly modified the laws that the territorial legislature had enacted. The 1849 Legislature borrowed many of the modifications from the New York statutes. Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, in 29 closely-printed pages, created a surprisingly detailed system for the administration of the property tax.

All property was taxed with the following exceptions: 1) governmental property; 2) up to $200 worth of personal property that could not be seized to satisfy a judgment in a legal case; 3) the property of literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, and public libraries; 4) the property of Indians who were not citizens; and 5) the personal property of individuals whom the assessor considered to be too poor to afford taxes (Section 4). The law taxed debts and stock in corporations, both of which are intangible, that is, their value depends not on their intrinsic worth as physical items but on a right or an ownership interest that they represent.

Certain administrative details virtually guaranteed that the system established by the 1849 Revised Statutes would be less than completely fair. Each town and village and each ward in the cities elected an assessor, who was not required to have any qualifications or training, except he must be a voter in the municipality he served (Section 38). Since women were not permitted to vote in 1849, they were also not permitted to serve as assessors. Although county boards were authorized to equalize the valuations of the towns, villages, and city wards (Section 37), the members of the boards had no specific training either. They may have been tempted to minimize the total assessed value in the units that elected them or in which they owned property. An even more important cause of inequity was a requirement that assessors accept the value of personal property as sworn to by its owner in an affidavit and the value of real property as sworn to by its owner and an unrelated property owner in an affidavit (Section 26). The assessment rolls, which were supposed to list all taxable property and its value, were, therefore, often inaccurate.

The Revised Statutes also specified the units of government that could impose the property tax. The state was one, although the statutes did not require a state tax in a specific amount or for a specific purpose (Section 42). Counties were required to determine the amount of tax that each ward and town must levy for schools. That amount had to be at least half of the amount of the money that the ward or town received from the state school fund but not more than 3 mills per dollar of value (Section 43). Counties were allowed to levy a property tax, without a limit, for their own uses (Section 46). That is, school districts had neither direct taxing authority nor the right to tell other units of government the amount of property taxes to raise for them. The county was the major administrative unit for the property tax, perhaps because at that time many of the residents of Wisconsin had migrated from the South, where the county was the most important unit of government.

Some of the flaws in the property tax scheme established by the Revised Statutes of 1849 quickly became evident. A law enacted in 1854 directed a state board composed of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction and the state bank comptroller to equalize the total value of the property in the individual counties for state tax purposes (Chapter 73). The high level of officials assigned to do that task indicates the importance of equalization and of the property tax. They were probably more objective than the county boards, but they were no better trained for the job and were not as familiar with the property they had to evaluate. That law also indicates that it has always been difficult to regulate the details of property tax administration. For example, it did not specify the methods that the officials should use. It also required them not to reduce the total value of the taxable property in the state, as determined by the county boards. The latter requirement makes little sense in light of the way the property tax operates. Because the amount of property taxes to be raised in the state is determined before the rate is set, the total state value can be any amount. The tax rate can be adjusted to produce the desired revenue from any size base.

In Chapter 115, Laws of 1858, the system was improved by requiring property owners, upon request by the assessor, to provide a statement listing their taxable property (Sections 2 and 3). That law specified certain kinds of personal property that had to be reported, thus indicating a problem that has been important throughout most of the history of the property tax: assessors have difficulty finding and assessing personal property. Chapter 115 also established boards of equalization in towns, villages and cities, thereby adding a way for taxpayers to correct assessments (Sections 19 and 20). The economic devastation that the Panic of 1857 caused in Wisconsin made it even more important than before that the property tax be as equitable as possible and that those who were already financially distressed not be burdened by unfair taxes because someone else's personal property escaped assessment or was underassessed.

## Early Legal Cases

While the legislature and the governor were having difficulty improving property tax administration, the courts were having difficulty interpreting the uniformity clause. In the first published case on that clause, *Knowlton v. Rock County*, 9 Wis. 410 (1859), the issue was the restriction in the Janesville city charter on taxes that could be imposed on agricultural property. The facts seemed to be exactly the kind that the authors of the clause sought to prevent. That charter established different rules of taxation so that owners of agricultural property would pay less than their share of taxes. The Wisconsin Supreme Court decided that this preferential treatment violated the uniformity clause, saying: "The valuation must be uniform, the rate must be uniform." (p. 421) Thus, the court took seriously the distaste for favoritism embodied in the uniformity clause.

However, the dissenting justices claimed that the *Milwaukee and Mississippi R.R. Co. v. Waukesha* case, which had been decided in 1855 but not published, ought to be followed. (Unpublished opinions may not be used as precedents in deciding later cases.) The Waukesha case involved a group of rich men, including Hercules Dousman, Wisconsin's first millionaire, who owned a railroad that was to connect Milwaukee and the Mississippi River. The issue was whether taxing railroads on the basis of their revenue, but exempting them from the property tax, violated the uniformity clause. The court decided that uniformity within each class of property was enough to satisfy the uniformity clause. If all railroads were treated the same, that was sufficient uniformity.

This case is the first good example in the history of the Wisconsin property tax of concern for economic development, something which has been very important in recent decades. To follow the *Waukesha* decision over the years would have allowed flexible taxation responding to new economic conditions, but it also would have gutted the uniformity clause and allowed politically powerful groups to gain tax advantages at the expense of the politically powerless.

## III. THE POST-CIVIL WAR ERA

### Exemptions

In 1868 the property tax portion of the 1849 Revised Statutes was rewritten for the first time (Chapter 130, Laws of 1868). Among the more important changes was the adding of exemptions for the property of agricultural societies, fire engines, federal pensions, stock in corporations that paid property taxes, property used in the operation of railroads and the property of insurance companies (Section 2). The latter 2 exemptions were granted because railroads and insurers paid other taxes. The exemptions for certain intangible property reflected the difficulty of finding it and the argument that in some cases taxing it was double taxation (e.g., a corporation's tangible property creates some of the value of its stock). The 1868 law also exempted specified tangible personal property, rather than stating that property exempt from execution would also be exempt from property taxes. Thus, the list of exemptions grew significantly, although the exemption for the property of persons whom the assessor thought were too poor to pay taxes was deleted.

The property tax exemptions for railroads and insurance companies indicated that the state's economy had become so complex that the property tax was becoming less appropriate. The property that the railroads owned was dispersed, so they paid taxes to many units of government, and concentrations of their property, for example in yards and depots, created windfalls for certain units of government. Railroads were systems, so it made some sense to tax the entire system rather than pieces of it. By far the most valuable kind of property owned by insurance companies was intangible property: investment income and the right to receive premiums. Because intangible property was difficult to tax and because the value of their tangible property did not reflect their actual value, insurers were taxed on the basis of their income, not their property's value.

Just as they had earlier with telegraph companies and insurers, in 1883 the legislature and the governor enacted a special tax for telephone companies (Chapter 345). That act imposed an annual license fee of 1% of each telephone company's gross receipts. Failure to pay that fee had severe consequences: a fine of $5,000 and loss of the right to operate. This act also exempted telephone companies from all other taxes except the tax on real property that it owned but did not use in its business. In 1848, when a reference to "taxation" was put into the state constitution, that term meant the property tax, but in 1883 there were other taxes. More significantly, by that later time certain valuable kinds of property were exempted. The changes in the taxation of telephone companies did not seriously affect state revenue because one change added a license fee, which was paid to the state treasury. However, there was no replacement for the revenue that other units of government lost because of the exemption. This problem continued because the state relied only minimally on property tax revenue due to the productive special taxes on railroads and insurance companies, but other units of government that were heavily dependent on the property tax found that the exemptions seriously disrupted local finance.

## Property Tax Administration

The 1868 act created changes in property tax administrative procedures. For example, it shifted the responsibility for assessment to the county board, perhaps making assessments more objective but not necessarily more professional (Section 7). The changes in the assessment of personal property were a mixed bag. The provision that had allowed owners to assess their own property was discontinued. So was the requirement that owners, upon request, give a statement about their property to an assessor, probably because many of the statements were incomplete. At this point in history the legislature and the governor were still very concerned about the tax's administrative details. Later their attention focused much more on the issues of exemption and tax relief.

During this era many practices justified the concern about the administration of the property tax. In making assessments, county boards frequently appeared to favor certain groups over others. For example, the boards in northern Wisconsin often overassessed forest lands owned by nonresidents.[8] Sometimes the inequities that resulted from board action gave the appearance that those in office were taking financial advantage of their political power. For example, in 1867 the Door County Board, in its equalization, raised the value of the Town of Liberty Grove, a Norwegian settlement, from $33,192 to $83,481 and lowered the value of the Town of Brussels, a Belgian settlement, from $27,736 to $24,200. Liberty Grove residents did not think it a coincidence that of the board's 3 members one was Belgian and none was Norwegian.[9] One can imagine that municipal assessors might be doing similar things on a smaller scale.

## The Effects of the Economy on Property Taxes — 1870-1890

At this point it is useful to pause and put the developments so far in the context of economic history by looking at the period between 1870 and 1890, which was turbulent. At the beginning of that period the state and nation were in a slump that began in 1867, a slump that was, to a large extent, caused by rapid shifts from a peace economy to a war economy and back again. That slump led into the Panic of 1873, the worst economic crisis in the nation's history to that point. The 1880s, however, were prosperous, as the increase in property values suggests. The assessed value of all of the property in the state was less in 1880 than it had been in 1870, but it increased by about 40% between 1880 and 1890. However, it is necessary to remember that during that era the assessed values were not very reliable.[10] All units of government collected about $8 million in property taxes during 1875 and about $11 million in 1885. The state's share of these collections was only 11.5% and 14.5%, respectively.[11] In fact, in 1885 Governor Jeremiah Rusk declared a moratorium on state property taxes for the next year, mainly because the special taxes on railroads and insurers were bringing in large sums of money.[12]

During this era Wisconsin's economy changed substantially. In 1870 the state's population was 19.6% urban, but by 1890 that figure had almost doubled to 38.2%.[13] During those 20 years, both the number of farms and the number of acres of land in the state devoted to farming increased by about 50%.[14] Because of mechanization, farms needed fewer workers, which caused a migration to urban areas, and more newcomers to the state settled in cities than in rural areas. Throughout that period Wisconsin industry was composed mainly of enterprises that processed the state's raw materials. In 1880 flour mills and lumber mills were by far the leading industries; 10 years later they still held the first 2 positions but other industries were beginning to narrow the gap. The value of industrial products increased dramatically during the 1880s. For example, the value of the products of flour mills increased from $27,639,430 to $60,966,444 between 1880 and 1890.[15]

These economic developments caused the property tax burden to shift from homeowners to industrial concerns. That trend was reinforced by Chapter 361, Laws of 1891, which created property tax exemptions for wearing apparel, personal libraries, kitchen furniture, growing crops and $200 worth of household furniture and other personal property. These exemptions also reflect the continuing difficulty of finding and assessing personal property. At first glance, it might appear that the new law exempted property which had generated considerable tax revenue, but much of it was not being taxed anyway. In practice, Chapter 361 really removed from the tax rolls property owned by persons who either voluntarily revealed its existence or lived in municipalities that had zealous assessors. Helping them by officially exempting those types of property made the property tax more fair.

## IV. TAX REFORM IN THE 1890s

The year that marked Wisconsin's 50th anniversary of statehood, 1898, is a logical point at which to reflect on the history of the property tax. On the one hand, the fact that there were few changes during those 50 years suggests that it was working well enough. After 1898 significant changes occurred with increasing frequency. On the other hand, Wisconsin's society and economy experienced considerable change, primarily in ways that made the property tax less suitable. Moreover, certain problems that resisted solution had emerged. Among them were ensuring fair assessments, rationally dealing with personal property, and taxing businesses that either operated over wide areas or had mainly intangible property. In short, although the property tax was still working, its defects were beginning to be troublesome, and perhaps reform had been delayed for too long.

The force that finally set property tax reform in motion was economic, specifically the Panic of 1893 and the depression that ensued.[16] The panic caused a precipitous drop in the gross receipts taxes paid by railroads and insurance companies, which, in turn, greatly increased the revenue that the property tax was required to generate. Rich persons could easily conceal intangible property from the assessors, and many of them simply did not pay taxes, thus increasing the burden on others.[17] In 1898 Governor Edward Scofield, a conservative, advocated tax reform and asserted that the goal should be to ensure that each citizen pay a fair share."[18] At that point, many felt that something dramatic had to be done about taxes, especially about the property tax.

As early as 1889, the legislature had before it a proposal that would lead to tax reform. During that year K.K. Kennan, an attorney who was the tax commissioner for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, drafted a bill that would have created a state tax commission, and he convinced a legislator to introduce it. At that time only Indiana and Massachusetts had professional tax commissions. Kennan advanced this idea unsuccessfully for several sessions, but by 1897 only reluctance to appropriate $6,000 to pay for the commission stood in the way of the bill's passage. After Kennan promised to raise the money privately, the appropriation was deleted and the bill was enacted as Chapter 340. It authorized the governor to appoint 3 tax commissioners, who were to begin meeting on June 10, 1897, and were to conclude their business by December 31, 1898. They were directed to compile the state's tax laws and statistics, investigate complaints, review the laws of other states, recommend changes and prepare a report. The governor appointed Kennan, Burr W. Jones and George Curtis, Jr.

The Tax Commission's report, which appeared in 1898, did the things that the act creating it directed and also chronicled the history of taxation in Wisconsin. The report expressed some of the concerns that have been mentioned in this article and convincingly documented their existence. For example, it proved, partly by comparing assessed values with U.S. Census data, that assessors undervalued property, and it explained why. It reported that the commissioners "found frequent instances of an almost open and avowed practice of favoring particular interests and industries or classes of property."[19] Specifically, it argued that the property tax system exploited the poor, especially farmers, because most of their property was tangible and in plain sight, unlike much of the property of the rich. The report discussed at length the taxation of mortgages, securities and other intangible property and concluded that "the omission of this kind of property from assessment is perhaps the most noticeable of all defects in the administration of our tax laws."[20] The commission also showed that assessors valued bank deposits at only about 5% of their real value.

To cure these and other defects in a system of taxation that the commission thought fell "far short of what the intelligent and progressive people of this state have a right to demand", the report presented a number of recommendations.[21] Among them was limiting town taxes to 2% of the assessed value established in the previous year. The purpose was not so much to limit taxes as to force assessment at full value in order to generate the revenue that the town needed. To combat inaccurate assessing, the commission wanted to make it easier for citizens to force reassessment of their municipalities. It hit at the heart of the assessment problem by asserting that the operation, or at least the supervision, of tax administration should be placed in the hands of objective, trained, nonelected state officials. The commission also pointed out that corporations that paid gross receipts taxes instead of property taxes were benefiting from that arrangement, which was not fair.

## Genesis of a Professional Tax Commission

The commission's report itself is a convincing argument for its recommendation that professional state employes should play a greater role in administering the property tax. That report is a marvel: a lengthy, intellectually sophisticated document produced by a small number of persons who worked together for a short time. It was felt that if a temporary commission could do first-rate work certainly a permanent state body that operated free of political pressure and existed long enough to recruit and train able employes and to collect data would greatly improve the administration of the state's taxes and could guide politicians who wished to reform those taxes. The commission's report began a new era in the history of this state's property tax. Moreover, Commissioners Kennan, Jones and Curtis are unsung heroes in the history of Wisconsin government.

The legislature and Governor Scofield gradually became convinced that they should create a professional agency to administer taxes. Chapter 206, Laws of 1899, authorized the governor to appoint, with senate approval, a 3-member tax commission for a term of 10 years. The law allowed the commission to investigate and supervise the tax system. Two years later, Chapter 237, Laws of 1901, expanded the commission's duties to include equalization for purposes of the state tax. Finally, Chapter 380, Laws of 1905, created a permanent tax commission, consisting of 3 commissioners, who served 8-year terms, and provided for a staff. The permanent commission had more power to investigate and supervise tax administration than did the temporary commission. It could, for example, begin legal proceedings against any local assessor or other tax officer and, if the complaint was valid, remove the person from office. The commission also advised the governor on tax policy and investigated other tax systems.

Directing the tax commissioners to supervise assessment had an immediate, positive effect. In 1902, the year after that expansion of their duties, local assessment was, on the average, at 78% of the full value of property. This was about twice the level of the previous year. George Curtis thought that the commission's work caused the improvement. He also believed that "the requirement of the law that assessments shall be made at true value is the most vital thing in the general property [tax] system."[22] Unfortunately, as Curtis conceded, the level fell to 62% in 1907. Old habits die hard. The Tax Commission could exert pressure on the local officials who assessed and equalized, but, unless those office holders were professional and objective, assessment would not reach and stay at the 100% level required by law.

## V. THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

In 1901 there occurred a major political event and, in its wake, an appointment, both of which significantly influenced the history of the property tax. Robert La Follette, Sr., perhaps Wisconsin's most famous governor and certainly one of its more significant politicians, became governor in that year. Moreover, he was the first in a series of 3 Progressive governors who held office through 1914. One of La Follette's first important actions was to appoint Nels Haugen to the Tax Commission to replace K.K. Kennan. Haugen, a vital ally of La Follette, had served in the state assembly, in the U.S. House of Representatives, and on the Railroad Commission. That appointment at first glance appears to be merely political, but Haugen became an expert on taxation, and during his 20 years on the commission he performed admirably.

Haugen took his place on the Tax Commission in time to help prepare its report to the 1903 Legislature. This report, like the 1898 report, is very impressive. Emanuel Philipp, whose election in 1915 broke the series of 3

### GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES IN WISCONSIN, 1900 TO 1989

| | Total Full Value Assessment of All Property | | Total State and Local Property Taxes Levied | | Average Full Value Tax Rate | | Average Full Value Effective Tax Rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calendar Year | Amount | Percent Change* | Amount | Percent Change* | Amount | Percent Change* | Amount | Percent Change* |
| 1900.... | $630,000,000 | —% | $19,376,442 | —% | 0.03075 | —% | — | — |
| 1910.... | 2,743,189,404 | 335.43 | 30,675,518 | 58.31 | 0.01118 | -63.64 | — | — |
| 1920.... | 4,570,698,530 | 66.62 | 96,268,625 | 213.83 | 0.02106 | 88.37 | — | — |
| 1930.... | 5,896,431,628 | 29.01 | 120,855,119 | 25.54 | 0.02049 | -2.71 | — | — |
| 1940.... | 4,353,503,414 | -26.17 | 109,998,693 | -8.98 | 0.02526 | 23.28 | — | — |
| 1950.... | 9,200,753,935 | 111.34 | 225,610,004 | 105.10 | 0.02452 | -2.93 | — | — |
| 1960.... | 18,844,251,120 | 104.81 | 481,382,273 | 113.37 | 0.02555 | 4.20 | — | — |
| 1970.... | 34,790,499,300 | 84.62 | 1,178,975,199 | 144.91 | 0.03388 | 32.60 | — | — |
| 1971.... | 37,262,654,900 | 7.11 | 1,301,043,414 | 10.35 | 0.03491 | 3.04 | — | — |
| 1972.... | 40,833,250,300 | 9.58 | 1,326,681,029 | 1.97 | 0.03249 | -6.93 | — | — |
| 1973.... | 45,512,995,100 | 11.46 | 1,323,785,467 | -0.22 | 0.02908 | -10.50 | — | — |
| 1974.... | 51,522,983,530 | 13.20 | 1,462,290,295 | 10.46 | 0.02838 | -2.41 | — | — |
| 1975.... | 58,549,890,092 | 13.64 | 1,601,263,271 | 9.50 | 0.02734 | -3.66 | — | — |
| 1976.... | 65,653,648,256 | 12.13 | 1,735,487,737 | 8.38 | 0.02643 | -3.33 | — | — |
| 1977.... | 73,530,548,014 | 12.00 | 1,856,188,602 | 6.95 | 0.02524 | -4.50 | — | — |
| 1978.... | 84,139,837,774 | 14.43 | 1,912,923,122 | 3.06 | 0.02273 | -9.94 | — | — |
| 1979.... | 96,722,610,405 | 14.95 | 2,010,364,766 | 5.09 | 0.02078 | -8.58 | — | — |
| 1980.... | 108,480,469,889 | 12.16 | 2,210,004,212 | 9.93 | 0.02037 | -1.97 | — | — |
| 1981.... | 112,874,220,070 | 4.05 | 2,439,618,623 | 10.39 | 0.02161 | 6.09 | 0.01931 | — |
| 1982.... | 118,159,120,779 | 4.68 | 2,560,761,397 | 4.97 | 0.02167 | 0.28 | 0.01868 | -3.26% |
| 1983.... | 119,751,383,830 | 1.35 | 2,762,001,103 | 7.86 | 0.02306 | 6.41 | 0.02071 | 10.87 |
| 1984.... | 122,060,946,775 | 1.93 | 2,939,981,261 | 6.44 | 0.02408 | 4.42 | 0.02171 | 4.83 |
| 1985.... | 123,021,487,280 | 0.79 | 3,203,487,573 | 8.96 | 0.02604 | 8.14 | 0.02230 | 2.72 |
| 1986.... | 120,574,776,770 | -1.99 | 3,489,361,148 | 8.92 | 0.02893 | 11.10 | 0.02464 | 10.49 |
| 1987.... | 121,883,655,590 | 1.09 | 3,499,211,213 | 0.28 | 0.02870 | -0.80 | 0.02608 | 5.84 |
| 1988.... | 126,587,557,530 | 3.86 | 3,755,365,497 | 7.32 | 0.02966 | 3.34 | 0.02714 | 4.06 |
| 1989.... | 133,206,184,580 | 5.23 | 4,078,930,415 | 8.62 | 0.03062 | 3.24 | 0.02822 | 3.98 |

*Percentage change from previous year entered on table.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes – 1989: Taxes Levied 1989 — Collected 1990*, 1990, and prior issues; percentages calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Progressive governors, wrote that the 1903 report "justly has been regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to taxation literature in print" and that in 3 of its sections "the treatment was so exhaustive, the analyses so clear and convincing that they carried conviction to the minds of the legislators, or at least, to the minds of all members who permitted sound reason to control their official actions."[23] Parts of the report were descriptive or made relatively noncontroversial recommendations, but the parts on taxing credits and railroads mapped areas that soon became major legislative battlegrounds.

One less controversial aspect of the commission's report dealt with the state property tax of one mill that had been enacted in 1898 to help finance local schools by distributing state dollars to the districts on the basis of the number of school-age children they contained. In 1901 there was a substantial increase statewide in the assessed value of taxable property due to legislation that required county boards to elect supervisors of assessments and directed the Tax Commission to become more involved in assessing property. As a consequence of this, the one mill tax generated more than $1.4 million, which, when added to the income from the school fund, provided over $1.6 million for the schools regardless of local tax efforts. The Tax Commission approved the equalizing effect of the law, which shifted revenue from areas that had strong tax bases to areas that needed help raising revenue, but it recommended that the state tax be adjusted so that it provided only $700,000 per year, rather than giving some school districts more money than they could sensibly spend.

The report included an impressive section about taxing shares in banking corporations and the property of banks. The owners of those shares paid the tax on them, and banks paid the tax on their real property. The report lists the 12 questions that the commission submitted to each bank in order to obtain information relevant to the value of its shares. Those questions indicate the commission's considerable knowledge of banking and its determination to ensure an accurate assessment. Moreover, the commission recommended that assessors subtract the value of the real property used in a bank's operation from the bank's total value. The commission believed that the value of the bank's shares included the value of the bank's real property, so that taxing both was double taxation. However, it did recommend continuing to include in a bank's total value any real property that was not used in the bank's operation, because the commission wanted to discourage banks from holding property that could not easily be converted into money.

## Taxation of Credits

One of the 2 battlegrounds that the report mapped concerned intangible property: credits, which it defined as "a right on the part of the creditor to receive and enforce payment of an obligation due from some other person."[24] The commission recommended that the state stop taxing credits because it was difficult to collect the tax on them and because they were not distinct from other property. If someone took out a loan to buy a house, the resulting credit did not add to the wealth in the state, so taxing both it and the house was double taxation. Also, the commission argued, if credits were taxed, creditors would add more than the amount of the tax to the interest charges, so that debtors would be even worse off. The commission drafted a bill that reflected its position.

Nels Haugen, who had written a brief dissent to the commission's report, delivered a long paper, "The Exemption of Credits", before the Assembly Committee on the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, which considered the commission's bill. He argued mainly that the credits were a form of wealth, that most persons who owned them were well-to-do, and that they should be paying their share of taxes. He echoed the position that Governor La Follette had taken a few months earlier in his executive message. La Follette, in discussing the addition of intangible wealth to the property rolls, had said: "That vast accumulations of wealth may be invested in interest bearing securities, insuring [sic] large incomes to the holders, who throw their share of the expense of .... municipal and State government upon the owners of factories and shops and stores and farms and homes, violates every principle of equal rights and equal responsibilities guaranteed to each American citizen."[25] Both sides made good sense, and in the 1903 Tax Commission report Haugen identified a way of resolving the issue when he suggested creating an income tax.

As one would expect from the fact that conservatives, most of whom wanted to exempt credits, controlled the assembly and Progressives, most of whom agreed with Haugen and La Follette, controlled the senate, the bill on the taxation of credits went to a conference committee (a small committee made up of members from each house appointed to resolve differences between the 2 houses and to recommend a compromise, which the houses can accept or reject but cannot change). The committee's version of the bill dealt only with mortgages, not with all credits, and it provided that the unpaid amount of a loan could be assessed to the creditor and the value of the real estate minus the unpaid amount of a loan assessed to the debtor or, if the debtor agreed, both amounts could be assessed to the debtor. This rule is not what it first appears to be. In either case, only the value of the property, not the value of the property and the value of the loan, would be taxed. Since it was likely that all creditors would insist that their debtors agree to pay the tax on the real property's total value, the practical effect was that creditors would not pay a tax on mortgages.

## Taxation of Railroads

Another battleground that the 1903 Tax Commission report mapped was the taxation of railroads. Since enactment of Chapter 71, Laws of 1854, they had been exempt from property taxes and instead assessed a tax equal to a percentage of their earnings. Although by 1903 that percentage had been increased several times and they were paying a large share of the state's taxes, considerable resentment had built up against them. Many persons remembered the large subsidies that the state and many municipalities had given the railroads in their early years and the large reductions in their taxes that occurred during the depression of the mid-1890s, when their earnings declined. In 1901, Governor La Follette, angry because the legislature had failed to increase railroad taxes as he had advocated in his inaugural address earlier that year, lashed out against them in a veto message on a bill about dog licenses, claiming that ordinary persons should not have to buy those licenses until the railroads paid their share of taxes.

In its report, the commission presented the results of its painstaking assessment of railroad property values. Using a generally accepted ratio, the commission estimated that value on the basis of the railroads' earnings. If the railroads had been taxed on the commission's estimate at the average tax rate in the state, they would have paid approximately $2.6 million in taxes in 1902, whereas they had actually paid a little more than $1.7 million on their earnings. The commission advocated replacing the gross receipts tax with "the more reasonable and efficient method of the *ad valorem* [based on value, as is the property tax] taxation."

A law discontinuing the gross receipts tax on railroads and subjecting them to a property tax at the average state rate of taxation was enacted in Chapter 315, Laws of 1903. The tax was imposed not only on the tangible property used by the railroads in their business but also on their franchises, which are intangible rights to do business. For 1904 and 1905 the railroads were to be charged a gross receipts tax, which was to be credited against their property taxes. That transitional provision ensured that if a court declared the property tax imposed on them invalid the state would continue to collect the gross receipts tax. The railroads soon attacked the new law in court, raising so many issues that the opinion justifying the Wisconsin Supreme Court's validation of that law is 120 pages long.[26] The law also required railroads to provide a good deal of financial information, which indicated that the Tax Commission anticipated the assessment of their property would require much more than merely viewing it.

The battles over the taxation of credits and railroads changed the history of the property tax in Wisconsin because they were more politicized than were earlier considerations of possible changes in the property tax laws. The debate about taxation of credits which developed between Haugen and the other 2 commissioners in the 1903 Tax Commission Report provides an example. The majority report, like earlier documents about the property tax, was impersonal, analytical and dispassionate. Haugen's voice was unfamiliar; it was personal, emotional, and passionate. More to the point, Commissioners Norman Gilson and Curtis considered taxes in general terms, whereas Haugen wanted one socioeconomic group to pay more taxes and wanted to reform the tax system. Gilson and Curtis took a technical view of the property tax, attempting to repair the system. Haugen wrote in partisan terms. This is not to say that one side was completely right or that Haugen's approach replaced that of Gilson and Curtis. Nevertheless, Haugen's perspective on taxation received increasing support, and it led to special treatments and uses of the property tax system for nontax purposes, which perhaps make that system less equitable and less internally consistent today.

The same year that the state discontinued the gross receipts tax on railroads and instead imposed the property tax on them, it similarly changed the taxation of 2 other businesses that were difficult to assess because of the property they owned and the infrequency with which they were sold. One was the telegraph

# PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES
## By County, 1989

| County | Full Value Assessment[1] | Total Property Tax[2] | State Property Tax Relief[3] | Average Full Value Tax Rate[4] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross | Effective |
| Adams | $585,894,920 | $16,825,648 | $1,291,647 | $28.71 | $26.51 |
| Ashland | 306,109,200 | 10,259,097 | 821,035 | 33.51 | 30.83 |
| Barron | 970,736,300 | 27,101,412 | 2,190,004 | 27.91 | 25.66 |
| Bayfield | 446,091,120 | 13,514,669 | 1,059,358 | 30.29 | 27.92 |
| Brown | 5,158,600,900 | 152,553,824 | 11,777,618 | 29.57 | 27.28 |
| Buffalo | 310,603,470 | 9,554,838 | 798,047 | 30.76 | 28.19 |
| Burnett | 486,939,900 | 12,128,985 | 979,698 | 24.90 | 22.89 |
| Calumet | 846,282,700 | 23,078,176 | 1,776,895 | 27.27 | 25.17 |
| Chippewa | 1,151,123,710 | 32,638,823 | 2,619,017 | 28.35 | 26.07 |
| Clark | 587,908,550 | 19,379,615 | 1,619,047 | 32.96 | 30.20 |
| Columbia | 1,249,969,100 | 32,171,656 | 2,565,240 | 25.73 | 23.68 |
| Crawford | 349,804,950 | 10,715,959 | 905,614 | 30.63 | 28.04 |
| Dane | 11,106,568,400 | 352,114,647 | 26,479,535 | 31.70 | 29.32 |
| Dodge | 1,765,891,200 | 54,808,522 | 4,437,901 | 31.03 | 28.52 |
| Door | 1,597,984,500 | 32,103,934 | 2,436,586 | 20.09 | 18.56 |
| Douglas | 792,010,430 | 25,108,582 | 2,026,266 | 31.70 | 29.14 |
| Dunn | 689,061,100 | 21,424,648 | 1,724,562 | 31.09 | 28.58 |
| Eau Claire | 1,810,834,400 | 54,666,788 | 4,231,778 | 30.18 | 27.85 |
| Florence | 137,683,300 | 4,212,578 | 352,809 | 30.59 | 28.03 |
| Fond du Lac | 2,181,255,600 | 58,118,402 | 4,648,157 | 26.64 | 24.51 |
| Forest | 238,985,800 | 6,438,682 | 505,343 | 26.94 | 24.82 |
| Grant | 985,487,500 | 30,068,293 | 2,547,846 | 30.51 | 27.92 |
| Green | 834,287,600 | 25,621,696 | 2,089,951 | 30.71 | 28.20 |
| Green Lake | 600,174,200 | 16,205,270 | 1,334,827 | 27.00 | 24.77 |
| Iowa | 570,904,500 | 17,647,888 | 1,421,188 | 30.91 | 28.42 |
| Iron | 164,466,200 | 6,080,325 | 454,031 | 36.97 | 34.20 |
| Jackson | 356,008,020 | 10,422,485 | 835,400 | 29.27 | 26.92 |
| Jefferson | 1,594,401,300 | 47,941,320 | 3,771,591 | 30.06 | 27.70 |
| Juneau | 522,233,830 | 14,391,727 | 1,179,423 | 27.55 | 25.29 |
| Kenosha | 3,249,900,900 | 91,521,862 | 7,168,928 | 28.16 | 25.95 |
| Kewaunee | 436,214,500 | 12,744,738 | 1,063,233 | 29.21 | 26.77 |
| La Crosse | 2,274,143,950 | 74,335,022 | 5,666,159 | 32.68 | 30.19 |
| Lafayette | 441,762,800 | 14,154,125 | 1,233,048 | 32.04 | 29.24 |
| Langlade | 434,265,800 | 12,331,888 | 1,058,448 | 28.39 | 25.95 |
| Lincoln | 565,890,100 | 17,852,631 | 1,383,293 | 31.54 | 29.10 |
| Manitowoc | 1,728,798,600 | 49,729,528 | 3,910,758 | 28.76 | 26.50 |
| Marathon | 2,775,939,600 | 85,289,839 | 6,875,282 | 30.72 | 28.24 |
| Marinette | 1,033,492,200 | 29,747,888 | 2,479,441 | 28.78 | 26.38 |
| Marquette | 395,205,500 | 10,087,740 | 797,157 | 25.52 | 23.50 |
| Menominee | 54,808,400 | 1,344,939 | 103,530 | 24.53 | 22.64 |
| Milwaukee | 24,441,595,500 | 928,635,976 | 73,853,914 | 37.99 | 34.97 |
| Monroe | 735,177,270 | 20,678,441 | 1,556,174 | 28.12 | 26.01 |
| Oconto | 803,606,300 | 22,912,202 | 1,770,421 | 28.51 | 26.30 |
| Oneida | 1,268,442,000 | 31,691,436 | 2,499,957 | 24.98 | 23.01 |
| Outagamie | 3,811,124,300 | 109,857,326 | 8,203,722 | 28.82 | 26.67 |
| Ozaukee | 2,802,242,100 | 81,394,084 | 6,005,438 | 29.04 | 26.90 |
| Pepin | 159,470,600 | 5,484,001 | 468,800 | 34.38 | 31.44 |
| Pierce | 768,220,400 | 21,798,277 | 1,781,961 | 28.37 | 26.05 |
| Polk | 957,131,000 | 25,984,222 | 2,092,512 | 27.14 | 24.96 |
| Portage | 1,617,672,200 | 42,397,573 | 3,364,593 | 26.20 | 24.12 |
| Price | 360,291,200 | 11,633,806 | 925,446 | 32.29 | 29.72 |
| Racine | 4,361,867,900 | 136,302,807 | 10,591,967 | 31.24 | 28.82 |
| Richland | 368,501,850 | 12,282,656 | 1,012,346 | 33.33 | 30.58 |
| Rock | 3,149,445,000 | 94,773,236 | 7,653,445 | 30.09 | 27.66 |
| Rusk | 288,202,950 | 8,639,453 | 793,628 | 29.97 | 27.22 |
| St. Croix | 1,503,891,200 | 43,779,174 | 3,302,535 | 29.11 | 26.91 |
| Sauk | 1,365,826,200 | 41,060,628 | 3,090,956 | 30.06 | 27.79 |
| Sawyer | 540,361,940 | 13,187,834 | 1,056,906 | 24.40 | 22.44 |
| Shawano | 877,015,800 | 23,067,288 | 1,835,365 | 26.30 | 24.20 |
| Sheboygan | 2,640,714,400 | 87,110,372 | 6,633,274 | 32.98 | 30.47 |
| Taylor | 371,429,760 | 10,417,745 | 896,799 | 28.04 | 25.63 |
| Trempealeau | 503,867,390 | 17,798,120 | 1,405,999 | 35.32 | 32.53 |
| Vernon | 522,549,220 | 16,638,964 | 1,424,065 | 31.84 | 29.11 |
| Vilas | 1,130,192,500 | 22,892,479 | 1,791,250 | 20.25 | 18.67 |
| Walworth | 3,120,983,300 | 75,977,233 | 5,768,478 | 24.34 | 22.49 |
| Washburn | 413,090,350 | 11,725,489 | 941,283 | 28.38 | 26.10 |
| Washington | 2,870,237,700 | 79,649,802 | 5,977,299 | 27.75 | 25.66 |
| Waukesha | 12,298,687,100 | 331,206,856 | 25,238,855 | 26.93 | 24.87 |
| Waupaca | 1,126,866,600 | 30,360,281 | 2,384,309 | 26.94 | 24.82 |
| Waushara | 658,115,400 | 17,104,498 | 1,313,617 | 25.99 | 23.99 |
| Winnebago | 3,819,851,500 | 110,717,976 | 8,521,442 | 28.98 | 26.75 |
| Wood | 1,760,788,600 | 55,331,491 | 4,528,518 | 31.42 | 28.85 |
| TOTAL | $133,206,184,580 | $4,078,930,415 | $319,305,000 | $30.62 | $28.22 |

[1] Reflects actual market value of all taxable general property as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue independent of locally assessed values, which vary substantially from full value (from less than 74% to more than 146%).

[2] Includes taxes and special charges levied by school districts, vocational school districts, counties, cities, villages, towns, special purpose districts, and the State of Wisconsin.

[3] Total amount of general property tax credit paid by the state to taxing districts and credited to taxpayers on their tax bills.

[4] Average tax per $1,000 of assessed valuation (determined by dividing total taxes by full value and multiplying by 1,000), the preferred figure for comparison purposes. "Effective" rate is after state property tax relief is applied.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes — 1989: Taxes Levied 1989 — Collected 1990*, 1990.

companies, which had been taxed on the basis of their miles of wire (Statutes of 1898, Section 1216) and were now subjected instead to the property tax by Chapter 494, Laws of 1905. The other business, street railway companies (trolley lines), which had been taxed on the basis of gross receipts (Statutes of 1898, Section 1222d), also became subject to the property tax (Chapter 493, Laws of 1905). These changes were made much more smoothly than the changes in the taxation of railroads, partly because there was much less tax money at stake and partly because the issue was not as politicized.

## Problems with Local Assessments

While the legislature and the governor waged ideological wars about what property should be taxed and the way to do it, the Tax Commission was carrying on its much quieter battle to make the administration of the property tax more equitable. It proceeded as it had since 1898, carefully accumulating information so that it could make rational recommendations. In early 1904 it published a study it had commissioned of the assessment of real property.[27] The authors of that study concluded that assessors were valuing real property at an average of no more than half its value. They were also disturbed to learn that the records of the sales prices of land, which the registers of deeds were required to send to the Secretary of State, were so inaccurate as to be almost useless for property tax assessors. The pressure from the Tax Commission was improving assessments somewhat, but local officials continued to resist that pressure.

One way to minimize the damage caused by that resistance was to make it easier to appeal decisions that local officials had made. Chapter 474, Laws of 1905, allowed the governing body of any municipality to appeal a county board's equalization of property values to the state board of assessors (at that time, the Tax Commission). This procedural change was a step in the right direction, but it did not address the fundamental problems that made the change desirable: most of the officials who assessed property and did the first round of equalization were not well trained, and many of them ignored the relevant laws.

## The Nation's First Workable Income Tax

At the time the legislature passed that procedural law, it was also engaged in a much more significant and laborious effort to bring about property tax reform, that of amending the uniformity clause to allow an income tax. An amendment to the state constitution becomes effective only after the legislature passes it in exactly the same wording in 2 consecutive sessions and the voters of the state then approve it. The legislature passed such an amendment during the 1903 session, but an error nullified that effort. Valid passage occurred during the 1905 and 1907 sessions, and in November 1908 the voters approved the amendment, which added to the uniformity clause (Article VIII, Section I) a statement that: "Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided." This amendment allowed more flexibility in tax policy and, thus, made it easier to modify the property tax and create property tax relief.

After a false start during the 1909 session, mainly due to drafting flaws, the legislature began serious efforts to pass an income tax bill during the 1911 session. The desire to help certain socioeconomic classes at the expense of others, a motive evident in Haugen's dissent in the 1903 Tax Commission report, apparently was not very important during the deliberations.[28] Rather, the legislature concentrated on creating a workable income tax and rationally relating it to the property tax. The lawmakers took a big step toward making the income tax workable when they enlisted the help of Charles McCarthy, chief of legislative reference at the capitol, who in turn found Delos Kinsman, a professor who had the necessary technical knowledge. Those who worked on the technical details succeeded. They created this country's first workable income tax.

In that act, income tax liability related to property tax liability in 3 ways. First, in computing their income tax liability, corporations and individuals could reduce their incomes by deducting taxes paid on property used to produce that income (Chapter 658, Laws of 1911, Sections 1087m-3(d) and 1087m-4(h)). That is, taxes on a business, including property taxes, were considered to be part of the cost of producing income and thus deductible. To the extent that the property tax was a tax on income because it was imposed on property that produced income, those deductions made sense because they prevented double taxation. By 1911, however, the property tax was much less of an indirect tax on income than it had been in 1848. Most importantly, persons who resided in housing that was not the place where they produced income now suffered in comparison to other persons; justifying the property tax as a tax on income still did not make sense in regard to them, and they were not able to deduct property taxes from income when they calculated their income taxes.

Second, unlike the rates for individuals, which increased as taxable income (total income minus deductions) increased, the rates for corporations increased as the ratio of taxable income to the assessed value of income-producing property increased (Section 1087m-6). At first glance, that ratio would seem to favor businesses, such as heavy manufacturers, that are dependent on valuable capital property compared to businesses, such as many service industries, that make money primarily by means of human labor. If that appearance were accurate, it would be evidence that the income tax act was designed to favor certain interests. That appearance, however, rests on the premise that assessors were doing a good job. By now it should be clear that premise was invalid. In fact, the drafter of the income tax bill explained that the rates were designed to help corporations that had been assessed more accurately and to increase liability for those who had benefited from underassessment.[29] The intent, as was often the case with the income tax, was to equalize the tax burden.

Third, the act allowed all taxpayers to subtract from their income tax liability the amount of taxes that they paid during the year on their personal property (Section 1087m-26). This was a valuable benefit because it was a tax credit that directly reduced the tax owed, whereas a deduction merely reduces the income level to which the tax rate is applied. A deduction is worth only a credit of the same amount multiplied by the tax rate applicable to the taxpayer. In fact, this credit reduced the state's income tax revenues by nearly 50% in the tax's first year. The act also provided a second benefit for taxes paid on personal property used in a business. Like the corporate rates, this provision was more helpful to taxpayers whose property had been assessed at a higher percentage of its value, as compared to those taxpayers whose property had escaped assessment or had been assessed at a low percentage. Because the state was willing to forego so much revenue to create those results, one can deduce that the income tax was considered primarily to be a solution to property tax problems rather than a major new revenue source.

The income tax act also exempted from the property tax certain portions of 2 classes of personal property that, as we have seen, had for the most part been escaping taxation. One class was intangible property; the act exempted money and "stocks and bonds not otherwise specially provided for". The other class was personal possessions; the act exempted personal ornaments, "jewelry habitually worn and household furnishings". It also repealed dollar limits that applied to watches, mechanics' tools and the sum of the value of certain musical instruments and household furniture. Because of the offset of personal property taxes against income taxes and the difficulty that assessors had discovering personal property, these exemptions had little effect on most persons. They merely recognized the fact that the assessment of personal property was seriously deficient.

Although the legislature and the governor had taken a bold step by enacting the nation's first workable income tax, they could have made an even bolder move for the times by entirely repealing the tax on personal property. The Tax Commission in its 1912 report pointed out that in 1911 the personal property tax collections that would still exist after offsets against the new income tax had produced only a modest $250,000 in additional revenue. This meant that if the income tax were collected in full without allowing offsets and if the income tax were adjusted to bring in slightly more revenue (i.e., $250,000), no revenue would be lost by exempting all personal property from taxation. In fact, the commission thought that a drought had caused an unusual reduction in income in 1911. It predicted that, in a normal year, the $250,000 would be made up without any adjustment to the income tax.

Indeed, in 1911 the legislature and the governor could have been even more bold. They could have adjusted the income tax to make it generate significantly more revenue and repealed all property taxes, both on real estate and personal property. In 1912, its first year, the income tax would have brought in $3,482,883 if there had been no offset of personal property taxes. That year the property tax brought in $33,623,412. The gap between the 2 taxes was thus great, and replacing the property tax with another tax would have been almost impossible politically. On the other hand, property tax collections continued to grow, making it even more unlikely that another revenue source could replace that tax. Perhaps if the income tax had been enacted earlier it could have replaced the property tax, because even less revenue would have been needed to take the place of property tax revenue. In any case, one can only wonder what the state's finances would be like today if, at an early point, the state's policymakers had decided that the property tax no longer suited the state's economy and had replaced it with another tax. The last chance — and a very slim chance at that

— to do so probably occurred in 1911; after that the only possible approach was to apply patch after patch to a property tax structure that was leaking badly.

## Henry George and the Single Tax Theory

A recurring theme in the history of the property tax in Wisconsin, the single tax, first prominently appeared in 1913. This was the idea of Henry George (1839-1897), a lecturer, journalist and politician. He developed this idea most extensively in *Progress and Poverty* (1879). Beginning with some ideas of another economist, David Ricardo, he argued that because the supply of land was constant, its value would rise as demand increased, even if no one developed it. George asserted that, in order to promote equity and stimulate development, governments should tax land at a rate high enough to cancel that unearned increase in value. That is, he believed that owners should be forced to use their land to earn income to pay their taxes. He thought that such a tax would be so lucrative that no other tax would be needed; hence, he called it "the single tax". Because *Progress and Poverty* appeared one year after the conclusion of the 1873-1878 depression, and because it attacked speculators, who were a favorite target at that time, it was enormously popular. In fact, it was one of the best selling books of the 19th century.

In 1913 Edward Nordman, who represented Langlade County in the assembly, introduced a joint resolution, based on George's ideas, to amend the uniformity clause to allow municipalities and counties to exempt whole classes of property while continuing to tax other classes. He wanted to impose the property tax only on land in order to penalize speculators who held land in northern Wisconsin and did not develop it.[30] The *Milwaukee Journal* also reported that John R. Commons, an eminent University of Wisconsin economist, agreed with Nordman and recommended that if only land were taxed, it should be assessed according to its location and speculative value. The legislature passed Nordman's joint resolution on first consideration. When that resolution was introduced for second consideration in the 1915 Legislature, Thomas Adams, a former University of Wisconsin economist and at the time a tax commissioner, announced his support of it.[31] However, the assembly defeated the joint resolution. Nordman reintroduced his joint resolution in 1917, but it failed to pass. Nordman persisted. In 1924 he was still advocating a single tax.[32] Two years later, when he was the director of the state Department of Markets, he argued for a variation of the single tax — a tax on unearned income (income from investments, not from labor) — but, in order to help farmers, he disagreed with Professor Commons by urging the assessment of farmland on the basis of the income it produced rather than on its market value.[33]

Nordman was not the only follower of George to serve in state government. During the 1921 session Representative Carl Grimstad introduced a bill (Assembly Bill 504), designed by Commons, that was intended to tax only the site value of land, thus coming close to George's concept. During the Depression, C.B. Whitnall, the secretary of the Land Commission, argued that improvements should be assessed at only 50% of their value,[34] and Edward Kiefer, a

Socialist, introduced a single tax bill (1933 Assembly Bill 662). Most recently, in the 1985 legislative session, Senator John Norquist, who was later elected mayor of Milwaukee, introduced a joint resolution that would have amended the uniformity clause to allow cities and villages to tax improvements at a lower rate than they taxed land (Senate Joint Resolution 31). He also proposed another joint resolution requesting the Legislative Council to study the advisability of taxing only land and exempting buildings (Senate Joint Resolution 32). Whatever their practicality, George's single tax idea and the variations of it that have been advanced in this state are interesting because they base property taxation on social and economic theory.

The Tax Commission in its 1916 report, instead of merely indicating that the personal property tax could be repealed without loss of revenue, vigorously argued for repeal. In addition to repeating some of the familiar arguments against the tax, the commission pointed out that designating the same date for the assessment of all personal property produced inequitable and random results. For example, it noted, on the May 1 assessment date "coal docks are empty, and grain elevators are full". The commission cited a number of authorities who agreed with its position. Although by 1916 the gap between the revenue from the income tax and the revenue from the tax on personal property had grown to more than $2 million, the commission believed that the latter tax could be repealed without a loss of revenue. It suggested that certain property (which it did not specify) that was actually real property be classified that way and thus made taxable and the income tax be adjusted. By this time, however, it no longer was possible to discontinue the tax on personal property and easily recover the lost revenue by means of the income tax.

The 1916 Tax Commission report also advocated repealing the offset of personal property taxes against income taxes. It argued that if the personal property tax were discontinued, that offset would be irrelevant. If the personal property tax were continued, the offset should be repealed because its purpose was to facilitate the transition to a tax system that included an income tax, and the transition period was over.[35] The offset was repealed 9 years later (Chapter 57, Laws of 1925). The resulting increase in income tax revenue was dramatic. In 1924 almost $14 million in income taxes was assessed, but that amount was offset by more than $6 million, so the net collection was $7,333,283. In 1925 about $12,450,000 was assessed and the offset was less than $100,000 (apparently an offset against income from earlier years, before the repeal became effective), so that $11,936,952 was collected. However, repealing the offset increased the temptation for owners of personal property to hide it from assessors because their taxes paid on it would no longer reduce their income taxes. Repeal of the offset also increased pressure to exempt personal property.

## Financing Education — The Case for Equalization

In 1924, the state Department of Public Instruction published *Education in Wisconsin*, its 1922-24 biennial report. Like the 1898 Tax Commission report, this document is a landmark because of its high quality and influence. It was prepared under the direction of S.M. Thomas and issued by State Superinten-

# COMPLETE ANNUAL SCHOOL COSTS, REVENUE SOURCES, 1972-73 to 1989-90
## (In Millions)

| School Year | Complete Annual School Cost[1] | Federal Funds | % of Total Cost | State Aids | Type[2] | % of Total Cost | Local Sources | Type[3] | % of Total Cost | CASC per Member |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-73 | $1,169.4 | $50.1 | 4.3% | $339.0 | | 29.0% | $780.3 | | 66.7% | $1,223 |
| | | | | 236.3 | G | 20.2 | 719.5 | T | 61.5 | |
| | | | | 102.8 | C | 8.8 | 60.8 | O | 5.2 | |
| 1973-74 | 1,244.0 | 45.3 | 3.6 | 461.7 | | 37.1 | 737.0 | | 59.3 | 1,314 |
| | | | | 418.0 | G | 33.6 | 673.3 | T | 54.2 | |
| | | | | 43.7 | C | 3.5 | 63.7 | O | 5.1 | |
| 1974-75 | 1,420.6 | 52.7 | 3.7 | 505.2 | | 35.6 | 862.8 | | 60.7 | 1,520 |
| | | | | 448.3 | G | 31.6 | 795.2 | T | 56.0 | |
| | | | | 56.9 | C | 4.0 | 67.5 | O | 4.7 | |
| 1975-76 | 1,546.5 | 70.2 | 4.5 | 550.0 | | 35.6 | 926.3 | | 59.9 | 1,675 |
| | | | | 484.3 | G | 31.3 | 861.9 | T | 55.7 | |
| | | | | 65.7 | C | 4.3 | 64.4 | O | 4.2 | |
| 1976-77 | 1,658.6 | 80.1 | 4.8 | 589.0 | | 35.5 | 989.5 | | 59.7 | 1,816 |
| | | | | 502.2 | G | 30.3 | 925.4 | T | 55.8 | |
| | | | | 86.8 | C | 5.2 | 64.2 | O | 3.9 | |
| 1977-78 | 1,799.9 | 91.2 | 5.1 | 629.6 | | 35.0 | 1,079.1 | | 59.9 | 2,031 |
| | | | | 530.8 | G | 29.5 | 1,007.4 | T | 55.9 | |
| | | | | 98.8 | C | 5.5 | 71.6 | O | 4.0 | |
| 1978-79 | 1,937.8 | 93.5 | 4.8 | 700.9 | | 36.2 | 1,143.4 | | 59.0 | 2,256 |
| | | | | 587.0 | G | 30.3 | 1,060.7 | T | 54.7 | |
| | | | | 113.9 | C | 5.9 | 82.6 | O | 4.3 | |
| 1979-80 | 2,097.1 | 102.2 | 4.9 | 787.6 | | 37.5 | 1,207.2 | | 57.6 | 2,530 |
| | | | | 655.4 | G | 31.2 | 1,109.6 | T | 52.9 | |
| | | | | 132.3 | C | 6.3 | 97.7 | O | 4.7 | |
| 1980-81 | 2,293.6 | 132.3 | 5.8 | 827.2 | | 36.0 | 1,334.2 | | 58.2 | 2,858 |
| | | | | 682.4 | G | 29.7 | 1,201.4 | T | 52.4 | |
| | | | | 144.8 | C | 6.3 | 132.7 | O | 5.8 | |
| 1981-82 | 2,430.9 | 122.9 | 5.0 | 888.6 | | 36.6 | 1,419.4 | | 58.4 | 3,175 |
| | | | | 731.7 | G | 30.1 | 1,283.4 | T | 52.5 | |
| | | | | 156.9 | C | 6.5 | 136.0 | O | 5.6 | |
| 1982-83 | 2,559.2 | 111.6 | 4.4 | 998.8 | | 39.0 | 1,448.8 | | 56.6 | 3,386 |
| | | | | 832.9 | G | 32.5 | 1,316.8 | T | 51.4 | |
| | | | | 165.8 | C | 6.5 | 132.0 | O | 5.2 | |
| 1983-84 | 2,700.2 | 107.9 | 4.0 | 1,042.5 | | 38.6 | 1,549.8 | | 57.4 | 3,619 |
| | | | | 862.0 | G | 31.9 | 1,418.4 | T | 52.2 | |
| | | | | 180.5 | C | 6.7 | 131.3 | O | 4.9 | |
| 1984-85 | 2,895.1 | 134.4 | 4.6 | 1,102.0 | | 38.1 | 1,658.7 | | 57.3 | 3,921 |
| | | | | 906.3 | G | 31.3 | 1,513.6 | T | 52.3 | |
| | | | | 195.7 | C | 6.8 | 145.0 | O | 5.0 | |
| 1985-86 | 3,136.0 | 146.9 | 4.7 | 1,131.3 | | 36.1 | 1,857.7 | | 59.2 | 4,233 |
| | | | | 919.4 | G | 29.3 | 1,715.3 | T | 54.7 | |
| | | | | 212.0 | C | 6.8 | 142.4 | O | 4.5 | |
| 1986-87 | 3,325.0 | 154.3 | 4.6 | 1,145.7 | | 34.5 | 2,025.0 | | 60.9 | 4,483 |
| | | | | 913.3 | G | 27.5 | 1,186.2 | T | 35.7 | |
| | | | | 232.3 | C | 7.0 | 138.8 | O | 4.2 | |
| 1987-88 | 3,569.2 | 154.3 | 4.3 | 1,467.8 | | 41.1 | 1,947.7 | | 54.6 | 4,781 |
| | | | | 1,203.8 | G | 33.7 | 1,809.5 | T | 50.7 | |
| | | | | 260.2 | C | 7.3 | 138.1 | O | 3.9 | |
| 1988-89 | 3,832.4 | 167.7 | 4.4 | 1,551.8 | | 40.5 | 2,115.9 | | 55.2 | 5,105 |
| | | | | 1,271.4 | G | 33.2 | 1,956.2 | T | 51.0 | |
| | | | | 280.4 | C | 7.3 | 159.7 | O | 4.2 | |
| 1989-90 | 4,120.6 | 170.2 | 4.1 | 1,674.2 | | 40.6 | 2,276.1 | | 55.2 | 5,425 |
| | | | | 1,355.7 | G | 32.9 | 2,095.5 | T | 50.9 | |
| | | | | 318.5 | C | 7.7 | 180.6 | O | 4.4 | |

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[1] Due to changes in accounting practice, data prior to 1981 may not be strictly comparable to the data for 1981 and later.

[2] General Aid (G) is state aid which is not limited to any specific program. Categorical Aid (C) is state or federal aid intended to finance or reimburse some specific category of instructional or supporting program or to aid a particular target group of pupils. It may only be used for the designated purpose.

[3] Taxes (T) are local taxes. Other (O) includes miscellaneous local receipts, such as student fees.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, April 1991.

dent John Callahan. It is part of this story because it analyzed state aid to schools, which, along with property tax revenue, constituted most of the money available to schools at that time. As increasing enrollments and other factors drove up school costs, the amount and the distribution mechanism for state aid to schools had an increasingly significant effect on the property tax system.

The state constitution established the framework for school finance. Since statehood it has provided: "The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years...." (Article X, Section 3).

Originally, Article X, Section 2, created "the school fund", which consisted of the proceeds from the sale of certain public lands and property acquired by forfeiture or escheat, money paid to avoid military service, fines, and unspecified grants. The constitution required that the interest on the school fund be distributed in proportion to the number of children between the ages of 4 and 20 in the school districts and required towns and cities to collect school taxes annually equaling at least half the amount they received from the school fund (Article X, Sections 4 and 5). Thus, the partnership between state aid and the property tax in funding schools is long-standing and mandated by the constitution. (Today the school fund supports school libraries, and the vast bulk of state school aids comes from state budget appropriations.)

Because of the constitutional requirements, whether or not to appropriate state revenues for school aids was not an issue in 1924, but the amount of that aid and the distribution formulas certainly were. That year, in addition to the earnings on the school fund, the state allocated to the schools $200,000 in taxes on corporations and a property tax of 0.7 of a mill. At the time of the report, the state was spending about $4.5 million annually for schools. The share of school expenses that the state paid reveals more about the early funding of schools than does the amount of money it paid.

During the 1870s and 1880s, the state provided 8 to 10% of total school expenses. In 1890, this figure more than doubled to 22.9%. For the next 3 decades state aid ranged between 15 and 20%, but by 1923 had dropped back to 9.7%. Thus, the state's efforts to finance education were erratic and after 1905 decreased rapidly, which was probably the major reason for the Department of Public Instruction's lengthy report on financing that was published in 1924. In that year, the major portion of state aid was paid on the basis of specified amounts per student or per school. Only $12,000 of the payments was calculated according to property assessments. (This amount was paid to districts that had an assessed value of less than $75,000.)

It is difficult to make a convincing argument that the state should pay one specific percentage of school costs rather than another. It is possible, however, to argue the merits of various plans to distribute aid to schools. The 1924 report did exactly that: it devastated the existing plan.

It should first be pointed out that one cause of the shocking figures that the department presented was the existence in 1924 in Wisconsin of 7,329 school districts, many of them having only a single one-room school. The economic inefficiency of such tiny districts distorted the spending statistics, and the vast number of districts increased the differences among districts in regard to some of the other statistics.[36]

The report presented "indisputable evidence that the present method of distributing our state school fund does not furnish adequate financial support for all the common school districts of the state without excessive taxation in the poorer districts."[37] The evidence was indeed indisputable. For example, the report indicated that for the 29 districts that had enrollments of 33 students each, the assessed property value per student varied from $1,163 to $26,515. The report also documented an enormous variation in spending. Surprisingly, high spending did not correlate very well with strong property tax bases. One district that had a true valuation of less than $75,000 raised $1,000 in property taxes, whereas another district that had a true valuation of $780,000 raised only $500 in property taxes for schools. According to the report, it was abundantly clear that the interrelation of state aid and the other principal source of school revenue, the property tax, was irrational.

For the most part, the department's recommendations followed logically from its analysis. To raise the necessary state money to distribute as school aid, it suggested discontinuing the 0.7 mill state tax and substituting inheritance tax revenue, as well as other unspecified revenue. After comparing district expenses, the department calculated that spending $1,500 per classroom would provide an adequate education. At a property tax rate of 6 mills, which the department thought was reasonable, it would take $250,000 of value to generate that $1,500. That is, property owners would make a reasonable contribution, and the state would pay the rest of the amount needed to provide an acceptable education. This idea, known as an equalizing formula (because it gave more money to districts that had weak property tax bases) or a "foundation plan" (because it guaranteed an adequate base level of spending), created a logical interrelation between the property tax and state aid, and it is the basis for the state's current funding of schools.

For some time before the Department of Public Instruction issued its report, others had advocated equalization of school aids. Early in 1923 Edward A. Fitzpatrick of the State Board of Education had written an article supporting it.[38] In the same month that his article appeared, Assemblyman Arvid B. Blomberg of Price County introduced a bill that would have distributed state aid on an equalizing basis. State Superintendent Callahan had also been speaking in favor of the concept. Thus, the department's report did not offer a new idea, but it clearly presented overwhelming evidence to support an idea that others were proposing.

The report made 2 suggestions that would have resulted in less than complete equalization of the school aid formula. One was to pay no aid to districts that had fewer than 10 pupils or less than $100,000 in property value. The assumption was that this would increase efficiency by encouraging consolidation of school districts. The other suggestion, which does not appear to follow logically from the department's analysis, was that the state should pay $3.5 million annually in the form of a $250 guaranteed payment for each elementary classroom. That made less than perfect sense because the state would be giving money to districts with strong property tax bases that did not need it. In doing so, it would have to forego paying more aid to needy districts or else collect additional taxes to cover higher aid costs. In any case, school aid would not be integrated into the property tax system as well as it would be without guaranteed payments.

In 1927 the legislature and the governor enacted a law that resembled the one recommended by the Department of Public Instruction (Chapter 536, Laws of 1927). That act increased the rate of the state property tax allocated to the schools from 0.7 of a mill to 1.1 mills. More money was needed for the school fund partly because the proceeds of property that accrued to the state by forfeiture were decreasing as municipalities began to pass and enforce their own Prohibition ordinances, rather than the state laws. The act provided money for the salaries and expenses of supervising teachers and for certain transportation and tuition costs. As the report recommended, the act distributed some state aid to schools on the basis of $250 for each elementary teacher. After that distribution and certain others for specified purposes, the remainder of the income from the school fund was disbursed on an equalizing basis, using $250,000 per elementary classroom as the standard property value. If the fund did not have enough money to make all of the payments that the formula required, the payments were prorated. To qualify for payments, counties were required to levy a tax equal to at least $250 per elementary teacher in the county and municipalities were required to pay teachers a minimum salary.

As reported by the *Wisconsin State Journal* (March 31, 1927), at the hearing preceding enactment of Chapter 536, a representative of the Milwaukee School Board and others pointed out that, under the law then in effect, state aid for Milwaukee schools annually exceeded by $50,000 to $80,000 the amount that its citizens paid for the state taxes that funded school aid, whereas under the proposed bill Milwaukee would be a net loser of about $941,000 annually. In contrast, rural interests, as represented for instance by *The Wisconsin Farmer* (April 18, 1927), thought the bill was a good idea. At some point in the debate, the politics took a very strange turn when viewed by a present-day observer. The *Wisconsin State Journal,* which was published in Madison, an urban area that stood to lose aid, asserted that the bill had passed because the Department of Public Instruction offered a rational analysis and recommendations and did not ask for more money than the state could afford (August 28, 1927). The *Milwaukee Journal,* which had been reporting on the monetary loss that the bill would inflict on Milwaukee, admitted that an equalizing formula was fair and sensible and reported that the Milwaukee School Board had eventually stopped opposing it (September 4, 1927).

### The Forest Cropland Act

During the 1927 session the legislature and the governor also enacted several laws, including a property tax act, in response to the crisis in state forestry. Predatory logging practices had created profits but had devastated the forests. In 1809, when the first sawmill in the area that would become Wisconsin began operations, there were about 30 million acres of timber in that area, but by 1923 there were fewer than 2 million acres remaining in the state.[39] By the 1920s logging had taken such a toll on the state's forests that it was not very profitable compared to other industries. Wisconsin, which had ranked first nationally in logging proceeds in 1890, 1900 and 1910, fell to 7th in 1920. Those statistics on shrinking acreage and dropping profits point out that action was needed to save Wisconsin's forests.

The wisdom of doing something by means of the property tax system was, however, open to question. To make possible such a solution, the legislature twice approved and the voters ratified in April 1927 an amendment to the uniformity clause of the state constitution changing the opening wording of Article VIII, Section 1, to: "The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe."

This was the second amendment to the uniformity clause. The first, authorizing an income tax, was needed to allow graduated and progressive income taxes. That income tax amendment had not disturbed the ideal of property tax uniformity. The 1927 amendment, however, did create an exception to uniformity. It was, in fact, designed to allow preferential treatment. Moreover, it and the law that it authorized marked a major turning point in the history of the property tax because they were the first important instances of using the property tax system to accomplish policy objectives that were not directly related to improving state taxation. Once that corner was turned the way lay open to a long series of requests for preferential treatment. The requests that were granted, regardless of the other policy objectives they accomplished, made the system less internally consistent and, one could argue, less fair.

The law enacted in the wake of that constitutional amendment, the forest cropland act (Chapter 454, Laws of 1927), was concerned more with forestry than taxation, as evidenced by the fact it was administered by the Conservation Commission, not the Tax Commission. The state entered into a contract with each applicant who was accepted. The applicant was required to own forest land and to intend to hold it permanently for growing timber. That land was exempted from property taxes, and both the owner and the state paid to the town where the land was located 10 cents per acre. An owner who wished to harvest some of the timber had to notify the Conservation Commission and after the harvest had to pay a tax equal to 10% of the timber's value. In short, the state benefited by gaining some control over logging. The owner of the forest benefited by paying lower property taxes. Other owners of forests apparently benefited because the dwindling supply of timber on the market due to the act probably raised prices. The towns that included land in the program benefited because of the new forest taxes and the state payments. There being no free lunch, surely someone paid. It was the other property owners in the towns that included forest croplands; they made up for the property taxes that landowners in the program did not pay.

## VI. EFFECTS OF THE 1920s AND THE DEPRESSION YEARS

The real estate market altered the effects of the forest cropland law. From 1917 to 1927 property values were very unstable, and the values of rural and urban property changed in different ways. In its 1928 report the Tax Commission attributed the instability to rapid inflation in the price of personal property during World War I due to increased demand and diminished supply. Soon after the war ended, the price of real property also rose sharply. The commission stated that, although its statistics were not totally reliable, they did reveal such a startling contrast that there must have been a significant difference between rural and urban property values. After the first rapid increase, the value of rural personal property declined and did not recover. The value of urban personal property also declined, but it then recovered. By 1922 the value of rural real property began to decline. The net effect of these developments is that in this 10-year period the value of rural real and personal property increased 15.2%, and the value of urban real and personal property increased 104.4%.

In units of government that included both rural and urban property, these changes in value shifted the property tax burden dramatically from the owners of rural property to the owners of urban property. However, during the 1920s the farm population in the state diminished, and the ability of farmers to pay taxes declined. Total farm income in the state decreased from $549 million in 1919 to $439 million in 1929 and had dropped as low as $320 million in 1921.[40] At the end of this era, in 1927, Charles Rosa, one of the tax commissioners, delivered a paper in which he described the property tax situation of farmers as "a staggering burden".[41] Rosa thought that rapidly increasing school costs were a major cause of the problem and, although he did not mention the equalizing act passed earlier in that year, he indicated that paying all school costs from the revenue of a state property tax would make things worse for farmers.

Chapter 67, Laws of 1931, altered the property tax system in 2 ways. The one that at the time probably seemed less important, because of its small fiscal effect, imposed a state property tax of 0.05 of a mill for "acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state". That tax, now at 0.2 of a mill, is the only surviving state property tax (Section 71.58, Wisconsin Statutes). The other property tax provision in Chapter 67 imposed a state tax sufficient to ensure that the balance in the state treasury would not fall below $2 million. It indicates the property tax's flexibility when viewed from the perspective of a unit of government and its rigidity from the perspective of a taxpayer. Governments find the property tax useful because its rate can be adjusted to generate the amount of money that they need. During a depression year, such as 1931, that feature is invaluable, because revenues from other taxes, such as sales and income taxes, depend on the economy and thus are unreliable and unpredictable. A taxpayer has to pay a specified amount of property taxes regardless of the amount of his or her extra cash, but income tax liability decreases when income decreases, as it usually does during a depression.

Also during 1931 the amount of taxable personal property was again reduced, this time substantially, by exempting motor vehicles (Chapter 68). That action also related to Chapter 22, Laws of 1931, which transferred to municipalities some of the money that the state collected in motor vehicle registration fees. Under Chapter 22, during 1932 each municipality received from the shared registration fees an amount equal to the property taxes it had collected in 1930 on motor vehicles. In later years, a municipality received the greater of 20% of registration fees collected on the vehicles kept within its boundaries or the amount it received during 1932. Together these 2 acts relieved local units of government of the burden of assessing motor vehicles and required the state to share some of its revenue. One could argue that municipalities should be able to tax motor vehicles because they spend a lot of money on streets, law enforcement and other costs created by vehicle operation. This sharing of revenue was eliminated in 1957. Although municipalities and counties were later allowed by Chapter 209, Laws of 1967, to charge a vehicle registration fee, sometimes referred to as a "wheel tax", none currently does. Chapter 22 required the City of Milwaukee to transmit to the Milwaukee schools some of the registration fees it received, but that act did not require any other municipalities to share that revenue with other units of government.

In 1931 the assessed value of the taxable property in Wisconsin dropped by about $645 million, the largest reduction to that point, and the exemption of motor vehicles caused about $200 million of that reduction. The rapid rise in the value of motor vehicles in this state has, of course, exacerbated the problems that the exemption created.

As the Depression continued and many persons had difficulty paying their property taxes, groups that had similar interests organized in an attempt to lower their taxes. We have already seen that farmers did so in the single tax movement and at the very beginning of the debate over an equalizing school aid formula. By 1933 a group of farmers had formed a Tax Relief League to publicize their concern that their property was being overassessed (*Farm Relief News*, January and February 1933). There were several reasons for the problems with assessment of farmland. One was the instability of the value of rural real estate during the 1920s. The other was a problem that continues today. Because property must be assessed at the price at which it could be sold, some farms are assessed according to the price they would bring if sold for nonfarm purposes, such as housing or commercial development. This may make them appear overassessed to the farming owner. The proliferation of groups seeking property tax reductions frequently meant one interest group was pitted against another and debate was becoming more political and less analytical.

Pressure from farmers during the 1930s resulted in enactment of several property tax laws that helped them. They won exemptions for horses, mules, wagons, carriages, sleighs and harnesses (Chapter 423, Laws of 1923); for hay, feed and grain (Chapter 129, Laws of 1937); and for farm machinery owned by retailers (Chapter 120, Laws of 1941). The last exemption would, however, help farmers only if a retailer lowered prices because the exemption lowered costs. Another law to help farmers of that era directed assessors to exclude from tax rolls for 3 years any value added to land by clearing stumps, stones and timber if that clearing occurred before January 1, 1935 (Chapter 423, Laws of 1933). This law actually created a partial exemption by requiring that property be assessed at less than full value, so it probably would not have survived a legal challenge based on the uniformity clause of the state constitution.

During the Depression, persons who wanted uniform property tax reduction for everyone, rather than unique exemptions at the expense of others, began to form interest groups. In 1934 the Property Owners' Association asked the legislature to pass a law that would limit the total property tax rate to 15 mills.[42] The Tax Limitation League, including 2,000 persons who came from Milwaukee, mainly on special trains, converged on Madison during the 1935 legislative session to support a bill that would impose limits on property tax levies and would pay for schools and roads by means other than the property tax.[43] The League of Wisconsin Municipalities, however, opposed levy limits.[44]

The legislature, as well as the governors of opposing parties, Albert Schmedeman (Democrat) and Philip La Follette (Progressive), showed concern for persons burdened by property taxes when they enacted laws that allowed municipalities to accept late payments (e.g., Chapter 16, Laws of 1933 and Chapter 7, Laws of 1935). A law was also enacted that directed assessors, for the 1936 and 1937 assessments, to exclude the value of buildings constructed after the 1935 assessment (Chapter 97, Laws of 1935). That act, too, would probably have been vulnerable to a legal challenge.

## VII. POSTWAR DEVELOPMENTS

After surviving the financial emergency of the Depression, the property tax system entered the World War II era, when it worked well enough that it did not require major changes. The next major crisis occurred soon after the war ended and it involved school finance. During the 1946-47 school year, despite a large increase in aid, the state paid only 13% of the schools' costs, because those costs had risen by about 22%.[45] Thus, because local property taxes paid the vast percentage of school costs and because few school aid payments were equalizing, education was consuming a major portion of the property tax. Property tax bases in the various school districts continued to vary substantially. For example, of the school districts in Milwaukee County, Greendale's value of taxable property per pupil was $7,900 and West Milwaukee's was $58,124. Most importantly, school finance would soon become much more difficult. By 1948 it was clear that the enormous increase in the birth rate that occurred soon after the war ended would, in the near future, cause corresponding increases in school enrollments.

One response to the imminent crisis was the formation of the Wisconsin Commission for the Improvement of the Educational System with Marinus G. Toepel, later chief of the Legislative Reference Library, as its executive secretary. After meeting for about 2 years, the commission issued a report in December 1948 that advocated 1) replacing the school aid distribution scheme, which had both a per pupil component and an equalizing component, with a scheme that came closer to being purely equalizing; 2) modestly increasing the amount of state school aid; and 3) creating 3 levels of funding based on the quality of a district's program. The small increase in cost and the incentives offered to school districts for improvement made this proposal popular. Minor opposition came from taxpayer groups that did not want any increase in spending and those that preferred local control of schools to state incentives for improvement.[46] In response, the legislature weakened the proposed incentives, partly by reducing the funding categories from 3 to 2, but the bill which was passed and was signed by the governor was very similar to the one that the commission had drafted.

That law, Chapter 600, Laws of 1949, required the state to pay "basic districts" (those that fulfilled minimal requirements) a sum equal to their levy rates multiplied by the amount the value of property in the district fell short of $15,000 per pupil, subject to certain upper and lower limits. An additional $30 was added for each high school pupil. Chapter 600 required the state to pay "integrated districts" (those that fulfilled more stringent requirements) a sum equal to their levy rates multiplied by the amount the value of property in the district fell short of $17,000 per pupil, subject to certain upper and lower limits. It also allowed the state superintendent of public instruction to adjust aids to reflect circumstances that made it difficult for districts to fulfill the requirements for more generous funding. This act expressed the state's intention, by means of school aid, to provide property tax relief and to equalize educational opportunities. It fulfilled both intentions fairly well. Its tax relief efforts, particularly its integration of school aid with the property tax system, give it major significance in this history.

Although state school aids are designed to accomplish many policy objectives, this discussion will focus on their relation to property tax relief. Thus, the history of school aids since 1949 will be sketched quickly from that limited perspective. Over the years, certain changes in the aid formula have more carefully integrated the property tax and state spending for schools. For example, the formula no longer creates 2 categories of school districts that are funded differently. Per capita payments (payments based simply on the number of pupils in a district and not related to the district's property tax base) have been eliminated although there is a per pupil component in the school aid formula. The state no longer requires counties to make per pupil payments to school districts. All of these changes have helped the property tax system.

In contrast, many changes in the distribution of state aid to schools, whatever their merits on other grounds, have weakened its ties to the property tax. For example, in order to promote the equality of education that the state constitution requires, a component that discourages excessive spending has been added to the school aid formula. Another change is the development of "categorical aids" designed to reimburse certain kinds of expenses. Transportation aids are one example. These formulas are often affected by circumstances unrelated to the property tax, such as the number of miles covered by buses, and, thus, do nothing to equalize property tax bases. From the perspective of the property tax, many adjustments that were designed to help certain kinds of school districts, regardless of their property tax base, have proved harmful to efforts to equalize the property tax burden. *Disequalizing Factors in Wisconsin's School Aid Formula,* which the Department of Public Instruction published in 1983, explains those changes and their distortion of the formula. Moreover, since that report was written, the law has been changed to require aid payments to districts that would otherwise be disqualified due to a strong property tax base and expenditures above certain maximum limits. In 1990-91 the state paid $1,408,922,100 in general equalization aid to school districts, in addition to categorical aid. As state aid has very significantly increased, the effect of the factors that distort the property tax system — regardless of their merits on other grounds — has also increased.

Another postwar development that distorts the property tax system is the proliferation of exemptions. Defenders of property tax exemptions often argue that they encourage individuals or groups to perform functions that a unit of government would otherwise have to perform. For example, Chapter 149, Laws of 1957, exempted nonprofit hospitals from the property tax. Most people agree that units of government ought to protect their citizens' health. However, by 1957 many hospitals already existed. Also, although hospitals could respond to a property tax exemption by lowering their charges, they could also buy equipment or increase salaries without producing any savings for their patients. Whatever the merits of this exemption were, it is another instance of the property tax system being used to promote policy outcomes unrelated to fair and efficient collection of revenue, and it exempted property worth millions of dollars, thus shifting a significant tax burden to others.

Another act of the same year was much less fiscally significant than the act that exempted hospitals, but more open to question on policy grounds. A petroleum company lobbied for a bill that would exempt oil refineries from the property tax and subject them instead to an occupational tax (a tax on the right to engage in a certain business).[47] The bill was enacted as Chapter 297, Laws of 1957. Sheboygan, the site of the refinery, received the revenue from the new tax, which was 2.5 cents per ton of crude oil that was refined. In the first year that the new law was in effect, that company paid $6,000 less in occupational taxes than it would have paid in property taxes, and the other property owners in the taxing jurisdictions where the refinery was located had to make up the difference.

## VIII. A TWO-PARTY ERA DAWNS — 1959-1970

The 1958 elections had a profound effect on Wisconsin state government generally and on the property tax specifically. Gaylord Nelson became the first Democrat to be elected governor since 1932, and Wisconsin again became a 2-party state. Governor Philip La Follette, whose third term ended in 1935, was probably the last governor of either party who had a political philosophy similar to Nelson's.

In a similarly stunning reversal, the Democrats won control of the 1959 Assembly 55 to 45; in the 1957 session they had held only 33 seats and as recently as 1947 only 11 seats. The Democrats gained 2 senate seats in the 1959 Legislature but that gave them only 12 of the 33. From that session to the present, partisan political considerations have played an important part in every major debate about the property tax, and, perhaps as a result, major changes have occurred much more frequently.

Because 1959 marks the beginning of an era in Wisconsin political history, it is a logical point at which to stop to examine the financial burden that the property tax caused. Between the end of World War II and 1957 rapidly increasing property values had allowed property tax collections to grow without significant increases in rates. However, in 1957 the increase in values began to slow down considerably, putting more pressure on tax rates. That year $414.2 million was raised in property taxes, more than double the amount of 10 years earlier.[48] That amounted to $112.75 per person for 1957. To understand the change in the tax burden better, one should adjust for inflation. Keeping the value of the dollar constant, the per capita cost of property taxes rose from $56.38 in 1949, to $67.56 in 1954 and to $83.03 in 1959. Obviously, average income also rose during that timespan. To compare rising incomes with property tax increases one can look at property taxes paid per $1,000 of personal income. That figure rose from $42.18 in 1949, to $45.77 in 1954 and to $51.99 in 1959. These figures indicate that the property tax burden was increasing at an accelerating rate.

Because the property tax is only one of the state and local taxes, its effect can be changed by using other taxes more or less extensively to pay the costs of government. Between 1946 and 1959 the property tax's share of state and local taxes in Wisconsin varied only between 49.6% and 53.45%. During that era the total of state and local taxes expressed as a percentage of personal income fluctuated, but the trend was sharply up, beginning at 6.5% in 1946 and ending at 9.91% in 1959. Thus, the increase in property taxes was part of a general rise in taxes. The general rise, in turn, made it difficult to decrease the property tax burden by relying more heavily on other existing taxes. The options were not very feasible: shifting the burden among taxpayers (which would tend to politicize decisions), lowering expenditures, and finding nontax sources of revenue. Not surprisingly, from that point to the present, attempts to deliver property tax relief have involved painful struggle.

### Revising the Personal Property Tax

The first major property tax issue to arise during the Nelson administration was an old one: the tax on personal property. At that time owners of livestock, merchants' inventory, manufacturers' stock and finished products, manufacturing machinery and equipment and tools paid 97% of the taxes on personal property. Personal property taxes constituted 18%, about $68 million, of all property taxes. The Wisconsin Committee on Revenue Sources had argued in 1956 that the personal property tax should be discontinued as soon as possible. This issue came to the forefront when the Legislative Council directed its Urban Problems Committee to study the tax on personal property. During the autumn of 1959 the governor announced that he planned to support a bill that would gradually eliminate the tax on personal property.[49] Shortly thereafter the Governor's Advisory Committee on Tax Policy (which was also known as the Citizens Blue Ribbon Tax Committee and the Continuing Revenue Survey Commission) also assailed that tax.[50] Thus, by the end of 1959 the pressure to exempt all personal property was strong.

By the beginning of 1960, however, the unanimity on the issue was dissolving. The Governor's Advisory Committee reversed itself, claiming that exempting personal property would favor business; would disrupt state finance; and, if it were done in phases, would require amendment of the uniformity clause, because a phaseout would create partial exemptions. Late in 1960 the committee took yet another position, advocating a gradual elimination of the tax on inventories, livestock and manufacturers' stock and finished products, but the governor disagreed.[51] The committee had approved its report by one vote, and shortly afterward one member reversed his position so the committee ended up opposing those exemptions and siding with Governor Nelson. Despite the early momentum and probably due in large measure to the committee's vacillation, nothing was done on this matter during the 1961 legislative session.

However, considerable pressure from outside state government ensured this issue's continued life. During the 1950s business and industrial interests, aided by professors at the University of Wisconsin and the state Division of Industrial Development, used the long-standing disapproval of the tax on personal property as a base from which to mount a campaign against it.[52] Their strategy was to describe exhaustively the problems of Wisconsin business and industry and to argue that the state's tax policy was a major cause of those problems. Their argument probably would not have been successful if they had not also suggested a way to raise money that could be used for property tax relief. They advocated creating a sales tax as a substitute for the revenue that would be lost by exempting manufacturing and business property.

The voters prepared the way for granting the proposed exemptions by ratifying a constitutional amendment that allowed the nonuniform taxation of merchants' stock in trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock. (This property was called "Line A personal property" because of its position on the property tax assessment form.) Under the resulting law, Chapter 620, Laws of 1961, owners of Line A property paid only 50% of their tax on that property. The state reimbursed the local jurisdictions $55 million to cover the taxes that they lost because of the partial exemption. All taxpayers in the local jurisdiction then received a credit corresponding to that reimbursement. That is, the state paid half of the taxes on that kind of property.

Chapter 620 also provided $55 million annually to be used as tax credits to certain utilities that paid utility taxes or license fees in lieu of property taxes. In addition, the law authorized payments to municipalities that levied a property tax of at least 14 mills; the higher a municipality's tax rate the greater its payment. The large sums of money needed for these 3 types of payments came from changing the income tax's rates and brackets, requiring withholding for income tax purposes from wages and salaries (which would allow the state to get its tax money earlier and thus earn more interest on it and also to collect taxes it might not otherwise collect), and imposing a sales tax of 3% of purchase price. The sales tax, which had the support of business and manufacturing interests, applied to 10 categories of goods and 4 categories of services.

The credit paid to owners of Line A property became known as personal property tax relief (PPTR). Because it was a credit against property tax liability, it was clearly property tax relief and it did not create funding that a unit of government could allocate for any purpose, including increasing its spending levels. However, it helped only merchants, manufacturers and farmers. In addition to their argument that high taxes were ruining the business climate, the merchants and manufacturers justified their special treatment by arguing that in periods when the economy was doing poorly they could not easily sell Line A property. As this property accumulated, their tax liability increased, thereby absorbing cash needed for expansion. In bad times they were thus hurt in 2 ways. There are some inconsistencies in the PPTR, however. When 2 owners of Line A property are compared, the one with the more expensive inventory is probably better off with the credit than the one with the less expensive collection. Moreover, if the goal is to relieve owners of Line A property when sales are slow, it may not be wise to finance the credit through the sales tax, which will decline when sales drop.

The relief that was paid to municipalities under Chapter 620 came to be known as general property tax relief (GPTR). It created several problems. One was that, unlike the system used to distribute schools aids, its formula was not equalizing. It did not give money to municipalities because they had weaker property tax bases, but rather encouraged spending by aiding those that taxed more, regardless of tax base. In fact, much of the money went to rich suburban municipalities. Another problem was that GPTR was paid only to municipalities. Other units of government, most notably school districts, also levied property taxes but got no relief. Taxpayers in rural areas received little benefit from GPTR for 2 reasons: most towns levied property taxes at too low a rate to receive payments, and the bulk of the property tax bill in rural areas was for schools, not for municipalities. Further difficulties arose because the GPTR was paid to units of government, not credited to taxpayers, so that units of government could spend it, rather than using it to reduce property taxes.

The accompanying table presents the growth of these 2 types of credits over the first 13 years they were paid. It shows state expenditures in dollars and gives the percentage of local property taxes that they covered.

Fiscally, these 2 programs were particularly significant from 1973 to 1975. Because they paid large sums of money, it is important to determine which groups benefited the most from them. Everyone who paid property taxes benefited from GPTR, but only merchants, manufacturers and farmers benefited from PPTR. In the beginning, it was easy to determine which groups were paying the most to fund the programs. The sales tax is ultimately paid by the purchasers of taxable goods and services. In the case of the income tax changes, payments of estimated taxes and withholding of income taxes from salaries and wages were required only for individuals, not for corporations. Similarly, the PPTR and GPTR programs raised income tax rates for individuals, but not for corporations. As the years went on, the connection between these 2 property relief programs and their funding sources became less clear-cut, but, in general, the total tax burden of individuals who earned wages and salaries was increased so that the total tax burden of merchants, manufacturers and, to a lesser extent, farmers could be reduced.

## STATE-PAID PROPERTY TAX CREDITS 1963-1975

| | Personal Property Tax Relief | | General Property Tax Relief | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Amount Paid (in millions) | % of Local Property Tax | Amount Paid (in millions) | % of Local Property Tax |
| 1963 | $30 | 5.40% | $50 | 9.05% |
| 1964 | 32 | 5.42 | 50 | 8.67 |
| 1965 | 33 | 5.32 | 46 | 7.37 |
| 1966 | 39 | 5.92 | 49 | 7.31 |
| 1967 | 49 | 6.79 | 49 | 6.73 |
| 1968 | 58 | 6.95 | 52 | 6.21 |
| 1969 | 65 | 6.83 | 52 | 5.40 |
| 1970 | 70 | 6.68 | 60 | 5.65 |
| 1971 | 80 | 6.79 | 60 | 5.05 |
| 1972 | 86 | 6.58 | 88 | 6.80 |
| 1973 | 92 | 6.94 | 140 | 10.59 |
| 1974 | 117 | 8.81 | 184 | 13.92 |
| 1975 | 148 | 10.11 | 179 | 12.26 |

Source: Commission on State-Local Relations, "An Overview of Wisconsin's General and Personal Property Tax Relief Programs", 1976.

During the next legislative session, Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, addressed the property tax problem, as well as other tax questions. It created a Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions that consisted of 4 legislators, who, because of the way they were appointed, would all be members of the majority party of their houses; a representative of the attorney general's office; the commissioner of taxation or the commissioner's representative; and a public member. The most important provision of this law required the committee to consider any proposal that affected an existing tax exemption or created a new one before the matter was introduced in the legislature. Because nearly all proposals about tax exemptions create new ones or expand existing ones, establishing this committee protected the property tax base by making it more difficult to exempt property. This committee probably has reduced the number of property tax exemptions enacted, but even so, those exemptions have increased at an accelerating rate since its establishment.

Property tax exemptions have a greater effect than other kinds of tax exemptions. We have already seen that exempting property shifts the tax burden, rather than reducing tax revenue, thereby increasing the possibility of unfairness. Moreover, the amount of land is constant and the number of buildings expands slowly. For that reason, if buyers and sellers of real property act rationally, high tax rates in a municipality will reduce the price of real property there.[53] The reverse is also true. The reason for these phenomena is that buyers know they will be paying higher (or lower) taxes, so they are determined to pay a lower price (or willing to pay a higher price) for the property. Because exemptions reduce the tax base, they increase tax rates. That, in turn, lowers the price of real property. The lower prices then entice buyers, including some who will be eligible for tax exemptions. That kind of buyer will cause the tax rate to rise again, so the cycle continues. Therefore, a municipality that has a lot of tax-exempt real property is likely to get more. However, the equalizing effect of some state aid programs minimizes the effect that tax-exempt land has on property tax rates. The Department of Revenue described this in its 1984 publication, "The Effect of Tax Exempt Land on Tax Rates: An Analysis of Wisconsin Towns".

Controlling exemptions helps to equalize property tax burdens. So does careful assessment of the property that is subject to taxation. The next step in Wisconsin's continuing attempts to improve the assessment of property occurred in 1963, when Chapter 279 was enacted to require the Department of Taxation (the current Department of Revenue) to publish and distribute to each municipality an assessment manual. The first version of the manual merely described assessment practices, but later versions also included summaries of relevant legal opinions and statistics. The manual has become a 2-volume set in a loose-leaf form that facilitates revision. It clearly presents much information that aids assessors, and, along with the training provided by the department, has gone a long way toward improving assessments and thereby making the property tax system, in a sense, more fair.

## The Homestead Credit

By the mid-1960s, however, it was acknowledged that the property tax was, in another sense, anything but fair. It was regressive; that is, persons who had low incomes paid a higher proportion of their incomes for that tax. Instead, it is generally agreed that taxes ought to be progressive with tax burdens falling on those better able to pay. A study of the United States in 1970 by the Advisory Commission on Intergrovernmental Relations provided data indicating a pattern that is probably similar to Wisconsin's today. The study results are shown in the table on p. 137.

Recently some economists have argued that if one looks at the persons on whom the tax is imposed the property tax is progressive, but that view is certainly open to considerable debate.[54]

In its 1963 session the legislature considered a proposal to assist some of those harmed by the property tax's regressive nature. During the autumn of 1962 the newly created State Commission on Aging had held 24 hearings around the state. The chief concerns expressed by the elderly persons appearing before the commission related to health care and property taxes. In response to the latter concern, the commission proposed a bill, possibly drafted by Harold Groves, a University of Wisconsin economist, that would relieve the property tax burden of elderly persons who had low incomes. At first the bill languished, but in April Governor John Reynolds announced that the state had a surplus of more than $50 million, about twice the amount earlier forecast, and argued that the state should spend a large portion of it to fund the commission's bill.

### REAL PROPERTY TAX AS PERCENT OF INCOME
### United States Average — 1970

| Income Group | % of Income Paid as Tax on Real Property |
|---|---|
| $ 0 to 1,999 | 16.6% |
| 2,000 to 2,999 | 9.7 |
| 3,000 to 3,999 | 7.7 |
| 4,000 to 4,999 | 6.4 |
| 5,000 to 5,999 | 5.5 |
| 6,000 to 6,999 | 4.7 |
| 7,000 to 9,999 | 4.2 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 3.7 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 3.3 |
| 25,000 and over | 2.9 |

Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, "Financing Schools and Property Tax Relief — A State Responsibility" (Washington, D.C., 1973), 17-19.

The bill's main premise was that elderly persons should not pay more than a specified percentage of their income for property taxes. As enacted in Chapter 566, Laws of 1963, it created a credit, later called the homestead credit, against income taxes for 50% (75% if the person's income was $1,000 or less) of property taxes or rent constituting property taxes that exceeded 5% of the person's income. This credit could not exceed $300, but it was refundable. That is, if the credit owed to the taxpayer exceeded the amount of income tax owed to the state, the person would receive a check for the difference between the credit and the taxes due.

The act declared that its purpose was "to provide property tax relief to persons 65 years of age and over through a system of income tax credits and refunds". It did that, and it attacked the problem of regressivity by treating more generously persons whose income was $1,000 or less and by paying the credit only to persons whose income did not exceed $3,000. However, the original version of the homestead credit was narrow because it applied only to the elderly. The original design of the credit later resulted in 2 problems. First, it added one more type of property tax relief. In future years, as the types of relief multiplied, it became nearly impossible to coordinate them and even to think coherently about the problem of tax relief. Second, it intertwined the property tax system with the income tax system, which also caused conceptual problems. It was difficult for taxpayers to recognize that certain tax benefits that appeared to be related to income taxes were actually intended as property tax relief. Nevertheless, the homestead credit was bold public policy.

The argument over the size of the state's surplus in 1964 turned out to be moot, because the homestead credit cost only $1,829,000 in 1964-65, whereas it was expected to cost about $10 million. This credit's cost grew fairly slowly until 1973-74, when it increased from about $9 million to approximately $35 million in one year. In the next decade it grew quite quickly until it reached about $127 million in 1984-85. Some of the growth spurts were caused by increased eligibility, particularly a 1973 change that lowered the minimum eligible age from 62 to 18 (Chapter 90, Laws of 1973). The limit on household income has been raised several times, and other changes have broadened application of the credit.[55] During 1987-88 slightly more than $100 million was paid to the more than 250,000 persons who received homestead credits.

Because the homestead credit was an innovation, it is not surprising that its constitutionality was challenged in court.[56] The bases of the challenge were the equal protection clause of the federal constitution and the uniformity clause of the state constitution. A statute will withstand the former challenge if it makes a reasonable classification that is related to its purpose. The Wisconsin Supreme Court found that it is reasonable to limit the credit to persons who are at least 65 years of age because many persons retire at that age, thus reducing their income. (This argument could be questioned as a bit odd because the formula in the statute had an income limitation, which could have been applied to all adults, thereby eliminating the need for such a rough measure of income as age.)

The court made 2 principal arguments for its position that the statute creating the homestead credit did not violate the uniformity clause. One was that it is a "relief" (i.e., welfare) statute, not a tax statute, so the uniformity clause did not apply. The court's main support for that analysis was the law's statement of intent as it was revised by Chapter 580, Laws of 1963, about 6 months after the credit was enacted in Chapter 566. The new wording stated that the credit's purpose was to "provide relief to certain persons". The intent statement in Chapter 566 had specifically declared that the purpose was to "provide property tax relief", which would have made it difficult to conclude that the statute was not a tax statute. Apparently, the legislature wanted to draw a distinction between "property tax relief" and "relief" and the court accepted its revision.

The other argument was that the credit was part of the income tax system, not part of the property tax system. In a sense, that is correct, but one element in the formula used to calculate the credit is the amount of property taxes or rent constituting property taxes charged to the claimant. The court refused to use a decision from the previous year, *Ehrlich v. Racine*, 26 Wis. 2d 352 (1965), as a precedent for this case. In the earlier case it had looked at the final economic result of several transactions involving the property tax. If the court had done that in *Harvey v. Morgan*, it might have found that the final result was that the state was paying part of some elderly persons' property tax bills and, therefore, the statute that created the credit was a property tax measure.

The precedent established by *Harvey v. Morgan* suggests that property tax relief distributed only to the needy is much more likely to be found constitutional than is general property tax relief. The strategy has limitations because no one knows the income level at which a court would draw the line between needy and non-needy persons. In fact, if the income limit for the homestead credit were raised so much that the credit no longer provided "relief", *Harvey v. Morgan* would no longer be a precedent and the credit would be vulnerable to a legal challenge. That case also suggests that property tax relief directed through the income tax system is on firmer constitutional ground than are some other kinds of property tax relief.

### *Gottlieb v. Milwaukee*

The state supreme court issued one of the more important decisions involving the uniformity clause in 1967 in *Gottlieb v. Milwaukee*, 33 Wis. 2d 408. This case involved a challenge to the Urban Redevelopment Law, which had been in effect since 1943. This law allowed a city to enter into contracts with private groups to construct buildings in blighted areas of the city, and in return the city agreed to freeze the property's assessed value.

The court pointed out one reason why this case is important: its dramatization of the fact that "the rigors of the uniformity clause have on occasion prevented the passage of socially desirable legislation" (p. 426). In this instance that clause prevented the further implementation of the redevelopment law, because the court declared it unconstitutional. The court thought that this case resembled the first uniformity clause case, *Knowlton v. Supervisors of Rock County*, 9 Wis. 378 (1859). The earlier case was about a statute that required agricultural land to be taxed at half the rate of urban land. Both that statute and the one at issue in *Gottlieb* created partial exemptions, which the uniformity clause forbids.

*Gottlieb* is also important because it summarized the previous important cases on the uniformity clause and distilled from them the following 6 principles (p. 424):

1. For direct taxation of property, under the uniformity rule there can be but one constitutional class.
2. All within that class must be taxed on a basis of equality so far as practicable and all property taxed must bear its burden equally on an *ad valorem* basis.
3. All property not included in that class must be absolutely exempt from property taxation.
4. Privilege taxes are not direct taxes on property and are not subject to the uniformity rule.
5. While there can be no classification of property for different rules or rates of property taxation, the legislature can classify as between property that is to be taxed and that which is to be wholly exempt, and the test of such classification is reasonableness.
6. There can be variations in the mechanics of property assessment or tax imposition so long as the resulting taxation shall be borne with as nearly as practicable equality on an *ad valorem* basis with other taxable property.

Because of its summary and that statement of principles, this opinion offers the best brief introduction to the legal decisions on the uniformity clause.

### The Tarr Task Force

At this point in history, although one aspect of the property tax, application of the uniformity clause, had been clarified by *Gottlieb*, the tax as a whole was in disarray. During November 1968 the *Milwaukee Journal* printed a series of articles on taxes in Wisconsin.[57] The prestige and large circulation of the *Journal* attracted attention to that topic, and the articles' clarity made a complicated subject more understandable. As evidence of that subject's difficulty, the *Journal* mentioned that it had been studied by 6 different committees during the previous 15 years. Actually, those groups were only the most recent of a long line, beginning with a legislative study group that was requested by Governor Doty in 1842, in the speech quoted in the first paragraph of this history. The *Journal* series was published about 2 months in advance of the final report of the Task Force on Local Government Finance and Organization, commonly known as the Tarr Task Force for its chairperson, Curtis Tarr. Presumably it influenced the committee and also put pressure on the governor and legislature to do something about property taxes.

The *Journal* articles demonstrated that there was considerable reason for concern. One of their more telling points was that Wisconsin's taxes did not constitute a system but a haphazard assortment. In other words, they were the result not of careful balancing and interrelating but of hundreds of decisions made with too little regard for earlier decisions. For example, the series pointed out, the percentage of tax revenue generated by the sales tax was much smaller than it was in most other states, which increased the property tax's burden. For that reason and others, total property taxes increased by 15.6% from 1967 to 1968. The *Journal* showed that elementary, secondary and higher education

## GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
### By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1989

| Type of Property | Towns | Villages | Cities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Real Estate** | $1,181,016,286 | $478,798,912 | $2,197,315,514 | $3,857,130,714 |
| Residential | 679,746,449 | 352,374,526 | 1,426,962,364 | 2,459,083,341 |
| Commercial | 83,400,213 | 94,502,659 | 641,406,873 | 819,309,746 |
| Agricultural | 343,817,978 | 5,533,372 | 6,541,602 | 355,892,953 |
| Manufacturing | 18,531,268 | 26,285,103 | 122,370,719 | 167,187,090 |
| Forest lands | 51,969,117 | 86,468 | 25,231 | 52,080,817 |
| Swamp and waste land | 3,551,259 | 16,782 | 8,723 | 3,576,765 |
| **Personal Property** | 27,330,724 | 26,347,645 | 168,121,333 | 221,799,703 |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 11,093,988 | 15,713,846 | 98,182,240 | 124,990,075 |
| Machinery, tools and patterns | 9,079,385 | 8,292,148 | 50,867,354 | 68,238,888 |
| Boats and other watercraft | 163,965 | 26,811 | 133,714 | 324,491 |
| Logs, timber and lumber | 5,829 | 7 | 10 | 5,846 |
| All other personal property | 6,987,555 | 2,314,831 | 18,938,014 | 28,240,401 |
| Total general property taxes | $1,208,347,012 | $505,146,563 | $2,365,436,840 | $4,078,930,415 |
| Total state property tax relief[1] | 95,884,981 | 38,434,338 | 184,985,680 | 319,305,000 |
| TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES | $1,112,462,030 | $466,712,224 | $2,180,451,159 | $3,759,625,414 |

[1] Credits under Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief program.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes — 1989: Taxes Levied 1989 — Collected 1990*, 1990.

were the major expenses for which tax revenue had to be collected. The increased school-age population caused by the post-World War II "baby boom" had begun putting more pressure on state and local taxes in 1953.[58] The growing tendency to stay in school and college longer exacerbated the problem that the increasing number of persons of school age created. In short, the *Journal* drew a vivid picture of a patched-together structure undergoing considerable stress — stress that was bound to increase.

The Tarr Task Force issued its report early in 1969. Two of its recommendations on property tax administration were enacted during the 1969 session. One was to direct counties, rather than municipalities, to administer the tax. (The Tax Commission had offered the same suggestion in its 1916 report.) By making this change, the task force hoped to make administration more economical and more professional. This change was made optional by Chapter 433, Laws of 1969, and, so far, only Kenosha County has instituted a county system. The task force also recommended creating a real estate transfer fee, which was done by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. This fee generated revenue: 10 cents for each $100 of value of the property transferred. Half of this revenue went to the county that collected it and half went to the state. The importance of the transfer fee for the property tax system is that in order to pay the fee the seller of the property has to reveal the sales price, which is very useful information for assessors.

In the next legislative session, the lawmakers debated a much more important recommendation that the Tarr Task Force made about the distribution of state tax revenue to municipalities and counties. The resulting law helped to coordinate that distribution with the property tax system. Previously, the state's shared tax program had simply returned a percentage of the revenue from certain taxes to the local unit of government where it was collected. The calculation had nothing to do with revenue needs, and the result was, in rough terms, to give the most money to wealthy units of government. The Tarr Task Force suggested instead that the state use some of its tax revenue to pay to each municipality an amount based on population and another amount that would help municipalities finance their expenditures above the level that they could fund by levying a property tax at the rate of 20 mills. In addition, municipalities that contained utility plants would receive payments to lessen the effect of the tax exemption for that kind of property.

A law that was very close to the Tarr Task Force's recommendations was enacted in 1971 (Chapter 125, Section 418). It established 3 payments. One was to be made to municipalities, counties and school districts and was designed to compensate for the exemption of utility property. Another was based on population and was made to municipalities which, in turn, were to transfer 16.25% to the counties where they were located. The third payment was calculated by first subtracting 17 mills from each municipality's mill rate and then multiplying the result by the full value of the municipality's taxable property. That dollar amount was then expressed as a percentage of the total dollar amount derived from those calculations for all municipalities in the state. The legislature created a shared revenue appropriation, from which it first subtracted the amounts needed for the payments related to utility property and population. The percentages calculated from the municipal tax rates were then applied to the remainder to calculate the third type of payment. The formula for the third payment was not equalizing. Instead it gave more money to municipalities that had high tax rates and a high total value of taxable property.

### The Doyle Commission on Educational Financing

Two years after the Tarr Task Force's report, the Governor's Task Force on Educational Financing and Property Tax Reform, also called the Doyle Commission for its chairperson, Ruth Doyle, was created by Governor Patrick Lucey in January 1972. It issued its report in February 1973. As was the case with the Tarr Task Force, many of the recommendations of the Doyle Commission were enacted.

The Doyle Commission pointed out that, in effect, 3 aspects of the school aid formula prevented it from achieving complete equalization. First, there were 30 districts that had an equalized value per pupil that was higher than the guaranteed valuation per pupil used by the state to determine state aids. These 30 received payments on a per pupil basis that were unrelated to their tax base. Second, money needed to repay loans was not included in the aid calculations. Finally, aid was decreased if a district's spending exceeded a certain level.[59] The commission made a predictable suggestion, that the school aid formula should be made more nearly equalizing. It also made a bold and unforeseen suggestion: that school districts that had a very high ratio of equalized value to number of pupils should be required to pay to the state money that could then be transferred to districts that had a low ratio of equalized value to number of pupils. This concept, which is usually called "negative aid", is the ultimate form of equalization.

The state rewrote its school aid formula in 1973 (Chapter 90, Section 456) in response to the Doyle Commission's recommendation that the school aid formula should be completely equalizing. According to the commission, the state should redesign its aid program to strengthen weak property tax bases, so that districts that taxed at the same rate would receive the same amount of money from a combination of property taxes and state aid. Among its other features, the new formula partially followed the commission's suggestion to include loan expenses in the formula (up to $100 per pupil). As described below, the formula discouraged high spending by retaining the provision that reduced aid if a district spent more than a certain amount. It also discontinued minimum payments.

Somewhat surprisingly, the new formula included a negative aid component that was a mirror image of the positive aid component. Beginning in the 1977-78 school year, each district that had a total equalized valuation above the guaranteed valuation would pay to the state a sum equal to that difference multiplied by its levy rate.[60] From an abstractly logical point of view, this new formula made school aid mesh perfectly with the property tax system. Negative aid was litigated before the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Busé v. Smith,* 74 Wis. 2d 550 (1976). The court decided that the uniformity clause applied to the negative aid provision and had been violated. Most of the cases that the court cited in its opinion were not about the uniformity clause, and in one that did relate to the clause an earlier court had found a similar law to be constitutional. More importantly, the court ignored a group of cases in which the state supreme court had held that the uniformity clause did not apply to the use of property tax revenue, and another group of cases that held that in determining whether or not there is uniformity, the relevant geographical area is the unit of government that imposed the tax.[61] Despite these cases, the negative aid portion of the school aid formula was invalidated. In fact, because the law creating it had a delayed effective date, it never went into effect. As a result, the school aid formula became less equalizing than it would have been had negative aid been found to be constitutional.

The Doyle Commission also recommended that limits be placed on school district spending, both to provide property tax relief and to decrease the differences in spending. Limiting spending or taxing by local units of government began when Wisconsin was a territory. For example, an early law limited the tax rates of school districts to 5% (Territorial Laws, 1839-40, pp. 80-84), and a later law limited the taxes that a town could levy for bridges and roads to $1,000 (Chapter 158, Laws of 1861). Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, went beyond the Doyle Commission's suggestion by imposing a one-year limit on the property tax levy of each city, village, town and county. With certain exceptions, the levy of each of those units of government could not exceed the previous year's levy rate multiplied by its current year's valuation. School districts were limited for one year to an increase of $55 per pupil, subject to certain adjustments and a possible exemption granted by the state superintendent of public instruction (Section 550).

The commission believed that property taxes were regressive. To minimize that effect, it proposed a credit for persons who paid property taxes directly or as a part of rent payments. The credit was calculated as a percentage of the property tax or rent constituting property taxes paid, but that percentage decreased as income increased. The maximum credit would be 80% and no family that had an income higher than $16,000 would be eligible. This proposal amounted to modifying the homestead credit and extending it to persons who were not elderly. In fact, the legislative response was to expand the homestead credit to persons 18 years old and older who fulfilled the other requirements, to increase the maximum income limit, and to increase the maximum percentage of property taxes paid that could be reimbursed by the credit. During the first year that those changes applied, they increased the total amount of homestead credits from about $9 million to approximately $35 million and increased the number of persons who received the credit from about 82,000 to about 193,000.[62]

Finally, the Doyle Commission recognized that, in spite of many reforms, property tax assessment still needed improvement. Like the Tarr Task Force, it proposed that counties be required to assume the responsibility from municipalities, but again that did not happen. The commission's recommendation that the state assess manufacturing property, however, was adopted (Chapter 90, Laws of 1973). That was a step forward because the complexity of manufacturing property and the infrequency of its sale make it difficult to assess and because its high value makes accurate assessment necessary. Therefore, the commission felt it was a good idea to let specialists in that kind of assessment do the work. In fact, the commission acknowledged that it wished that the state would gradually take over the assessment of all taxable property. In the meantime, however, it recommended that assessors be required to be certified and that they be supervised more closely by state officials. A law requiring certification was enacted in the following session (Chapter 39, Laws of 1975).

## IX. INNOVATIONS AND REFORMS — 1971-1982

### Property Tax and the Business Climate

The condition of Wisconsin's economy during the late 1960s and the early 1970s influenced Governor Lucey's decision to make economic development a priority of his administration. The state's economy, particularly in the manufacturing sector, was sluggish during the second half of the 1960s, when the number of jobs in manufacturing grew at about 25% of the national rate.[63] That comparison suggested the need for economic development, but during the first 3 years of Governor Lucey's tenure (1971-73) the growth in manufacturing jobs in this state substantially exceeded the growth in the nation, which made stimulation of the economy appear less urgent.[64] During the early 1970s Wisconsin's taxes were burdensome. In fact, the ratio of state and local taxes to average personal income was higher in Wisconsin than in any other state.[65] Much of that burden was caused by the property tax, which became increasingly onerous during the second half of the 1960s.[66] An argument could be made that high taxes and low growth were related because high taxes absorb capital that could be used for expansion. Like most problems, this one was also an opportunity. The high taxes were bringing into the state treasury money that could be used to promote economic growth.

Some Wisconsinites, especially members of the business community, claimed that the state's economy needed stimulation and that the best stimulant was a tax reduction. The *Milwaukee Journal* commissioned Jon Udell, a professor of business at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, to write a major series of articles about the state's economy, which it titled "Wisconsin's Economy as Seen by Industry, Labor and the General Public". Udell's articles were a major factor in the political events that were soon to occur. According to Udell, who conducted extensive surveys, many persons believed that Wisconsin state government was antibusiness and that taxes in this state were too high. He also claimed that taxes were an important factor in decisions about locating and expanding businesses. Udell cited a number of solutions that were offered by the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, which he described as one of the more influential business organizations in Wisconsin. Those solutions were to create an investment tax credit for manufacturing machinery and equipment used in Wisconsin, to freeze the property tax on industrial facilities that needed repair, to repeal the property tax on inventories (65% of the tax was already being rebated), and to exempt manufacturing machinery and equipment from the property tax. Although Udell did not discuss constitutionality, the first solution probably would violate the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution by favoring local business as compared to businesses operating in interstate commerce, and it appears that the second solution would probably violate the uniformity clause of the state constitution by creating a partial exemption.

A number of innovations and statutory revisions by the legislature created new tax relief for businesses and private property owners in the following years. In December 1975 the Department of Revenue issued a study, *Corporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Fifteen States,* which offered a different picture of Wisconsin than the one the Udell series had painted. That document presented the department's calculation of the taxes that would be owed to those states by 6 hypothetical corporations. Wisconsin ranked in the lower 4 states for all 6 corporations in regard to both total taxes and property taxes. Enactment of the exemption for machinery and equipment was followed by, and probably was one of the causes of, an increase in manufacturers' investment in this state.[67] That increase was a major reason why the *Wall Street Journal* called Wisconsin "The Star of the Snow Belt" (September 16, 1977). Early in 1974 the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce and the Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, published a joint brochure arguing that Wisconsin industry had just received a 50% tax reduction and quoting Governor Lucey: "[T]ax relief and reform plus a curb on government growth is an attitude that 'we can make it work.' That's our simple but successful formula for a better business climate. Now, more than ever, Wisconsin means business."

### The M&E Exemption

The vehicle for the economic development measures was the 1973-74 state budget, specifically the decisions of the conference committee. During that session the Republicans controlled the senate, and the Democrats controlled the assembly. At an unusually early point in the budget process, on May 23, 1973, a conference committee was appointed, and it met over a very long period of time, making an unusually high number of major decisions on its own initiative rather than merely mediating between the positions of the 2 houses. It consisted of Democratic Representatives Anthony Earl (later governor), Herbert Grover (current state superintendent of public instruction), and Dennis Conta and Republican Senators Raymond Johnson, Walter Hollander, and Robert Kasten (now U.S. Senator). They added to the budget bill a number of tax benefits for businesses and industries: an income and franchise tax deduction for sales taxes paid for energy used in manufacturing; an increase in the rebate for property taxes paid on Line A property from 60% to 90%; and an exemption for manufacturing machinery and specific processing equipment, which was a very important turning point in the history of the property tax. These and other tax measures were included in a motion offered on June 22, 1973, by Representative Earl, who played an important role in the Lucey administration's economic development proposals.[68]

The "M&E exemption", as it was popularly called, was for "manufacturing machinery and specific processing equipment, exclusively and directly used by a manufacturer in manufacturing tangible personal property" (Section 322m). The budget bill also created a payment to municipalities and counties that during 1975 compensated them fully for the revenue supposedly lost because of

# STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUES
## By County, Fiscal Year 1989-90

| County | Estimated Total Population 1/1/89 | Levies-Based Tax Credit (Gen. Govt. and School) | Shared Revenue Payment | County Total | Per Capita | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Amount | Rank |
| Adams | 15,577 | $1,285,130 | $1,111,859 | $2,396,989 | $153.88 | 65 |
| Ashland | 16,969 | 827,721 | 4,020,958 | 4,848,679 | 285.74 | 2 |
| Barron | 41,143 | 2,289,574 | 6,038,791 | 8,328,365 | 202.42 | 36 |
| Bayfield | 14,429 | 1,058,684 | 1,241,669 | 2,300,353 | 159.43 | 63 |
| Brown | 194,146 | 11,518,492 | 34,912,676 | 46,431,168 | 239.16 | 11 |
| Buffalo | 14,242 | 833,369 | 2,119,610 | 2,952,979 | 207.34 | 30 |
| Burnett | 13,267 | 1,008,731 | 1,044,924 | 2,053,655 | 154.79 | 64 |
| Calumet | 34,729 | 1,813,713 | 5,397,583 | 7,211,297 | 207.64 | 29 |
| Chippewa | 54,695 | 2,624,624 | 10,458,609 | 13,083,232 | 239.20 | 10 |
| Clark | 32,749 | 1,654,069 | 4,995,458 | 6,649,528 | 203.05 | 33 |
| Columbia | 44,983 | 2,582,839 | 6,194,435 | 8,777,274 | 195.12 | 40 |
| Crawford | 16,608 | 943,485 | 2,422,991 | 3,366,476 | 202.70 | 35 |
| Dane | 352,999 | 26,315,274 | 34,660,398 | 60,975,671 | 172.74 | 53 |
| Dodge | 76,509 | 4,544,264 | 11,999,761 | 16,544,025 | 216.24 | 22 |
| Door | 27,125 | 2,390,737 | 1,946,212 | 4,336,949 | 159.89 | 62 |
| Douglas | 41,829 | 2,060,243 | 9,837,908 | 11,898,150 | 284.45 | 3 |
| Dunn | 35,615 | 1,763,829 | 6,285,401 | 8,049,230 | 226.01 | 17 |
| Eau Claire | 84,269 | 4,279,966 | 16,594,659 | 20,874,625 | 247.71 | 7 |
| Florence | 4,437 | 345,924 | 225,237 | 571,161 | 128.73 | 72 |
| Fond du Lac | 90,683 | 4,673,050 | 14,396,867 | 19,069,917 | 210.29 | 28 |
| Forest | 9,227 | 500,682 | 884,380 | 1,385,062 | 150.11 | 66 |
| Grant | 51,114 | 2,671,632 | 8,385,025 | 11,056,656 | 216.31 | 21 |
| Green | 30,515 | 2,165,447 | 3,479,808 | 5,645,255 | 185.00 | 49 |
| Green Lake | 18,982 | 1,337,992 | 2,684,893 | 4,022,885 | 211.93 | 27 |
| Iowa | 20,327 | 1,487,082 | 2,349,810 | 3,836,893 | 188.76 | 44 |
| Iron | 6,436 | 464,683 | 912,910 | 1,377,593 | 214.04 | 24 |
| Jackson | 16,746 | 864,184 | 2,219,026 | 3,083,209 | 184.12 | 50 |
| Jefferson | 67,530 | 3,883,737 | 10,469,698 | 14,353,435 | 212.55 | 25 |
| Juneau | 22,174 | 1,240,326 | 3,464,279 | 4,704,605 | 212.17 | 26 |
| Kenosha | 124,876 | 7,147,214 | 23,622,716 | 30,769,930 | 246.40 | 8 |
| Kewaunee | 20,095 | 1,103,043 | 3,637,578 | 4,740,622 | 235.91 | 14 |
| La Crosse | 97,453 | 5,579,543 | 13,522,570 | 19,102,114 | 196.01 | 38 |
| Lafayette | 16,921 | 1,318,564 | 1,928,706 | 3,247,270 | 191.91 | 42 |
| Langlade | 20,352 | 1,123,150 | 3,616,780 | 4,739,931 | 232.90 | 15 |
| Lincoln | 27,142 | 1,404,615 | 5,517,540 | 6,922,155 | 255.03 | 5 |
| Manitowoc | 82,767 | 4,043,317 | 17,205,565 | 21,248,882 | 256.73 | 4 |
| Marathon | 114,171 | 6,891,808 | 16,300,751 | 23,192,560 | 203.14 | 32 |
| Marinette | 41,298 | 2,514,988 | 6,495,086 | 9,010,074 | 218.17 | 20 |
| Marquette | 12,872 | 799,828 | 1,061,822 | 1,861,650 | 144.63 | 68 |
| Menominee | 4,111 | 105,490 | 609,155 | 714,645 | 173.84 | 52 |
| Milwaukee | 932,959 | 73,983,340 | 255,705,610 | 329,688,950 | 353.38 | 1 |
| Monroe | 37,268 | 1,574,599 | 5,844,279 | 7,418,878 | 199.07 | 37 |
| Oconto | 31,333 | 1,769,768 | 4,098,317 | 5,868,085 | 187.28 | 46 |
| Oneida | 32,781 | 2,493,185 | 2,867,421 | 5,360,607 | 163.53 | 59 |
| Outagamie | 139,769 | 7,932,922 | 20,429,189 | 28,362,111 | 202.92 | 34 |
| Ozaukee | 70,424 | 5,878,205 | 5,849,691 | 11,727,895 | 166.53 | 58 |
| Pepin | 7,374 | 488,916 | 1,204,410 | 1,693,327 | 229.63 | 16 |
| Pierce | 33,635 | 1,813,724 | 4,468,503 | 6,282,227 | 186.78 | 47 |
| Polk | 35,371 | 2,130,766 | 3,944,892 | 6,075,659 | 171.77 | 54 |
| Portage | 62,454 | 3,367,559 | 7,806,519 | 11,174,078 | 178.92 | 51 |
| Price | 16,279 | 908,727 | 2,131,767 | 3,040,494 | 186.77 | 48 |
| Racine | 171,873 | 10,656,924 | 32,222,430 | 42,879,354 | 249.48 | 6 |
| Richland | 17,228 | 1,064,064 | 2,464,655 | 3,528,720 | 204.82 | 31 |
| Rock | 139,977 | 7,805,116 | 26,601,999 | 34,407,115 | 245.81 | 9 |
| Rusk | 15,582 | 852,209 | 2,641,652 | 3,493,861 | 224.22 | 18 |
| St. Croix | 49,696 | 3,252,380 | 5,030,878 | 8,283,258 | 166.68 | 57 |
| Sauk | 46,423 | 3,096,004 | 5,788,526 | 8,884,530 | 191.38 | 43 |
| Sawyer | 14,180 | 1,048,034 | 833,513 | 1,881,547 | 132.69 | 70 |
| Shawano | 37,134 | 1,894,771 | 4,396,543 | 6,291,314 | 169.42 | 55 |
| Sheboygan | 103,895 | 6,562,652 | 18,230,521 | 24,793,173 | 238.64 | 12 |
| Taylor | 19,450 | 925,537 | 2,814,986 | 3,740,523 | 192.31 | 41 |
| Trempealeau | 26,487 | 1,420,265 | 4,512,426 | 5,932,692 | 223.99 | 19 |
| Vernon | 26,402 | 1,495,688 | 3,676,261 | 5,171,948 | 195.89 | 39 |
| Vilas | 18,178 | 1,762,764 | 626,609 | 2,389,373 | 131.44 | 71 |
| Walworth | 74,282 | 5,785,425 | 6,718,334 | 12,503,759 | 168.33 | 56 |
| Washburn | 14,456 | 951,856 | 1,401,035 | 2,352,891 | 162.76 | 60 |
| Washington | 92,971 | 5,904,605 | 9,124,040 | 15,028,646 | 161.65 | 61 |
| Waukesha | 300,372 | 24,354,693 | 19,598,858 | 43,953,551 | 146.33 | 67 |
| Waupaca | 45,457 | 2,356,030 | 6,162,246 | 8,518,276 | 187.39 | 45 |
| Waushara | 20,026 | 1,344,546 | 1,532,595 | 2,877,141 | 143.67 | 69 |
| Winnebago | 140,781 | 8,413,826 | 21,836,530 | 30,250,357 | 214.88 | 23 |
| Wood | 76,545 | 4,554,855 | 13,520,658 | 18,075,513 | 236.14 | 13 |
| TOTAL | — | $319,305,000 | $808,360,000 | $1,127,665,000 | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL | — | — | — | $1,279,964,974* | — | — |

*Includes homestead tax credit $106,410,166; farm property tax credit $25,951,754; earned income tax credit $15,666,453; cigarette tax refunds $3,310,159; and farmers drought property tax credit $961,442.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990. Per capita amount and rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

the M&E exemption. This payment was phased out during the following 9 years (Section 348a). That compensation, unfortunately, was based on the notion that those local units of government lost revenue due to the exemption, whereas in fact other property taxpayers paid the taxes that manufacturers would have paid. On the other hand, the state aids that were paid on an equalizing basis to units of government that contained machinery and equipment increased as the value of the taxable property in them decreased, thereby reducing the exemption's effect on the property taxpayers there but also taking money from persons who paid state taxes. Other units of government that levied property taxes, most notably the school districts, were not compensated.

Between 1980 and 1985, there were 4 court cases that significantly expanded the property tax exemption for manufacturing machinery and equipment, thereby taking property valued at $31.4 million off the tax rolls and resulting in tax refunds of $6.5 million.[69] The courts negated the parts of the relevant statute that denied the exemption for buildings, for property used to make repairs, and for property used less than exclusively for manufacturing. They interpreted the exemption almost as broadly as possible, partly by creating an "integrated plant test" under which all property included in a system of manufacturing is exempt. These cases resulted in reduced property tax bills for persons who owned the same kind of property but had not litigated, and they probably also resulted in similar property receiving exemptions.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson appointed an advisory committee on the M&E exemption, which issued its report during 1989. The committee recommended tightening the exemption and aiding municipalities that had to refund taxes paid on machinery and equipment later determined to be exempt. Several amendments to the statute granting the exemption were proposed during the 1989-90 legislative session, but the only one enacted directed courts to interpret it narrowly (1989 Wisconsin Act 31, Section 1778b).

### Tax Incremental Financing

During the 1975-76 legislative session, a major law that used the property tax system for economic development purposes, the tax incremental financing law, was enacted (Chapter 105, Laws of 1975). The recession of 1974-75 was one motive for the continued interest in economic development. Also, the decrease in federal funds available to urban areas made some states more eager to stimulate economic development there.[70] The Department of Administration of the City of Madison was the first to suggest that Wisconsin follow the lead of the 4 states that had enacted tax incremental financing laws.[71] The Wisconsin Department of Local Affairs and Development spent $5,000 for legal research on the project and advocated passage in its July 1975 newsletter.[72] After a failed attempt in 1974, the legislature did pass such a law in 1975.

The basic idea of tax incremental financing is that, after a city or village creates a tax incremental district, the units of government that can tax the property in it continue to collect their taxes based on the value of the property at the time the district was created, but the tax revenue based on the increase in the value after the district's creation goes into a fund that pays the costs of developing the district. All of the taxpayers in the taxing jurisdictions that include the tax incremental district, not only the owners of property in the district, provide that revenue.[73] At first school districts were reimbursed for the taxes they had foregone on the increments. Later tax incremental financing harmed school districts because they could not tax the increase in value, but the increased property tax base when used in the school aid calculation reduced their aid (still later legislation made adjustments for this problem). The law specifies that only certain kinds of areas may be declared tax incremental districts, and it establishes procedures that must be followed before such a declaration may be made. After a district terminates, all of the units of government in which it lies begin to tax the full value of the property in it.

The law that created tax incremental financing directed the attorney general to arrange a case to test its constitutionality. Attorney General Bronson C. La Follette on October 4, 1976, declared that, lacking an actual case he could take to court, he would, instead, issue an opinion that the law was constitutional so the Department of Revenue could proceed to administer it (*Opinions of the Attorney General,* vol. 65, pp. 194-207). The Wisconsin Supreme Court did not have occasion to rule on that issue until 1980 in *Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity House v. Menomonie,* 93 Wis. 2d 392. The court tersely asserted that, because all the units of government that could tax property in a tax incremental district treated all of their taxpayers alike in regard to their tax base and rates, the law did not violate the uniformity clause. The court did not mention that other taxpayers in effect pay the taxes on the incremental part of the value of property in a district. The court's analysis is debatable also because of 2 kinds of costs that the tax incremental fund may pay. One category covers improvements, such as streets and sidewalks, that are usually financed by special assessments on the owner of the property benefited by the expenditure. The other kind is costs, such as those made to purchase real property, that the developer would ordinarily pay. Thus, it can be argued that payments into the fund are, in part, not property taxes at all, but are the equivalent of grants. The result, as far as economic reality goes, is that developers receive a partial property tax exemption, so the tax incremental law is in its essence identical to the law litigated in *Gottlieb* and arguably unconstitutional. It is, however, constitutional because that is what the court ruled in 1980.

Tax incremental financing has had important effects. At first cities and villages used it sparingly. Between 1976 and 1978 they formed only 46 districts.[74] However, between 1979 and 1981 they created 222 districts. In the 6 years that followed, the rate again decreased, and only 174 were created. Recently some cities and villages have been prevented from creating new districts because no more than 5% of the value of a city or village may be in a district.

More important for the purposes of this history is the effect of the tax incremental financing law on the property tax system. The most relevant statistic is the percentage of the value of cities and villages that is attributable to tax increments. From 1982 to 1988 that percentage rose from 0.8% to 2.8%. Opponents of tax incremental financing, who contend that it merely shifts part of the tax burden of developers to others, would conclude from that last statistic that the program now adds an average of 2.8% to the property tax bills of persons who own fully taxable property in cities and villages. Proponents of the program would conclude that it adds nothing to anyone's bill because the increments would not exist unless the program existed.

## Levy Limits and Shared Revenues

During the 1975-76 session the legislature reconsidered imposing levy limits and cost controls on local units of government. The cost controls imposed on school districts for 1973-74 only were primarily responsible for a reduction of 2% in school property taxes that year, but the following year, when the controls no longer applied, school property taxes rose 14%.[75] Imposing and lifting levy limits on local units of government had a similar effect during those years. Limits were imposed again in 1975, but the allowable increase was based not on the growth in local equalized values but on the growth of the equalized value of the state (Chapter 39, Laws of 1975). Certain adjustments, both increases and decreases, were specified, and local units of government could exceed the limit if the voters approved that action at a referendum. However, no penalties were provided if the limits were exceeded without a referendum. This approach proved ineffective because property values were increasing so rapidly in the late 1970s. For example, the allowable increase in 1979 was 22.5%. Also, later amendments added even more allowable increases. Nevertheless, these limits remained in effect until 1983.

During the same (1975) legislative session, a different approach to property tax relief was tried. In its original form, shared revenue was imperfectly integrated into the property tax system because its payments were calculated on the basis of population and tax rates. That is, one of its effects was to reward high spending, an effect that is the opposite of providing property tax relief. In the 1975 revision, part of the shared revenue formula was replaced by a calculation using tax base and the amount of revenue, including property taxes, collected (Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, Section 517m). That part of the formula resulted in municipalities and counties that collected a lot of revenue per capita from their local tax base and those that had weak tax bases getting more shared revenue. In short, shared revenue became in part equalizing.

## Equalizing VTAE Aids

Sometimes major reorganization of an existing program that may appear unrelated to the property tax significantly affects local expenditures and tax levies. Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, although it had kept the levy limit for vocational, technical and adult education at 2 mills, had redesigned that kind of education so significantly that it stimulated explosive growth. Much of the revenue for the VTAE schools comes from property taxes, but for decades that burden had been relatively light because school operations were limited. However, from 1965 to 1975 expenditures for vocational, technical and adult education rose from $29.9 million to $116.4 million and the associated property tax collections climbed from $14.4 million to $60.8 million. Both increases were roughly 400%, and the property tax's share of the system's funding also increased. By the end of that 10-year period, the VTAE system was a significant expense for persons who paid property taxes. (In 1987-88 that tax contributed about $190 million to the VTAE system.)

By 1975 it was clear that the financing of vocational, technical and adult education required reform. In Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the formula for distributing aid to VTAE districts was also made equalizing in part (Sections 290 and 293). The state paid 35% of the system's total cost (less certain fees collected). The state aid was then allocated to each district according to a formula that gave more aid to the districts that had more students and those that had less equalized value. The number of students was a rough measure of each district's need for revenue, and equalized value was an exact measure of the ability of each district to raise revenue from its primary source. The roughness that resulted from using the number of students instead of the actual expenses as a measure of need was justified because it did not encourage spending; in fact, the number of a district's students was to a large extent beyond its control. In short, this change integrated VTAE aids much more neatly into the property tax system.

### The Wallace Commission

The second major group that Governor Lucey appointed to study property tax issues, the Commission on State-Local Relations and Financing Policy, which was usually referred to as the Wallace Commission because of Harry Wallace, its chairperson, issued its report at the end of 1976. Its most interesting recommendations reflect its concern that exemptions were distorting the property tax. It suggested that all exemptions be discontinued in 1980 unless they were reenacted, that municipalities be authorized to impose fees to recover the value of services provided to tax-exempt property, that exempt property be assessed so that the fiscal effect of the exemptions would be known, and that municipalities be fully reimbursed by the state for the revenue lost because of the exemption for machinery and equipment. On the last point the commission repeated a mistake we have seen before: believing that an exemption reduces revenue, rather than shifting part of the tax burden. The commission undercut its position on exemptions by urging the exemption of Line A property on the grounds that the tax on it was difficult to administer and somewhat random because inventories may be unusually high or low on the date when the assessment is made.

The commission also made a number of other suggestions. Like earlier groups, the Wallace Commission advocated county assessment of property, and it suggested that the law on the subject be changed so that a simple majority, rather than 60%, of the county board would be enough to create such an arrangement. It also argued for allowing quarterly payments of property taxes. A few of its recommendations are vague. For example, it wanted to spend more money on the homestead credit and to change shared revenue so that it would "more nearly equalize disparities between municipalities in the relationship between their available revenue sources and their financial requirements" ("Final Report", p. 9-4). The change in the formula that had occurred in 1975 appears to have done just that. The study group also recommended that yet another study group be formed. Despite an enormous commitment of time, the commission's work had a minimal influence on policy decisions.

### Line A Revisited

Pressure to exempt Line A property began to increase again in 1977. Advocates of the exemption offered many of the same arguments that for decades had been made against taxing personal property in general. For example, they pointed out, this property was difficult to find and assess, an argument which is not as convincing for Line A property as it is for, say, bank accounts and jewelry. The Department of Revenue also argued that the tax on Line A property had little relation to profitability (which is even more appropriate as an argument against the property tax as a whole). The department felt that assessing this type of property as of a certain date was capricious.[76] The department claimed that only 11% (actually, 11.4%) of the taxable property was Line A. Since its owners were currently receiving an 80% credit, this meant only 2.2% of the total tax burden would be shifted from them by an exemption, assuming that the money spent on personal property tax relief continued to be used for that purpose. The latter calculation is questionable because some of the new relief would benefit owners of Line A property. The department estimated that, after the exemption took effect, residential property would be 56.5% of the total tax base, so residential property owners would pay only "an additional 1% or so" (again this probably understated the actual percentage). The department also claimed that increased state aid would relieve some of that 1% burden. However, that would happen only for owners of residences in municipalities that had a higher than average value of Line A property. The department concluded that, for a small price, equity could be obtained.

Over the years, the legislature debated a number of solutions for taxation of Line A personal property. In 1962, a law had been enacted that provided a 50% tax credit for owners of Line A property. By 1973, the legislature decided to phase in a tax exemption over the following 5 years. (Thus, this type of property would have been entirely exempt as of 1978.) However, in 1977, the lawmakers repealed the exemption before it was fully effective and set a credit level of 80% instead. The 1977 state budget bill specified that Line A property would be assessed at a decreasing percentage of its value until it was exempt beginning in 1981 (Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, Section 760). To compensate for the exemption that act also increased funding for the personal property tax relief program, school aid, and shared revenue.[77] Several aspects of the compensation scheme reduced its equity for persons who did not own Line A property. For example, it was distributed to local units of government, not to individual taxpayers, so some of the compensation resulted in increased spending, rather than relieving tax burdens. Also, much of the money was not distributed on the basis of the value of the property that was exempted, and some of the money was merely shifted from other tax relief programs.

In short, although the stated motive for this exemption was fairness, its result, and perhaps the real motive for it, was economic development based on shifting part of the property tax burden from business and industry to the owners of residential property. That is, this exemption continued a trend begun in 1973, when manufacturing machinery and equipment were exempted. The results can be seen by comparing the percentages that the owners of various kinds of property paid of the total property taxes collected before the trend began and after its full effects were felt.

**PROPERTY TAXES PAID, BY PROPERTY TYPE, 1970 AND 1987**

| Type of Property | Percentage of Property Tax Paid by Type of Property 1970 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|
| Residential | 47.3% | 60.3% |
| Commercial | 15.2 | 19.0 |
| Manufacturing | 10.4 | 4.3 |
| Line A | 11.4 | 0.0 |
| Agricultural | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Other | 5.9 | 6.7 |
|  | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Residential Property Taxes in Wisconsin* (January 1989).

### Tax Relief for Homeowners and Renters

Business and industry were not the only recipients of property tax benefits during the 1970s. The 1977 state budget bill included a credit that would reimburse the owners of houses and rental units for the property taxes attributable to improvements made to them.

This act imposed limits on the property's value, the credit's value and the credit's duration. Not only did this credit give relief to homeowners, but it also nullified part of the property tax imposed on persons because they improved their property. Some property tax reformers, such as the advocates of the single tax, wanted to eliminate that penalty. Governor Lucey vetoed the credit, objecting to its cost, its rewards for persons who would have made improvements without the credit (a common flaw of incentives), its lack of integration with other aid programs, and its possible unconstitutionality. The Democrats controlled the senate 23 to 10 and the assembly 66 to 33, so ordinarily there would have been little chance that a Democratic governor's veto would be overridden.[78] This, however, was not an ordinary veto situation. The budget bill was published on June 29, and before the legislature met to consider

Governor Lucey's vetoes, he had resigned to become U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Because of his resignation, it was much easier to overturn his actions, and the legislature did so in regard to the improvements tax credit.

The legislature's override proved useless, however, because Governor Lucey's warning that the credit might be unconstitutional was well taken. The state supreme court declared it unconstitutional in *State ex rel. La Follette v. Torphy,* 85 Wis. 2d 94 (1978). The court decided that the improvements credit, unlike the homestead credit, was a tax statute, so the uniformity clause applied to it. Ordinarily the uniformity clause does not apply to the use of tax revenue, but using revenue to reduce property tax obligations is an exception. In other words, the court looked at the financial result of the credit, not at the means by which it was accomplished, and decided that the credit produced a partial exemption and therefore violated the uniformity clause. This decision seems to make it impossible to nullify tax increases caused by improving property, even when the intent is to promote positive developments, such as rehabilitation of housing in blighted areas.

Near the end of the 1977-78 legislative session a large budget surplus made possible another property tax benefit for homeowners and renters: a credit against 1978 income taxes for property taxes paid during 1978 (Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, Section 923 (42)). The credit was limited to $100 or 10% of the property taxes paid, whichever was lower, except that all claimants received at least $40. The minimum payment ensured that renters would get a credit. This credit served as a model for later legislation that took advantage of a budget surplus to provide a temporary property tax relief credit. An example is the 1990 supplement to the school property tax credit in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31.

## Farmland Preservation Credit

In 1974, Wisconsin voters approved, by the narrow margin of 353,377 to 340,518, an amendment to the uniformity clause to allow nonuniform taxation of agricultural land. This permitted another major change to the property tax system during the 1977-78 legislative session. The 1977 state budget bill created an income tax credit for property taxes paid on certain farmland (Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, Section 799m). Known as the farmland preservation credit, this credit addressed several problems that confront farmers. As we have seen, their land is assessed at the value for which it could be sold, and, because that value may reflect possible sales to developers, it may be more than the value of the land for farming. Also, because of increased mechanization the amount of land that could be profitably farmed has greatly increased. Farmers who bought more land increased their property tax liability, sometimes beyond their ability to pay those taxes from farm income.[79] Both of these problems highlight the broader reality that today's property values often do not reflect the income produced by the property, as it was assumed they did in the early years of the property tax. The final problem is that low income and other factors have tempted farmers, with increasing frequency, to sell their farms to developers.

The farmland preservation credit attempted to solve those problems by means of an ingenious formula, and it is another instance of using the property tax system — in this case a property tax relief program — for a nontax purpose. The credit was based on 2 beliefs. First, if the goal was to preserve farmland, the credit should make it difficult to convert the land to nonfarm uses. The credit was limited to persons whose land was either zoned for exclusive agricultural use or subject to a farmland preservation agreement (a contract between the owner and the state). These limitations would ensure that the property would continue to be used for farming. The size of the credit should relate to the strength of the controls and the difficulty of converting land use. Thus, the more stringent the control, the higher the credit. The relation of the credit to restrictions on land use also encouraged farmers to try to convince local officials to extend agricultural zoning, which served the credit's purpose. The second belief underlying the farmland preservation credit was that persons should not be forced to pay an unreasonable portion of their income for property taxes. (That was, of course, also the basis of the homestead credit.) Because of the second belief, part of the formula for the credit related income to property taxes in order to determine "excessive property taxes".

### The 1979 Tax Reform Commission

Since 1950 nearly every governor, shortly after taking office, has appointed a commission to study the property tax. Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, who assumed office in January 1979, was no exception. He appointed the Tax Reform Commission, with Robert Knowles, a former state senator, as chairperson. Oddly enough, the commission asserted that there was no need for substantially more property tax relief, because property taxes had decreased from 50.5% of total state and local taxes in 1960-61 to 30.9% in 1977-78. Besides that, Wisconsin's property taxes in 1976-77 were exactly at the nation's average.[80] The commission even had some kind words for the property tax. The report continued that, if the governor and the legislature wished to increase property tax relief anyway, the best options were to increase school aid; to stop using the property tax to finance the vocational, technical and adult education system; and to devote more funds to the homestead credit.

Two problems with the property tax bothered the commission. One was the effect of exemptions. During its meetings the commission discussed several solutions: replacing the exemptions with subsidies, authorizing municipalities to charge fees for the services they provide to the owners of tax-exempt property or requiring payments in lieu of taxes, and periodically reviewing all of the exemptions. The commission decided that it could not address this problem in a reasonable length of time, so it recommended that the Department of Revenue complete its next report on property tax exemptions earlier than it had planned and that the governor appoint a commission that would study only that issue.

The other problem that the commission noted, inaccurate assessment, has vexed the property tax system since its beginning. The root of the problem was assessment at less than fair market value. Although a statute required assessment at fair market value, courts had declined to enforce it, and the commission discovered that only 15% of the local units that assessed property did so even within 20% of fair value. Assessment at less than fair market value not only confuses property owners but also, as many studies have indicated, increases the number of unfair assessments. The commission found that inexpensive property was more likely to be overassessed than was expensive property, and it cited several disturbing examples of inaccurate assessment.

The solutions recommended by the commission included one that 4 earlier commissions had made: the requirement for assessment at fair market value should be enforced. It suggested that the state pay part of the cost of reassessments. It also repeated another familiar recommendation: assessments by counties, rather than by municipalities, should be encouraged. A law was later enacted that required municipalities and counties to assess at fair market value at least once every 5 years and directed the Department of Revenue to supervise the 1987 assessment of any municipality or county that did not assess within 10% of fair market value in 1986 (Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, Section 1038m).

## Income Tax Credits for Property Taxes

Immediately after they took office, the Dreyfus administration and the 1979 Legislature began to consider ways to deal with the huge surplus in the state treasury that had been the major issue in the 1978 gubernatorial election. They agreed to replace the income tax deduction for property taxes paid with a 12% income tax credit. Because the highest rate for the income tax was 10% (for taxable income over $40,000), the old deduction did not nullify more than 10% of any individual's property taxes. The new credit was thus more generous than the deduction. The credit was also broader than the itemized deduction because it applied to renters (for that portion of the rent constituting property taxes) and to persons who did not itemize deductions. This expansion also made it more expensive. The Department of Revenue estimated that the credit would cost the state $115 million in 1980-81, whereas the deduction would have cost $48 million.[81] The new credit was thus slightly more expensive than the homestead credit and personal property tax relief, but $90 million less expensive than general property tax relief. It was not progressive but, because they claimed it on a separate line near the end of the income tax form, taxpayers were more likely to realize that they were receiving property tax relief than they had been when they deducted property taxes. Also, the value of the old itemized deduction had depended on the income tax rates and brackets, but the value of the new credit could be directly controlled by changing its rate.

## Property Tax Deferral

A much more narrow property tax relief law was enacted during the next legislative session (Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, Section 1125m). For a long time it had been clear that many older persons who had low incomes had trouble paying property taxes on their homes and thus were in danger of losing them. The homestead credit was an attempt to solve that problem, but when it was made available to nonelderly persons its generosity had to be more strictly limited than it would have been had only elderly persons been able to claim it.

The new program, property tax deferral, allowed persons who were at least 65 years of age, who had an annual income of no more than $20,000 and who owed no more than $5,000 on their homes to give the Department of Revenue a lien (a right to take possession if an amount owed is not paid) on their homes in return for a series of annual loans that they could use to pay property taxes. The loan was due upon transfer of the home, except to a co-owner, or upon death of the last remaining co-owner. When the program began, interest rates were high, so the rate that the department had to charge limited the number of applicants, but as the rate decreased the number of applicants grew.

### 1981 Revision of State Property Tax Credits

A major revision of state property tax credits also occurred during the 1981 legislative session. After 1981, personal property tax relief no longer was appropriate because Line A stock was exempt. Policymakers responded to that fact not only by discontinuing those payments but also by reconsidering all of the credits. They were beginning to see the flaws in general property tax relief. It rewarded municipalities that had high levies (which usually reflected high spending), and it directed a disproportionate share of the payments to municipalities that had many wealthy residents and to cities.[82] This meant that rural areas were placed at a disadvantage because of the GPTR formula at the same time that the rapidly increasing value of agricultural property was forcing its owners to pay a larger share of property taxes. Dissatisfaction about using property tax money to finance schools was especially strong in rural areas, where the school levy usually comprises the largest share of the total property tax bill. Between 1982 and 1983, both GPTR and PPTR were replaced by the Wisconsin state property tax relief program (WSPTR). In 1982, $54,417,900 was distributed according to the old PPTR formula and $118,729,900 was paid according to the old GPTR formula. According to a new WSPTR formula based on the share of school property taxes collected, municipalities were to be paid the following amounts: $59.4 million in 1982, $105 million in 1983, and $195 million in 1984 and thereafter. The rest of the WSPTR payment, which was to increase annually, was to be paid to municipalities according to the school aid formula, thereby adding an element of equalization to shared revenue. Current credits are paid on 2 bases: property taxes levied for school districts and property taxes levied for municipalities.

Early in 1982, only a few years after its treasury was so full that large sums of money were returned to the taxpayers, Wisconsin was in the midst of a financial crisis. After a number of disagreements between the governor and the legislature, which ended with a partial veto by the governor, the response was to add $75 million to WSPTR and increase the sales tax rate from 4% to 5% to cover the cost. The 5% rate would require voter approval to become permanent (Chapter 317, Laws of 1981, Section 64m). These changes could have made a major change in property tax relief by using large amounts of sales tax revenue for that purpose. For example, 20% of the annual sales tax revenue collected in 1990 equals about $400 million. (Twenty percent being the amount attributable to the change in rates.) This could be used, for example, to increase shared revenue payments by about 50%. However, the state's financial difficulties continued, so that, although the 5% sales tax rate was made permanent without voter approval, the money generated by that increase was no longer designated for property tax relief (1983 Wisconsin Act 2).

## X. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The period from 1980 to 1985 provides an example of the effects that the national economy in general and the real estate market specifically can have on property taxes. Between 1973 and 1981 the percentage of total property taxes that was paid by owners of farms had increased from 9.3% to 13%, partly due to the strength of the market for that kind of property and partly because of the exemptions granted to owners of manufacturing property.[83] This shifting of the burden increased the intensity of farmers' traditional complaints about property taxes. During 1981 the price of agricultural land began to fall drastically. For example, between 1984 and 1986 the value of agricultural property in the state declined by about 30%.[84] Such a long, severe decline in value reduces property taxes, but its effect is delayed because assessments as of January 1 (the date as of which assessments are to be made) are reflected in the property tax bill issued almost a year later in December. A 1985 act directed that changes in the value of agricultural land from January 1 to the date the assessor finishes work must result in changes in assessed and equalized values, and it altered the law in other ways to make the assessment of that kind of property more responsive to the real estate market (1985 Wisconsin Act 54).

The next major study group that included property tax issues on its agenda, the Wisconsin Expenditure Commission, issued its report during December 1986. That report's main point was that state and local taxes in Wisconsin ought to be reduced toward the national average. For example, the commission pointed out that the ratio of property taxes to personal income in Wisconsin was significantly higher than the national average. Among its recommendations were imposing limits on state and local spending (including state spending for property tax relief and aids to local units of government) and imposing limits on the salary awards that arbitrators grant to employes of local units of government. This commission's significance for the property tax is not in any statutory change it influenced but the repetition of some of its recommendations by a later study group that was able to get the legislature's attention.

The issue of property tax exemptions arose again when the Legislative Audit Bureau published a study on that topic in January 1987. It found that real property having a value of 29% of the value of the real property in the state was exempt. However, within that category of exempt property, 67% of the value was attributable to governmental property, and 10% was property owned by nonprofit charities. The remaining 23% of exempt real property was valued at about $8 billion. Taxing all of the $8 billion worth would reduce property tax bills by an average of 6.2%. In the case of personal property, 95.3% of the total value was exempt. The report indicated that in recent years exemptions had been granted with increasing frequency. The committee's finding did not deter the creation of more exemptions. During the 1987-88 legislative session 2 real property exemptions and 2 personal property exemptions were created. During the 1989-90 session, 5 personal property exemptions were created. The Legislative Audit Bureau recognized that repealing tax exemptions was politically difficult. It suggested, instead, narrowing the exemptions for manufacturing machinery and equipment and the property of educational and benevolent associations. Part of the problem was that courts and assessors had broadened these categories over the years. The bureau also raised the issue of allowing municipalities to charge service fees to the owners of exempt property, although the uniformity clause may preclude that.[85] In addition, it pointed out that the owners of property that was exempt because it was subject to a license fee, such as airplanes and automobiles, were paying much less for the license than they would pay in taxes on the property.

An unusual way to give property tax relief — creating a new source of revenue for that purpose — was devised at about the time that the Expenditure Commission was meeting. The legislature, in proposing a constitutional amendment to allow a state lottery, added a requirement that the proceeds were to be used for property tax relief. In April 1987 the voters ratified the amendment, and a law was soon enacted to establish the lottery (1987 Wisconsin Act 119). That act also created a property tax credit funded with lottery proceeds, but the governor vetoed the credit. Later the lottery proceeds were used for aid to units of government that levied property taxes (such as school aid and payments for district attorneys' salaries) and for a farmland tax credit.

Governor Thompson appointed the Local Property Tax Relief Commission, known as the Barry Commission for its chairperson, Jonathan Barry, a former state representative, and this group issued its report in September 1987. It repeated the Expenditure Commission's suggestion that the mediation and arbitration rules that applied to public employe salary disputes be made more stringent to control local costs that had to be funded to a large extent by the property tax. It expanded the Expenditure Commission's earlier recommendation on imposing spending limits by recommending 3-year limits on spending, compensation paid to government employes, and property tax rates. The commission wanted to limit levy rate increases to 4% a year and spending and compensation increases to the growth in personal income in the state. Its most important recommendation was a "foundation plan", under which school aids would increase by $1.1 billion annually and would be paid on the basis of the difference between the amount of money a school district could raise by levying a tax at the rate of 4 mills and the amount needed to educate its pupils. The additional money needed for school aid would be raised by discontinuing the school property tax credit and the per capita portion of shared revenue, using the lottery proceeds, and either expanding the sales tax base or raising its rate or both.

The Barry Commission worked out many of these proposals in great detail, for example proposing adjustments to the limits applied to local units of government (see its final recommendations for details).[86] In some cases, its proposals were also bold, such as recommending shifting much of the responsibility for financing schools from the local districts to the state. The legislature responded by passing a bill, which among other changes, imposed the 3 kinds of fiscal restraints that the commission suggested and modified the mediation and arbitration laws along the lines that the commission suggested (November 1987 Special Session Senate Bill 9). However, the governor vetoed that bill, partly because it also modified the state retirement system.

The 1980s were thus fairly significant for the property tax, although much of the action that occurred related to the courts or the economy, rather than the legislature. Some recent trends in the property tax are shown in the accompanying table.

### PROPERTY TAX TRENDS IN WISCONSIN

| | % of Property Tax Paid, by Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Type of Taxpayer | 1980 | 1985 | 1987 |
| Residential | 57.7% | 58.9% | 60.3% |
| Commercial | 16.2 | 17.7 | 19.0 |
| Manufacturing | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Agricultural | 12.5 | 12.4 | 9.7 |
| Other | 8.8 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Unit of Government Levying Property Tax | % of Annual Levy, by Year | | |
| Schools | 55.2% | 53.6% | 52.6% |
| Local | 21.7 | 23.9 | 25.3 |
| County | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.8 |
| VTAE | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| State | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| PROPERTY TAX AS % OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES | 33.4% | 31.4% | 32.8% |

Source: The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, "Farms, Homes Carrying Tax Burden for Manufacturers", *Wisconsin AFSCME Report* (April 1987) and the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Residential Property Taxes in Wisconsin* (January 1989) and *Property Taxation in Wisconsin* (January 1989).

Between 1980 and 1987 net property taxes (property taxes billed minus state property tax credits) increased from $1,666,300,000 to $2,971,600,000, a jump of 78.3%. However, for the same period Wisconsin per capita personal income rose from $9,814 to $14,742, an increase of only 50.2%.[87] Thus, it became increasingly difficult to pay property taxes. The accompanying table shows the state's attempt to ease that burden through property tax relief.

## PROPERTY TAX RELIEF IN WISCONSIN, 1980 and 1987
(dollar amounts shown in millions)

| | 1980 | 1987 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aids to counties and municipalities | $528.5 | $779.4 | 47.47% |
| Tax credits | 344.0 | 319.3 | -7.18 |
| School aids | 801.6 | 1,358.2 | 69.56 |
| Total indirect and direct relief | $1,674.1 | $2,456.9 | 46.76% |

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *State Property Tax Credits* (January 1989).

## XI. CONCLUSION

In short, despite enormous state spending and hundreds of changes to the property tax system, that system still lacks the equity its proponents and opponents have sought over the years. In part, this is due to social and economic changes that have made the system less appropriate. Many persons have noted that 150 years ago property, especially agricultural property, was the main source of income, so the property tax was virtually an income tax, but that is no longer true. The relation of the property tax to income is actually more complex than is commonly realized. Some income that was produced in part by taxable property is itself taxed. As the state has created property tax relief programs that have income factors, such as the homestead credit, the relation between the property tax and income has become even more complicated.

Frequent use of the property tax to further nontax goals and for political advantage has also made it less rational, coherent and equitable. As the tax has become more burdensome, more kinds of tax relief have been established, making the system even less coherent. Finally, a fairly large number of often conflicting court cases that take lightly the clear meaning of statutes or are logically suspect make it more difficult for the legislature and the governor to predict how a court will react to a change in the law, which in turn makes it more difficult to solve the tax's problems.

There are 2 options. One is to try to make the tax a little better. Possible small changes include improving the administration of the tax. For example, assessment might be improved by allowing municipalities to escape state supervision of assessment only by assessing at an average very close to 100% of full value every year, rather than by assessing at an average within 10% of full value every 5 years, as is the current law (Section 70.05 (5)). Other possible adjustments are discontinuing exemptions, controlling spending by units of government that levy property taxes, and tinkering with the relief programs (e.g., changing the mix of direct and indirect programs, making more of the relief equalizing, and reducing the number of relief programs). More than one of these changes can, of course, be made. Modest goals create modest risks, and those who think that the tax is only a little off the mark would probably advocate this option.

On the other hand, those who think that tinkering cannot save the property tax and who are more daring are tempted to try major reforms. One possible major reform is to create a new source of local revenue to replace the property tax or significantly reduce the need to depend on it. The obvious possibilities are a local income tax and a local sales tax (counties currently may impose a sales tax at the rate of 0.5%). Another bold option is a large increase in property tax relief financed by a correspondingly large increase in state taxes. The obvious possibilities for financing the relief again are the sales tax and the income tax. A less obvious possibility is a state property tax. Making that tax a state tax, rather than a local tax, would go a long way toward solving the administrative problems of the tax and toward equalizing the tax base, because the state would determine the revenue it needed and then apply the same rate to all the taxable property in the state. Also, in establishing it, some of the exemptions could perhaps be eliminated. A bold reform could be combined with some of the less bold changes. For example, those who wish to increase direct aid to local units of government in order to reduce their dependence on the property tax may also want to impose spending limits to ensure that relief, not higher spending, results.

Because these options exist, the situation is not hopeless. Moreover, there are indications in the history of the property tax and of property tax relief that progress can be made. Citizen committees and state employes have developed sophisticated analyses of property tax issues; legislators and governors have made wise decisions about them. If enough wise decisions are made in the future, perhaps at some time a governor can announce not that Wisconsinites are upset with the property tax, as Governor Doty announced in 1842, but that they have finally judged it to be equitable.

## ENDNOTES

[1] *Wisconsin Council Journal* (1842), 30.

[2] Property taxes are calculated in mills of tax per dollar of assessed valuation (a mill equals one-tenth of a cent). For easier understanding, this may be translated to dollars per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Thus, a $2,400 tax on a $100,000 residence represents a 24-mill tax rate.

[3] Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau, *1985-86 School Aid Credits and Expenditures* (1986), 3.

[4] Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Wisconsin State School Aid: A Comparative Analysis of its Effectiveness in Providing Property Tax Relief* (1979), 63.

[5] On the financing of territorial schools, see Lloyd P. Jorgenson, *The Funding of Public Education in Wisconsin* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1956) and "The Origins of Public Education in Wisconsin," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, vol. 33, no. 1 (September 1949), 15-27.

[6] Milo Quaife, ed., *The Attainment of Statehood*, vol. 4 of *Constitutional Series* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1928), 402.

[7] *Ibid.*, 413.

[8] Richard N. Current, *The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*, vol. 2 of *The History of Wisconsin* series (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976), 492.

[9] *Ibid.*, 492.

[10] Wisconsin Department of Taxation, *Annual Report* (Madison: 1949), 26.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] Robert C. Nesbit, *Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893,* vol. 3 of *The History of Wisconsin* series (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985), 594.

[13] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population* (Washington), vol. 1, 51-59.

[14] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890* (Washington, 1893), vols. 5, 74, 75, 92 and 93.

[15] All these industrial statistics appear in the *Wisconsin Blue Book,* 1929, compiled and published by the State Printing Board (Madison: Democrat Printing Company, 1929), 34, 36.

[16] Two books present drastically different views of the politics of the debate over taxation in the era between 1893 and the end of the gubernatorial term of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. In *Political Reform in Wisconsin* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973), Emanuel L. Philipp, who succeeded 3 Progressives (La Follette, Davidson and McGovern) as governor, tells a story of gradual, rational and bipartisan tax reform. In *The New Citizenship: Origins of Progressivism in Wisconsin 1885-1900* (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1972), David P. Thelen argues that a class-based group of reformers, led mainly by city officials, began the movement that was transformed into La Follette's Progressivism, the tax policy of which was to favor the economically disadvantaged at the expense of the rich.

[17] E.g., see *Appleton Weekly Post,* 14 September 1899, *Ashland Daily News,* 13 February and 30 March 1895, and *Ashland Weekly Press,* 16 February and 16 March 1895, all as cited by Thelen.

[18] *Milwaukee Sentinel,* 10 and 14 March 1898. Scofield's position supports Philipp's view, just as the previous note supports Thelen's. The truth lies somewhere between.

[19] Wisconsin State Tax Commission, "Report" (1898), 78.

[20] *Ibid.,* 109.

[21] *Ibid.,* 69.

[22] George Curtis, "Tax Reforms versus Local Self-Government" (Madison: Democrat Printing Company, 1908), 18.

[23] Philipp, 139-140.

[24] 1903 Report, 116.

[25] Wisconsin Legislature, Senate, *1903 Senate Journal* (15 January 1903), 20.

[26] *C. & N.W. Ry. Co. vs. State,* 128 Wis. 553 (1906).

[27] Thomas H. Brown, *An Analysis of the Reports of Land Sales Made by the Registers of Deeds to the Secretary of State, Showing the Unreliability of These Reports as a Basis for Determining the True Value of the Real Estate in Wisconsin,* submitted to the State Board of Assessments, 1904.

[28] Historians David P. Thelen and W. Elliott Brownlee have argued that the income tax was enacted mainly to help farmers and other economically disadvantaged persons and to hurt the rich. For example, the first $800 of an individual's income and the first $1,200 of a married couple's income were exempt. (Thelen's book, *The New Citizenship,* is cited in note 16. The Brownlee article is "Income Taxation and the Political Economy of Wisconsin, 1890-1930," *Wisconsin Magazine of History,* vol. 59 (Summer 1976), 299-324.) A different view is set forth in John Stark, "The Establishment of Wisconsin's Income Tax," *Wisconsin Magazine of History,* vol. 71, no. 1 (Autumn 1987), 27-45.

[29] Delos Kinsman, "Genesis of Wisconsin's Income Tax Law: An Interview with D.O. Kinsman," *Wisconsin Magazine of History,* vol. 21, no. 11 (September 1937), 9.

[30] *Milwaukee Journal,* 5 May 1913.

[31] *Milwaukee Free Press,* 26 February 1915.

[32] *Madison Capital Times,* 27 March 1924.

[33] *Chicago Tribune,* 5 March 1926.

[34] *Milwaukee Sentinel,* 19 September 1930.

[35] In *Wisconsin: A History* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), Robert C. Nesbit, on page 472, attributes the repeal to a desire to tax manufacturers more heavily, but his only evidence is an uncited report claiming that Wisconsin did not overtax manufacturers. His interpretation seems to be based on Thelen's and Brownlee's view of Progressive tax policy, even though the Progressives' heyday was over in 1925. The reason given in the 1916 Tax Commission report, and the desire for more revenue, are more likely to be the motives.

[36] That is not to say that a one-room school is educationally inefficient. See, for example, Ben Logan, *The Land Remembers* (New York: Viking Press, 1975).

[37] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Education in Wisconsin, 1922-24 Biennial Report*, (Madison: 1924), 28.

[38] Edward A. Fitzpatrick, "A Financial Program for Education in Wisconsin," *School and Society*, vol. 17, no. 420 (13 January 1923), 40.

[39] Raleigh Barlow, "Forest Policy in Wisconsin," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, vol. 26, no. 3 (March 1943), 261.

[40] Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History*, 2d. ed., revised by William F. Thompson (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1989), 459.

[41] Charles Rosa, "The Farmer in Wisconsin's System of Taxation," paper delivered to the Society of Equity (1 December 1927), 24.

[42] *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, 24 November 1924.

[43] *Madison Capital Times*, 16 April 1935.

[44] *The Municipality*, April 1935.

[45] Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, *Wisconsin Taxpayer*, March 1948; League of Wisconsin Municipalities, "Financing Public Education," *The Municipality*, 16 March 1949.

[46] *Milwaukee Journal*, 23 June 1949, and *Madison Capital Times*, 28 April 1949.

[47] *Milwaukee Journal*, 26 May 1958.

[48] The statistics in the rest of this paragraph and in the next one are from *Wisconsin Commerce Reports*, vol. 5, no. 6 (September 1960).

[49] *La Crosse Tribune*, 13 September 1959.

[50] *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 18 October 1959.

[51] *Madison Capital Times*, 16 December 1960.

[52] This campaign is described in detail in William F. Thompson, *Continuity and Change, 1940-1965*, vol. 4 of *The History of Wisconsin* series (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1988), 200-206. Thompson argues that forces beyond the control of state government were much more significant causes of the condition of Wisconsin's business and industry than was state tax policy.

[53] See, for example, William A. McEachern, "Tax-Exempt Property, Tax Capitalization, and the Cumulative-Urban-Decay Hypothesis," *National Tax Journal* (June 1981), 185-191.

[54] For a brief summary of this view see Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Residential Property Taxes in Wisconsin* (January 1989).

[55] For a summary of these changes see Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Homestead Tax Credit* (January 1989).

[56] *State ex rel. Harvey v. Morgan*, 30 Wis. 2d 1 (1966).

[57] *Milwaukee Journal*, "Showdown on Taxes," a reprint of a series of articles originally printed during November 1968, 60.

[58] Similarly, as is well known, the children of the "baby boomers" are now about to put increased pressure on state and local taxes.

[59] They actually listed 4 impurities, but 2 of them are essentially the same: that districts for which the equalized value per pupil was above the guaranteed valuation received payments on a per pupil basis.

[60] This is a somewhat simplified description. Actually, like the positive aid part of the formula, the negative aid part of the formula had 2 calculations, one of which was the mechanism that discouraged too much spending.

[61] The first group is *State ex rel. Town of Baraboo v. Sauk County*, 70 Wis. 485 (1888); *Lund v. Chippewa County*, 93 Wis. 640 (1896); *State ex rel. New Richmond v. Davidson*, 114 Wis. 563 (1902); *Rinder v. Madison*, 163 Wis. 525 (1916); *State ex rel. Owen v. Stevenson*, 164 Wis. 569 (1917); and *Columbia County v. Wisconsin Retirement Fund*, 17 Wis. 2d 310 (1962). The principle becomes more explicit in the later cases and is bluntly stated in the last one in the group. The court has made an exception when tax revenue is used to bring about a partial exemption of property taxes. The second group is *Knowlton v. Rock County*, 9 Wis. 410 (1859);

*Jensen v. Polk County*, 47 Wis. 298 (1879); *Lund v. Chippewa County*, 97 Wis. 640 (1896); and *West Milwaukee v. Area Bd., Vocational, T. and A. Ed.*, 51 Wis. 2d 356 (1971). There are a few cases that do not follow these trends, as there are in regard to many of the issues about the uniformity clause, but the trends are clear, certainly clear enough to require the attention of the court in the *Busé* case.

[62] Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Tax Burden Study Team, *The Homestead Credit Program* (1978).

[63] Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Machinery and Equipment Property Tax Exemption and its Impact on Local Units of Government* (1974).

[64] *Ibid.*

[65] Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *State and Local Finances: Significant Features and Selected Legislation*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1972).

[66] Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Machinery and Equipment Property Tax Exemption and its Impact on Local Units of Government.*

[67] Thompson, 185. Thompson also points out that the delight of business persons about the machinery and equipment exemption eventually ended and that they began to complain about other taxes. Jon Udell argues in "The Impact of Recent Legislation on Wisconsin Manufacturers and Employment Growth" (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Graduate School of Business, 1977) that during the 12 months after the exemption took effect, Wisconsin, although it had only 2.1% of the nation's population, produced 13.4% of the nation's growth in manufacturing employment.

[68] Drafting record for Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, available at the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

[69] *Ladish Malting Co. v. Dept. of Revenue*, 98 Wis. 2d 496 (1980); *G. Heileman Brewing Co., Inc. v. City of La Crosse*, 105 Wis. 2d 152 (1981); *Manitowoc Co., Inc. v. Sturgeon Bay*, 122 Wis. 2d 406 (1984); and *Pabst Brewing Co. v. Milwaukee*, 125 Wis. 2d 437 (1985).

[70] For a more extensive treatment of this background, see Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Tax Incremental Financing* (January 1989).

[71] *Wisconsin State Journal*, 25 June 1975.

[72] *Ibid.*

[73] For an excellent analysis of this law and its relation to property taxes, see Richard Stauber and Mike Wyatt, "Property Tax Relief and Tax Incremental Financing" in *Dollars and Sense* (Madison: The La Follette Institute, 1990), 75-94.

[74] Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Tax Incremental Financing.*

[75] The statistics in this paragraph are from a report prepared by John Koskinen for the Barry Commission, "Why Will These Controls Work When the Others Failed?", 1987.

[76] Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Elimination of the Personal Property Tax on Business Inventories and Livestock* (15 April 1977).

[77] A clear summary of these changes appears in the report to Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus by the Committee on Personal Property Taxation Phaseout on March 16, 1979.

[78] Two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature must vote against a governor's veto in order to override it.

[79] For a detailed account of the rapidly increasing need for capital investments by farmers during the second half of this century, see Thompson, 102-113.

[80] Tax Reform Commission, *Report* (1979), 66.

[81] Potential tax revenue that the state chooses not to collect, such as revenue lost because of a credit against income taxes, is considered a cost. The estimate is from the Department of Revenue's *Analysis of Shared Revenue and Property Tax Relief Programs* (4 September 1980).

[82] For an elaboration of some of these points, see Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *State Property Tax Credits* (January 1989).

[83] Richard Barrows, *The Property Tax and Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Agricultural Economics (1986), 6.

[84] Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Equalized and Assessed Value Report* (1986).

[85] A recent (April 4, 1990) opinion of the attorney general asserts that a service fee may violate the uniformity clause of the state constitution and the equal protection clause of the federal constitution. However, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has ruled that the uniformity clause does not apply to fees: *Wadham's Oil Company v. Tracy*, 141 Wis. 150 (1909) and *Jordan v. Menomonee Falls*, 28 Wis. 2d (1965). That opinion of the attorney general also concedes that there is a reason for the classification made by a bill that would authorize service fees, and one rational reason for a classification is enough to defeat a challenge to a statute on equal protection grounds. It could be cogently argued that a carefully constructed service fee would be constitutional.

[86] "Findings and Recommendations of the Local Property Tax Relief Commission".

[87] *Madison Capital Times*, 13 January 1990.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PRIOR BLUE BOOKS, 1958 to 1989

For 1919 to 1933 *Blue Books:* see 1954 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-182.
For 1935 to 1962 *Blue Books:* see 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 227-232.

### Agriculture

The Soils of Wisconsin, by Marvin T. Beatty, Ingvald O. Hembre, Francis D. Hole, Leonard R. Massie, and Arthur E. Peterson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-170.

Wisconsin's Agriculture, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 103-113.

### Apportionment

Equal Representation: A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-260.

### Budget, State

The Budget — State Fiscal Policy Document, by Dale Cattanach and Terry A. Rhodes, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 261-272.

### Business and Industry

Wisconsin Business and Industry, by James J. Brzycki, Paul E. Hassett, Joyce Munz Hach, Kenneth S. Kinney, and Robert H. Milbourne, 1987-1988 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-165.

Wisconsin's Commerce, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 129-138.

Wisconsin's Industry, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 115-127.

### Cities

The Cities of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-163.

### Climate

The Climate of Wisconsin, by Marvin W. Burley, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 143-148.

### Conservation

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The Wildlife Resource of Wisconsin, by Ruth L. Hine, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 91-112.

### Education

Conservation Education in Wisconsin, by Ingvald O. Hembre, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 212-225.

Education for Employment: 70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin, by Kathleen A. Paris, 1981-1982 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-212.

The Educational System of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 165-176.

### Elections

The Election Processes in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-184.

### Environment

Protecting Wisconsin's Environment, by Selma Parker, 1973 *Blue Book*, pp. 97-161.

**Geography**

The Landscape Resources of Wisconsin, by Philip H. Lewis, Jr., 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 130-142.
The Physical Geography of Wisconsin, by Robert F. Black, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 171-177.
Wisconsin's Land, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 89-95.

**Government**

In the People's Service: Wisconsin State Government and the Services It Provides for the People of Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1966 *Blue Book*, pp. 71-296.
Local Government in Wisconsin, by James R. Donoghue, 1979-1980 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-218.
The State Government of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 139-147.

**History**

Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin, by Stanley H. Cravens, 1983-1984 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-167.
Some Landmarks in Wisconsin History, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 213-222.
Wisconsin's Famous People, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 193-202.
Wisconsin's Former Governors, 1848-1959, by M.G. Toepel, 1960 *Blue Book*, pp. 67-206.

**Indians**

The Indians of Wisconsin, by William H. Hodge, 1975 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-192 .

**Legislative Procedure**

Rules and Rulings: Parliamentary Procedure from the Wisconsin Perspective, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1985-1986 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-215.

**Natural Resources**

The Mineral Resources of Wisconsin, by George F. Hanson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 199-211.
The Natural Resources of Wisconsin, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 69-225.

**Population**

The Population Resource of Wisconsin, by M.G. Toepel and H. Rupert Theobald, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-90.
Wisconsin's People, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 79-88.

**Public Assistance**

The Care of the Unfortunates in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 185-192.

**Recreation**

Recreation Facilities in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 203-212 .

**Symbols, State**

Wisconsin Symbols, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 73-77.

**Veterans And Military Affairs**

Wisconsin's Military Establishment: Its Organization and Operation, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 69-265.

**Water**

Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways, by Margaret Beattie Bogue, 1989-1990 *Blue Book*, pp. 100-297.
The Water Resources of Wisconsin, by C.L.R. Holt, Jr., Ken B. Young, and William H. Cartwright, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 178-198.
Wisconsin's Troubled Waters, by Selma Parker, 1973 *Blue Book*, pp. 102-136 .
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**Worker's Compensation**

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**Writers**

Wisconsin Writers, by John O. Stark, 1977 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-185 .

# Wisconsin Constitution

**Wisconsin Constitution:** text as amended through April 1991 and votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people

*Mansion Hill Inn, Madison*

# Wisconsin Constitution

Text as of April 1991

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HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFERENDA. The table on pages 208 to 212 provides an overview of the electoral history of all amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution submitted to the voters of this state. For each amendment, the table lists: 1) the subject of the amendment; 2) the documents by which the Legislature gave the amendment its *first consideration* or *2nd consideration* approval; 3) the additional legislation, if any, by which the amendment was submitted to the voters; and 4) the votes cast *for* or *against* approval of the amendment. The table on pages 213 and 214 provides similar information for statewide referenda other than constitutional amendments.

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# WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

**Text as of April 1991***

## PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

## ARTICLE I.
## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

**Equality; inherent rights.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1983 AJR-9; 1985 AJR-9*]

**Equality; inherent rights.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to serve these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Equality; inherent rights.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

**Slavery prohibited.** SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

**Free speech; libel.** SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

**Right to assemble and petition.** SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

**Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.** SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504*]

**Trial by jury.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

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*Present provisions of the constitution are printed in 8-point type running the full width of the page, and previous forms (if any) follow each active provision in 6-point type set in two columns. Any section not followed by 2-column text is still in the form ratified by the people of Wisconsin when they adopted the Wisconsin Constitution on March 13 of 1848.

**Excessive bail; cruel punishments.** SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**Rights of accused.** SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

**Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** SECTION 8. [*As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982*] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [*June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5*]

**Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** SECTION 8. [*As amended November 1870*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [*1869 AJR-6; 1870 SJR-3; 1870 c. 118*]

**Criminal procedure.** SECTION 8. [*Original form*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offence shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

**Remedy for wrongs.** SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

**Treason.** SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

**Searches and seizures.** SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

**Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.** SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**Private property for public use.** SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

**Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.** SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

**Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.** SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

**Imprisonment for debt.** SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

**Exemption of property of debtors.** SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

**Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.** SECTION 18. [*As amended November 1982*] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.** SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

**Religious tests prohibited.** SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

**Military subordinate to civil power.** SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

**Rights of suitors.** SECTION 21. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Writs of error.** SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

**Maintenance of free government.** SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

**Transportation of school children.** SECTION 23. [*As created April 1967*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [*1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7*]

**Use of school buildings.** SECTION 24. [*As created April 1972*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [*1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10*]

## ARTICLE II.

## BOUNDARIES

**State boundary.** SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

**Alternate boundary.** [*An additional paragraph, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin into the Union (9 U.S. Stat. Ch. L, pp. 233-235)*]:

Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.

**Enabling act accepted.** SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [*1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7*]

**Enabling act accepted.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

## ARTICLE III.
## SUFFRAGE

**Electors.** SECTION 1. [*As created April 1986*] Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

**Implementation.** SECTION 2. [*As created April 1986*] Laws may be enacted:

(1) Defining residency.

(2) Providing for registration of electors.

(3) Providing for absentee voting.

(4) Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:

(a) Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.

(b) Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.

(5) Subject to ratification by the people at a general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

**Secret ballot.** SECTION 3. [*As created April 1986*] All votes shall be by secret ballot. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

**Revision of Article III.** The original 6 sections of Article III of the constitution were repealed in April 1986 when the wording of the article was reorganized into the 3 new sections shown above.

**Electors.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1934*] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1931 AJR-52; 1933 SJR-74*]

**Termination of voting by resident aliens.** [*Subdivision 2* (of the text adopted in 1882), *as amended November 1908*] 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. [*1905 AJR-16; 1907 AJR-47; 1907 c. 661*]

**Qualifications of electors.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1882*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1881 AJR-26; 1882 SJR-18; 1882 c. 272*]

**Equal suffrage to colored persons.** In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, extending *equal suffrage to colored persons*, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

**Qualifications of electors.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[*First.*] White citizens of the United States.

[*Second.*] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[*Third.*] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Fourth.*] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

**Who not electors.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

**Votes to be by ballot.** SECTION 3. [*Original form*] All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

**Residence saved.** SECTION 4. [*Original form*] No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

**Military stationing does not confer residence.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

**Exclusion from suffrage.** SECTION 6. [*Original form*] Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

## ARTICLE IV.

## LEGISLATIVE

**Legislative power.** SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

**Legislature, how constituted.** SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

**Apportionment.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1982*] At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Apportionment.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1962*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11*]

**Senate district area factor.** SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [*Approved by voters April 1953*] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-*50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

**Apportionment.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1910*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478*]

**Census and apportionment.** SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

**Representatives to the assembly, how chosen.** SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1982*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Representatives to the assembly, how chosen.** SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1881*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

**Assemblymen, how chosen.** SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts. Such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

**Senators, how chosen.** SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1982*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Senators, how chosen.** SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1881*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

**Senators, how chosen.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

**Qualifications of legislators.** SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

**Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.** SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

**Rules; contempts; expulsion.** SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

**Officers.** SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1979*] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

**Officers.** SECTION 9. [*Original form*] Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

**Journals; open doors; adjournments.** SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

**Meeting of legislature.** SECTION 11. [*As amended April 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15*]

**Meeting of legislature.** SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1881*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

**Place and time of meeting.** SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

**Ineligibility of legislators to office.** SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

**Ineligibility of federal officers.** SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1966*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15*]

**Ineligibility of federal officers.** Section 13. [*Original form*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

**Filling vacancies.** Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

**Exemption from arrest and civil process.** Section 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

**Privilege in debate.** Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

**Enactment of laws.** Section 17. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Style of laws; bills.** Section 17. [*Original form*] The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

**Title of private bills.** Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

**Origin of bills.** Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

**Yeas and nays.** Section 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Section 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR-61; 1929 SJR-7; vote April 1929*]

**Compensation of members.** Section 21. [*As amended November 1881*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

**Compensation of members.** Section 21. [*As amended November 1867*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [*1865 SJR-26; 1866 SJR-16; 1867 c. 25*]

**Compensation of members.** Section 21. [*Original form*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

**Powers of county boards.** Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

**Town and county government.** Section 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [*1969 SJR-58; 1971 SJR-4*]

**Uniform town and county government.** Section 23. [*As amended April 1969*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

**Uniform town and county government.** Section 23. [*As amended November 1962*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide fcr the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1959 AJR–121; 1961 AJR–61*]

**Uniform town and county government.** SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

**Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1967 AJR–18; 1969 SJR–8*]

**Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 23a. [*Created November 1962*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1959 AJR–121; 1961 AJR–61*]

**Lotteries and divorces.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1987*] (1) Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes.

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization.

(5) This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.

(6) The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law. [*Pari-mutuel: 1985 AJR-45; 1987 AJR-2. State lottery: 1985 SJR-1; 1987 AJR-3.*]

**Lotteries and divorces.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [*1975 AJR-43; 1977 AJR-10*]

**Lotteries and divorces.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1973*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1971 SJR-13; 1973 AJR-6*]

**Lotteries and divorces.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1965*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1963 SJR-42; 1965 SJR-13*]

**Lotteries and divorces.** SECTION 24. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

**Stationery and printing.** SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

**Extra compensation; salary change.** SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Extra compensation; salary change.** SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1974*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shali the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1971 SJR-3; 1973 SJR-15*]

**Extra compensation; salary change.** SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1967*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1965 AJR-162; 1967 AJR-17*]

**Extra compensation; salary change.** SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1956*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1953 SJR-21; 1955 SJR-8*]

**Extra compensation; salary change.** SECTION 26. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

**Suits against state.** SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

**Oath of office.** SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

**Militia.** SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**Elections by legislature.** SECTION 30. [*As amended November 1982*] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec Sess. AJR-1*]

**Elections by legislature.** SECTION 30. [*Original form*] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

**Special and private laws prohibited.** SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362*]

**Special or private laws.** SECTION 31. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. *[1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122]*

**General laws on enumerated subjects.** SECTION 32. *[Created November 1871]* The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. *[1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122]*

**Auditing of state accounts.** SECTION 33. *[Created November 1946]* The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. *[1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24]*

**Continuity of civil government.** SECTION 34. *[Created April 1961]* The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. *[1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1]*

## ARTICLE V.

## EXECUTIVE

**Governor; lieutenant governor; term.** SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1979]* The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

**Governor; lieutenant governor; term.** SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 1m. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]*

**Governor; 4-year term.** SECTION 1m. *[Created April 1967]* Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. *[1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]*

SECTION 1n. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]*

**Lieutenant governor; 4-year term.** SECTION 1n. *[Created April 1967]* Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. *[1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]*

**Eligibility.** SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

**Election.** SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1967]* The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. *[1965 AJR-3; 1967 AJR-8 and SJR-11]*

**Election.** SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

**Powers and duties.** SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-81; 1931 SJR-6; vote November 1932*]

**Compensation of governor.** SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1926*] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [*1923 AJR-88; 1925 AJR-50; 1925 c. 413*]

**Compensation of governor.** SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1869*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [*1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186*]

**Compensation of governor.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

**Pardoning power.** SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

**Lieutenant governor, when governor.** SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

**Lieutenant governor, when governor.** SECTION 7. [*Original form*] In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

**Secretary of state, when governor.** SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

**Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.** SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932*]

**Compensation of lieutenant governor.** SECTION 9. [*As amended November 1869*] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. [*1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186*]

**Compensation of lieutenant governor.** SECTION 9. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

**Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1990*] (1) (a) Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor.

(b) If the governor approves and signs the bill, the bill shall become law. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law.

(c) In approving an appropriation bill in part, the governor may not create a new word by rejecting individual letters in the words of the enrolled bill.

(2) (a) If the governor rejects the bill, the governor shall return the bill, together with the objections in writing, to the house in which the bill originated. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become law.

(b) The rejected part of an appropriation bill, together with the governor's objections in writing, shall be returned to the house in which the bill originated. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the rejected part of the appropriation bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to approve the rejected part notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present the rejected part shall become law.

(c) In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against passage of the bill or the rejected part of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(3) Any bill not returned by the governor within 6 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the governor shall be law unless the legislature, by final adjournment, prevents the bill's return, in which case it shall not be law. [*1987 AJR-71; 1989 SJR-11*]

**Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1930*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40*]

**Approval of bills.** SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1908*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1905 AJR-45; 1907 AJR-46; 1907 c. 661*]

**Approval of bills.** SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law.

But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ADMINISTRATIVE

**Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

**Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

**Secretary of state; 4-year term.** SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

**Treasurer; 4-year term.** SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1p. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

**Attorney general; 4-year term.** SECTION 1p. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

**Secretary of state; duties, compensation.** SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

**Secretary of state.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

**Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation.** SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*] (1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1969 SJR-63; 1971 SJR-38*]

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1965 AJR-72; 1967 SJR-7*]

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. [*As amended April 1965*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1963 AJR-14; 1965 SJR-17*]

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. [*As amended November 1962*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. [*As amended April 1929*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1927 AJR-8; 1929 AJR-8*]

**County officers.** Section 4. [*As amended November 1882*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

**County officers.** Section 4. [*Original form*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

## ARTICLE VII.

## JUDICIARY

**Impeachment; trial.** Section 1. [*As amended November 19 2*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. *[1929 SJR-103; 1931 SJR-8]*

**Impeachments.** SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

**Court system.** SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1977]* The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Judicial power, where vested.** SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1966]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. *[1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26]*

**Judicial power, where vested.** SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

**Supreme court: jurisdiction.** SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Supreme court, jurisdiction.** SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

**Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration.** SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to

serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum.** SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1903*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice. [*1901 AJR-33; 1903 AJR-5; 1903 c. 10*]

**Supreme court, how constituted.** SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1889*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [*1887 SJR-19; 1889 AJR-7; 1889 c. 22*]

**Supreme court, how constituted.** SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1877*] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. [*1876 SJR-16; 1877 SJR-2; 1877 c. 48*]

**Supreme court, how constituted.** SECTION 4. [*Original form*] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Judicial circuits.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

**Court of appeals.** SECTION 5. [*Created April 1977*] [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the district. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Circuit court: boundaries.** SECTION 6. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Alteration of circuits.** SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

**Circuit court: election.** SECTION 7. *[As amended April 1977]* For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary.** SECTION 7. [*As amended November 1924*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1921 SJR-24; 1923 SJR-27; 1923 c. 408*]

**Circuit judges, election.** SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1897*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1895 SJR-9; 1897 SJR-10; 1897 c. 69*]

**Circuit judges, election.** SECTION 7. [*Original form*] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

**Circuit court: jurisdiction.** SECTION 8. *[As amended April 1977]* Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Circuit court, jurisdiction.** SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

**Judicial elections, vacancies.** SECTION 9. *[As amended April 1977]* When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Vacancies; judicial elections.** SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1953*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1951 SJR-3; 1953 SJR-5*]

**Vacancies; judicial elections.** SECTION 9. [*Original form*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

**Judges: eligibility to office.** SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Compensation and qualifications of judges.** SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1912]* Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. *[1909 AJR-36; 1911 AJR-26; 1911 c. 665]*

**Compensation and qualifications of judges.** SECTION 10. *[Original form]* Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]*

**Terms of courts; change of judges.** SECTION 11. *[Original form]* The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

**Disciplinary proceedings.** SECTION 11. *[Created April 1977]* Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.** SECTION 12. *[As amended November 1882]* There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. *[1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290]*

**Clerks of courts.** SECTION 12. *[Original form]* There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

**Justices and judges: removal by address.** SECTION 13. *[As amended April 1977]* Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

**Removal of judges.** SECTION 13. *[As amended April 1974]* Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. *[1971 AJR-31; 1973 AJR-55]*

**Removal of judges.** SECTION 13. *[Original form]* Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

**Municipal court.** SECTION 14. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Judges of probate.** SECTION 14. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26; vote April 1966*]

**Justices of the peace.** SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [*1943 SJR-9; 1945 SJR-6*]

**Justices of the peace.** SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Tribunals of conciliation.** SECTION 16. [*Original form*] The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Style of writs; indictments.** SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

SECTION 18. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Suit tax.** SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

SECTION 19. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery.** SECTION 19. [*Original form*] The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. I, sec. 21.

**Rights of suitors.** SECTION 20. [*Original form*] Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

**Publication of laws and decisions.** SECTION 21. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Commissioners to revise code of practice.** SECTION 22. [*Original form*] The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

**Court commissioners.** SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

**Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

**Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.** SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1968*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [*1965 SJR-36; 1967 SJR-96*]

**Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.** SECTION 24. [*Created April 1955*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. [*1953 SJR-6; 1955 SJR-10*]

## ARTICLE VIII.

## FINANCE

**Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1974*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1*]

**Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1961*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1959 AJR-120; 1961 SJR-34*]

**Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1941*]. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1939 AJR-37; 1941 AJR-15*]

**Rules of taxation; income taxes.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1927*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1925 AJR-51; 1927 AJR-3*]

**Uniform rule of taxation; income tax.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1908*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1905 AJR-12; 1907 SJR-19; 1907 c. 661*]

**Uniform rule of taxation.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

**Appropriations; limitation.** SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1877*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [*1876 SJR-14; 1877 SJR-5; 1877 c. 158*]

**Appropriations.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

**Credit of state.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1975*] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

**Credit of state.** SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

**Contracting state debts.** SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

**Annual tax levy to equal expenses.** SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

**Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.** SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

**Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.** SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1975*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

**Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.** SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1969*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1967 AJR-1; 1969 AJR-1*]

**Public debt for public defense.** SECTION 7. [*Original form*] The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

**Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.** SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

**Evidences of public debt.** SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1968*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR-28; 1967 SJR-18*]

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1960*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1957 AJR-39, 1959 SJR-20*]

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1949*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1948 Spec.Sess. SJR-2; 1949 SJR-5*]

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1945*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1943 SJR–16; 1945 SJR–7*]

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1924*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1921 SJR–30; 1923 AJR–70; 1923 c. 289*]

**Water power and forests.** SECTION 10. [*Approved by voters November 1910*] An amendment to Art. VIII, sec. 10, authorizing a state property tax of two-tenths of one mill to finance appropriations for acquisition and development of water power and forests was approved by 1907 SJR–*43. There was no "second consideration" resolution but 1909 SB–553 enacted the proposal into law as Chap. 514, Laws of 1909. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

**Public highways.** [*As amended November 1908, a new sentence was added at the end of the section*] Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. [*1905 SJR–14; 1907 SJR–22; 1907 c. 238*]

**Internal improvements.** SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

## ARTICLE IX.

## EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

**Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.** SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

**Territorial property.** SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

**Ultimate property in lands; escheats.** SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

## ARTICLE X.

## EDUCATION

**Superintendent of public instruction.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1*] powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. *[1899 SJR-21; 1901 SJR-24; 1901 c. 258]*

**Superintendent of public instruction.** SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

**School fund created; income applied.** SECTION 2. *[As amended November 1982]* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

**School fund created; income applied.** SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

**District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time.** SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1972]* The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. *[1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17]*

**District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.** SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

**Annual school tax.** SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

**Income of school fund.** SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

**State university; support.** SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

**Commissioners of public lands.** SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

**Sale of public lands.** SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE XI.

## CORPORATIONS

**Corporations; how formed.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1981*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

**Corporations; how formed.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

**Property taken by municipality.** SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1961*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [*1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8*]

**Property taken by municipality.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1981*] (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [*1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1966*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. [*1963 SJR-59; 1965 AJR-10*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1963*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1961 AJR-92; 1963 AJR-19*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1961*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1959 SJR-6; 1961 AJR-1*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1960*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1957 SJR-47; 1959 SJR-53*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1955*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school district, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1953 SJR-17; 1955 AJR-18*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1951*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [*1949 SJR-11; 1951 SJR-9*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1932*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [*1929 AJR-61; 1931 AJR-14*]

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1924*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1921 SJR-5; 1923 SJR-18; 1923 c. 203*]

**Organization of cities and villages.** SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1912*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also tc pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. *[1909 SJR-32; 1911 SJR-26; 1911 c. 665]*

**Municipal debt limit.** *[An amendment approved by the voters in November 1874 added two new paragraphs at the end of the section]*

No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. *[1872 AJR-17; 1873 SJR-6; 1874 c. 37]*

**Organization of cities and villages.** SECTION 3. *[Original form]* It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

**Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess.** SECTION 3a. *[As amended April 3, 1956]* The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. *[1953 SJR-29; 1955 SJR-9]*

**Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess.** SECTION 3a. *[Created November 1912]* The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. *[1909 SJR-63; 1911 SJR-25; 1911 c. 665]*

**General banking law.** SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1981]* The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. *[1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13]*

**General banking law.** SECTION 4. *[Created November 1902. This section was adopted to replace original sections 4 and 5 of this article]* The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. *[1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73]*

**Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks.** SECTION 4. *[Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73]* The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

**Referendum on banking laws.** SECTION 5. *[Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73]* The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

## ARTICLE XII.

## AMENDMENTS

**Constitutional amendments.** SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

**Constitutional conventions.** SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Political year; elections.** SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] The political year for this state shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year, and the general election shall be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

**Political year; elections.** SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1884*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

**Political year; general election.** SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

**Dueling.** SECTION 2. [*Original form*] Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**Eligibility to office.** SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

**Great seal.** SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1983 AJR-33; 1985 SJR-3; vote April 1986*]

**Residents on Indian lands, where to vote.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

**Legislative officers.** SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

**Division of counties.** SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

**Removal of county seats.** SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

**Election or appointment of statutory officers.** SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

**Vacancies in office.** SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

**Vacancies in office.** SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

**Passes, franks and privileges.** SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1936*] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [*1933 AJR-50; 1935 AJR-67*]

**Free passes forbidden.** SECTION 11. [*Created November 1902*] No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. [*1899 SJR-12; 1901 AJR-8; 1901 c. 437*]

**Recall of elective officers.** SECTION 12. [*As amended April 1981*] The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1979 SJR-5; 1981 SJR-2*]

**Recall of elective officers.** SECTION 12. [*Created November 1926*] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1923 SJR-39; 1925 SJR-12; 1925 c. 270*]

## ARTICLE XIV.

## SCHEDULE

**Effect of change from territory to state.** SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

**Territorial laws continued.** SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Territorial fines accrue to state.** SECTION 3. [*Original form*] All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Rights of action and prosecution saved.** SECTION 4. [*Original form*] All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Existing officers hold over.** SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SECTION 6. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Seat of government.** SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Local officers hold over.** SECTION 7. [*Original form*] All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Copy of constitution for president.** SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Ratification of constitution; election of officers.** SECTION 9. [*Original form*] This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Congressional apportionment.** SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**First elections.** SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Legislative apportionment.** SECTION 12. [*Original form*] Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

**Common law continued in force.** SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Officers, when to enter on duties.** SECTION 14. [*Original form*] The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

**Oath of office.** SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

**Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.** SECTION 16. [*As affected November 1982*] (1), (2), (3) and (5) [*Repealed*]

(4) [*Amended*] The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not

impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

**Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.** SECTION 16. [*Created April 1977*] (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as [illegible] courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

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Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Submission to People | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| IV | 4 | Assemblymen, 2-year terms | | Ch.95 | 1853 | | Ch.89 | 1854 | Ch.89 | 1854 | Nov. 1854 | 6,549 | 11,580 | —[1] |
| IV | 5 | Senators, 4-year terms | | " | " | | " | " | " | " | " | 6,348 | 11,885 | " |
| IV | 11 | Biennial legislative sessions | | " | " | | " | " | " | " | " | 6,752 | 11,589 | " |
| V | 5 | Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year | SJR 35 | JR 4 | 1861 | SJR 15 | JR 6 | 1862 | Ch.202 | 1862 | Nov. 1862 | 14,519 | 32,612 | —[1] |
| IV | 21 | •Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year | SJR 26 | JR 9 | 1865 | SJR 16 | JR 3 | 1866 | Ch.25 | 1867 | Nov. 1867 | 58,363 | 24,418 | 142,522 |
| V | 5 | •Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year | AJR 13 | JR 9 | 1868 | SJR 6 | JR 2 | 1869 | Ch.186 | 1869 | Nov. 1869 | 47,353 | 41,764 | 130,781 |
| V | 9 | •Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| I | 8 | •Grand jury system modified | AJR 6 | JR 7 | 1869 | SJR 3 | JR 3 | 1870 | Ch.118 | 1870 | Nov. 1870 | 48,894 | 18,606 | 146,953[2] |
| IV | 31,32 | •Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects | SJR 14 | JR 13 | 1870 | AJR 29 | JR 1 | 1871 | Ch.122 | 1871 | Nov. 1871 | 54,087 | 3,675 | 147,274 |
| VII | 4 | Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices | SJR 12 | JR 2 | 1871 | AJR 16 | JR 8 | 1872 | Ch.111 | 1872 | Nov. 1872 | 16,272 | 29,755 | —[1] |
| XI | 3 | •Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5% | AJR 17 | JR 11 | 1872 | SJR 6 | JR 4 | 1873 | Ch.37 | 1874 | Nov. 1874 | 66,061 | 1,509 | —[1] |
| VII | 4 | •Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices | SJR 16 | JR 10 | 1876 | SJR 2 | JR 1 | 1877 | Ch.48 | 1877 | Nov. 1877 | 79,140 | 16,763 | 178,122 |
| VIII | 2 | •Claims against state, 6-year limit | SJR 14 | JR 7 | 1876 | SJR 5 | JR 4 | 1877 | Ch.158 | 1877 | " | 33,046 | 3,371 | " |
| IV | 4,5,11 | •Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms | SJR 9 | none | 1880 | AJR 7 | none | 1881 | Ch.262 | 1881 | Nov. 1881 | 53,532 | 13,936 | 171,856 |
| IV | 21 | •Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| III | 1 | •Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration | AJR 26 | none | 1881 | SJR 18 | JR 5 | 1882 | Ch.272 | 1882 | Nov. 1882 | 36,223 | 5,347 | —[1] |
| VI | 4 | •County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment | AJR 16 | none | 1881 | SJR 20 | JR 3 | 1882 | Ch.290 | 1882 | " | 60,091 | 8,089 | " |
| VII | 12 | •Clerk of court, full term election | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| XIII | 1 | •Political year; biennial elections | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| X | 1 | State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature | AJR 16 | JR 34 | 1885 | AJR 2 | JR 4 | 1887 | Ch.357 | 1887 | Nov. 1888 | 12,967 | 18,342 | 354,714 |
| VII | 4 | •Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court | SJR 19 | JR 5 | 1887 | AJR 7 | JR 3 | 1889 | Ch.22 | 1889 | Apr. 1889 | 125,759 | 14,712 | 211,111[3] |
| IV | 31 | •Cities incorporated by general law | SJR 13 | JR 4 | 1889 | SJR 13 | JR 4 | 1891 | Ch.362 | 1891 | Nov. 1892 | 15,718 | 9,015 | 371,559 |
| X | 1 | State superintendent, pay fixed by law | AJR 15 | JR 10 | 1893 | SJR 7 | JR 2 | 1895 | Ch.177 | 1895 | Nov. 1896 | 38,752 | 56,506 | 444,110 |
| VIII | 7 | •Circuit judges, additional in populous counties | SJR 9 | JR 8 | 1895 | SJR 10 | JR 9 | 1897 | Ch.69 | 1897 | Apr. 1897 | 45,823 | 41,513 | 119,572[3] |
| X | 1 | •State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law | SJR 21 | JR 16 | 1899 | SJR 24 | JR 3 | 1901 | Ch.258 | 1901 | Nov. 1902 | 71,550 | 57,411 | 365,676 |
| XI | 4 | •General banking law authorized | AJR 16 | JR 13 | 1899 | SJR 25 | JR 2 | 1901 | Ch.73 | 1901 | " | 64,836 | 44,620 | " |
| XI | 5 | •Banking law referenda requirement repealed | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| XIII | 11 | •Free passes prohibited | SJR 12 | JR 8 | 1899 | AJR 8 | JR 9 | 1901 | Ch.437 | 1901 | " | 67,781 | 40,697 | " |
| VII | 4 | •Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms | AJR 33 | JR 8 | 1901 | AJR 5 | JR 7 | 1903 | Ch.10 | 1903 | Apr. 1903 | 51,377 | 39,857 | 114,468[3] |
| III | 1 | •Suffrage for full citizens only | AJR 16 | JR 15 | 1905 | AJR 47 | JR 25 | 1907 | Ch.661 | 1907 | Nov. 1908 | 85,838 | 36,733 | 449,656 |
| V | 10 | •Governor's approval of bills in 6 days | AJR 45 | JR 14 | 1905 | AJR 46 | JR 13 | 1907 | " | " | " | 85,958 | 27,270 | " |
| VIII | 1 | •Income tax | AJR 12 | JR 12 | 1935 | SJR 19 | JR 29 | 1907 | " | " | " | 85,696 | 37,729 | " |
| VIII | 10 | •Highways, appropriations for | SJR 14 | JR 11 | 1905 | SJR 22 | JR18 | 1907 | Ch.238 | 1907 | " | 116,421 | 46,739 | " |
| IV | 3 | •Apportionment after each federal census | SJR 18 | JR 30 | 1907 | SJR 35 | JR 55 | 1909 | Ch.478 | 1909 | Nov. 1910 | 54,932 | 52,634 | 319,522 |
| IV | 21 | Legislators' pay $1,000 a year | AJR 8 | JR 35 | 1907 | AJR 33 | JR 7 | 1909 | Ch.508 | 1909 | " | 44,153 | 76,278 | " |
| VIII | 10 | [5]Water power and forests, appropriations for | SJR 43 | JR 31 | 1907 | SB 553 | | 1909 | Ch.514 | 1909 | " | 62,468 | 45,924 | " |
| VII | 10 | •Judges' salaries, time of payment | AJR 36 | JR 34 | 1909 | AJR 26 | JR 24 | 1911 | Ch.665 | 1911 | Nov. 1912 | 44,855 | 34,865 | 393,849 |
| XI | 3 | •City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years | SJR 32 | JR 44 | 1909 | SJR 26 | JR 42 | 1911 | " | " | " | 46,369 | 34,975 | " |
| XI | 3a | •Public parks, playgrounds, etc. | SJR 63 | JR 38 | 1909 | SJR 25 | JR 48 | 1911 | " | " | " | 48,424 | 33,931 | " |

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Submission to People | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| IV | 1 | Initiative and referendum | AJR 36 | JR 74 | 1911 | AJR 4 | JR 22 | 1913 | Ch.770 | 1913 | Nov. 1914 | 84,934 | 148,536 | 325,430 |
| IV | 21 | Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips | AJR 78 | JR 66 | 1911 | AJR 8 | JR 24 | 1913 | " | " | " | 68,907 | 157,202 | " |
| VII | 6,7 | Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges | AJR 134 | JR 67 | 1911 | AJR 11 | JR 26 | 1913 | " | " | " | 63,311 | 154,827 | " |
| VIII | new | State annuity insurance | SJR 72 | JR 65 | 1911 | AJR 38 | JR 35 | 1913 | " | " | " | 59,909 | 170,338 | " |
| VIII | new | State insurance | AJR 119 | JR 56 | 1911 | AJR 9 | JR 12 | 1913 | " | " | " | 58,490 | 165,966 | " |
| XI | new | Home rule of cities and villages | SJR 31 | JR 73 | 1911 | SJR 19 | JR 21 | 1913 | " | " | " | 86,020 | 141,472 | " |
| XI | new | Municipal power of excess condemnation | AJR 104 | JR 37 | 1911 | AJR 10 | JR 25 | 1913 | " | " | " | 61,122 | 154,945 | " |
| XII | 1 | Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature | SJR 57 | JR 71 | 1911 | SJR 22 | JR 17 | 1913 | " | " | " | 71,734 | 160,761 | " |
| XII | new | Constitution amended upon petition | AJR 36 | JR 74 | 1911 | AJR 4 | JR 22 | 1913 | " | " | " | 68,435 | 150,215 | " |
| XIII | new | Recall of civil officers | SJR 9 | JR 41 | 1911 | SJR 18 | JR 15 | 1913 | " | " | " | 81,628 | 144,386 | " |
| IV | 21 | Legislators' pay fixed by law | AJR 16 | JR 23 | 1917 | AJR 13 | JR 37 | 1919 | Ch.480 | 1919 | Apr. 1920 | 126,243 | 132,258 | ——[1] |
| VII | 6,7 | Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges | AJR 74 | JR 20 | 1917 | SJR 100 | JR 92 | 1919 | Ch.604 | 1919 | " | 113,786 | 116,436 | " |
| I | 5 | •Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases | AJR 26 | JR 58 | 1919 | AJR 14 | JR 17 | 1921 | Ch.504 | 1921 | Nov. 1922 | 171,433 | 156,820 | 481,828 |
| VI | 4 | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms | AJR 22 | JR 38 | 1919 | AJR 39 | JR 36 | 1921 | Ch.437 | 1921 | " | 161,832 | 207,594 | " |
| XI | new | Municipal indebtedness for public utilities | AJR 21 | JR 54 | 1919 | AJR 16 | JR 37 | 1921 | Ch.566 | 1921 | " | 105,234 | 219,639 | " |
| IV | 21 | Legislators' pay $750 a year | SJR 8 | JR 28 | 1921 | SJR 5 | JR 18 | 1923 | Ch.241 | 1923 | Apr. 1924 | 189,635 | 250,236 | 344,137[3] |
| VII | 7 | •Circuit judges, additional in populous counties | SJR 24 | JR 24 | 1921 | SJR 27 | JR 64 | 1923 | Ch.408 | 1923 | Nov. 1924 | 240,207 | 226,562 | 796,432 |
| VIII | 10 | •Forestry, appropriations for | SJR 30 | JR 29 | 1921 | AJR 70 | JR 57 | 1923 | Ch.289 | 1923 | " | 336,360 | 173,563 | " |
| XI | 3 | •Home rule for cities and villages | SJR 5 | JR 39 | 1921 | SJR 18 | JR 34 | 1923 | Ch.203 | 1923 | " | 299,792 | 190,165 | " |
| V | 5 | •Governor's salary fixed by law | AJR 88 | JR 79 | 1923 | AJR 50 | JR 52 | 1925 | Ch.413 | 1925 | Nov. 1926 | 202,156 | 188,302 | 552,912 |
| XIII | 12 | •Recall of elective officials | SJR 39 | JR 39 | 1923 | SJR 12 | JR 16 | 1925 | Ch.270 | 1925 | " | 205,868 | 201,125 | " |

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| IV | 21 | Legislators' pay $1,000 for session | AJR 16 | JR 33 | 1925 | AJR 2 | JR 12 | 1927 | Apr. 1927 | 151,786 | 199,260 | 308,885[3] |
| VIII | 1 | •Severance tax: forests, minerals | AJR 51 | JR 61 | 1925 | AJR 3 | JR 13 | 1927 | " | 179,217 | 141,888 | " |
| IV | 21 | •Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law | SJR 61 | JR 57 | 1927 | SJR 7 | JR 6 | 1929 | Apr. 1929 | 237,250 | 212,846 | 397,912[2] |
| VI | 4 | •Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms | AJR 8 | JR 24 | 1927 | AJR 8 | JR 13 | 1929 | " | 259,881 | 210,964 | " |
| V | 10 | •Item veto on appropriation bills | SJR 35 | JR 37 | 1927 | SJR 40 | JR 43 | 1929 | Nov. 1930 | 252,655 | 153,703 | 606,825 |
| V | 5 | •Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law | SJR 81 | JR 69 | 1929 | SJR 6 | JR 52 | 1931 | Nov. 1932 | 452,605 | 275,175 | 1,124,502 |
| V | 9 | •Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law | SJR 82 | JR 70 | 1929 | SJR 7 | JR 53 | 1931 | " | 427,768 | 267,120 | " |
| VII | 1 | •Wording of section corrected | SJR 103 | JR 72 | 1929 | SJR 8 | JR 58 | 1931 | " | 436,113 | 221,563 | " |
| XI | 3 | •Municipal indebtedness for public utilities | AJR 61 | JR 74 | 1929 | AJR 14 | JR 71 | 1931 | " | 401,194 | 279,631 | " |
| III | 1 | •Woman suffrage | AJR 52 | JR 91 | 1931 | SJR 74 | JR 76 | 1933 | Nov. 1934 | 411,088 | 166,745 | 953,797 |
| XIII | 11 | •Free passes, permitted as specified | AJR 50 | JR 63 | 1933 | AJR 67 | JR 98 | 1935 | Nov. 1936 | 365,971 | 361,799 | 1,237,095 |
| VIII | 1 | •Installment payment of real estate taxes | AJR 37 | JR 88 | 1939 | AJR 15 | JR 18 | 1941 | Apr. 1941 | 330,971 | 134,808 | 547,213[2] |
| VII | 15 | •Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities | SJR 9 | JR 27 | 1943 | SJR 6 | JR 2 | 1945 | Apr. 1945 | 160,965 | 113,408 | 381,192[3] |
| VIII | 10 | •Aeronautical program | SJR 16 | JR 37 | 1943 | SJR 7 | JR 3 | 1945 | " | 187,111 | 101,169 | " |
| VI | 4 | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms | AJR 6 | JR 36 | 1943 | AJR 10 | JR 47 | 1945 | Apr. 1946 | 121,144 | 170,131 | 306,354[3] |
| IV | 33 | •Auditing of state accounts | SJR 35 | JR 60 | 1943 | SJR 24 | JR 73 | 1945 | Nov. 1946 | 480,938 | 308,072 | 1,040,444 |
| VI | 2 | •Auditing (part of same proposal) | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| X | 3 | Public transportation of school children to any school | SJR 48 | JR 73 | 1943 | SJR 19 | JR 78 | 1945 | " | 437,817 | 545,475 | " |
| XI | 2 | Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities | SJR 30 | JR 89 | 1945 | SJR 15 | JR 48 | 1947 | Nov. 1948 | 210,086 | 807,318 | 1,266,139 |
| II | 2 | Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed | AJR 26 | JR 33 | 1947 | SJR 6 | JR 2 | 1949 | Apr. 1949 | 245,412 | 297,237 | 633,606[3] |
| VIII | 10 | *Veterans' housing | SJR 2 | JR 1 | 1948 | SJR 5 | JR 1 | 1949 | " | 311,576 | 290,736 | " |
| II | 2 | *Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed | AJR 64 | JR 11 | 1949 | AJR 7 | JR 7 | 1951 | Apr. 1951 | 305,612 | 186,284 | 515,822[3] |
| XI | 3 | *City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes | SJR 11 | JR 12 | 1949 | SJR 9 | JR 6 | 1951 | " | 313,739 | 191,897 | " |
| IV | 3,4,5 | *Apportionment based on area and population | SJR 50 | JR 59 | 1951 | AJR 7 | JR 9 | 1953 | Apr. 1953 | 433,043 | 406,133 | 735,860[3] |
| VII | 9 | *Judicial elections to full terms | SJR 3 | JR 41 | 1951 | SJR 5 | JR 12 | 1953 | " | 386,972 | 345,094 | " |
| VII | 24 | *Judges: qualifications, retirement | SJR 6 | JR 46 | 1953 | SJR 10 | JR 14 | 1955 | Apr. 1955 | 380,214 | 177,929 | 520,554[3] |
| XI | 3 | *School debt limit, equalized value | SJR 17 | JR 47 | 1953 | AJR 18 | JR 12 | 1955 | " | 320,376 | 228,641 | " |
| IV | 26 | *Teachers' retirement benefits | SJR 21 | JR 41 | 1953 | SJR 8 | JR 17 | 1955 | Apr. 1956 | 365,560 | 255,284 | 740,411[3] |
| VI | 4 | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms | AJR 13 | JR 23 | 1953 | AJR 22 | JR 53 | 1955 | " | 269,722 | 328,603 | " |
| XI | 3a | *Dedication of land to cities, etc. | SJR 29 | JR 35 | 1953 | SJR 9 | JR 36 | 1955 | " | 376,692 | 193,544 | " |
| XIII | 11 | Free passes, not for public use | AJR 12 | JR 61 | 1953 | AJR 47 | JR 54 | 1955 | " | 188,715 | 380,207 | " |
| VIII | 10 | *Port development | AJR 39 | JR 58 | 1957 | SJR 20 | JR 15 | 1959 | Apr. 1960 | 472,177 | 451,045 | 1,182,160[4] |
| XI | 3 | *Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized | SJR 47 | JR 59 | 1957 | SJR 53 | JR 32 | 1959 | Nov. 1960 | 686,104 | 529,467 | 1,728,009 |
| IV | 26 | Salary increases during term | SJR 21 | JR 29 | 1959 | SJR 6 | JR 11 | 1961 | Apr. 1961 | 297,066 | 307,575 | 765,807[3] |
| IV | 34 | *Continuity of civil government | AJR 48 | JR 50 | 1959 | SJR 1 | JR 10 | 1961 | " | 498,869 | 132,728 | " |
| VI | 4 | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms | AJR 31 | JR 48 | 1959 | AJR 7 | JR 9 | 1961 | " | 283,495 | 388,238 | " |
| VIII | 1 | *Personal property classified for tax purposes | AJR 120 | JR 77 | 1959 | SJR 34 | JR 13 | 1961 | " | 381,881 | 220,434 | " |
| XI | 2 | *Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity | AJR 22 | JR 47 | 1959 | SJR 8 | JR 12 | 1961 | " | 348,406 | 259,566 | " |
| XI | 3 | *Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district | SJR 6 | JR 35 | 1959 | AJR 1 | JR 8 | 1961 | " | 409,963 | 224,783 | " |
| IV | 3 | *"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula | SJR 12 | JR 30 | 1959 | SJR 11 | JR 32 | 1961 | Nov. 1962 | 631,296 | 259,577 | 1,265,900 |
| IV | 23 | *County executive officer; 4-year term | AJR 121 | JR 68 | 1959 | AJR 61 | JR 64 | 1961 | " | 527,075 | 331,393 | " |
| VI | 4 | *County executive (part of same proposal) | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| IV | 23a | *County executive veto power | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 524,240 | 319,378 | " |
| IV | 3 | Apportionment at second session | AJR 162 | JR 96 | 1961 | AJR 23 | JR 9 | 1963 | Apr. 1963 | 232,851 | 277,014 | 635,510[3] |
| IV | 26 | Salary increases during term | SJR 76 | JR 68 | 1961 | SJR 4 | JR 7 | 1963 | " | 216,205 | 335,774 | " |
| XI | 3 | *Equalized value debt limit | AJR 92 | JR 71 | 1961 | AJR 19 | JR 8 | 1963 | " | 285,296 | 231,702 | " |
| VIII | 10 | Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased | AJR 133 | JR 90 | 1961 | AJR 73 | JR 32 | 1963 | Apr. 1964 | 440,978 | 536,724 | 1,046,801[3] |
| XI | 3 | Property valuation for debt limit adjusted | AJR 134 | JR 91 | 1961 | AJR 74 | JR 33 | 1963 | " | 336,994 | 572,276 | " |
| XII | 1 | Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition | SJR 15 | JR 30 | 1961 | SJR 1 | JR 1 | SS'63 | " | 317,676 | 582,045 | " |
| VI | 4 | *Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000 | AJR 14 | JR 30 | 1963 | SJR 17 | JR 5 | 1965 | Apr. 1965 | 380,059 | 215,169 | 738,831[3] |
| IV | 24 | *Lotteries, definition revised | SJR 42 | JR 35 | 1963 | SJR 13 | JR 2 | 1965 | " | 454,390 | 194,327 | " |
| IV | 13 | *Legislators on active duty in armed forces | SJR 24 | JR 34 | 1963 | SJR 15 | JR 14 | 1965 | Apr. 1966 | 362,935 | 189,641 | 564,132[3] |
| VII | 2 | *Establishment of inferior courts | SJR 32 | JR 48 | 1963 | SJR 26 | JR 50 | 1965 | " | 321,434 | 216,341 | " |
| VII | 15 | *Justices of the peace abolished | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| XI | 3 | *Special district public utility debt limit | SJR 59 | JR 44 | 1963 | SJR 11 | JR 51 | 1965 | " | 307,502 | 199,919 | " |
| | | | | | | AJR 10 | JR 58 | 1965 | " | " | " | " |
| I | 23 | *Transportation of children to private schools | AJR 70 | JR 46 | 1965 | AJR 7 | JR 13 | 1967 | Apr. 1967 | 494,236 | 377,107 | 856,650[3] |
| IV | 26 | *Judicial salary increased during term | AJR 162 | JR 96 | 1965 | AJR 17 | JR 17 | 1967 | " | 489,989 | 328,292 | " |
| V | 1m,1n | *4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor | AJR 4 | JR 80 | 1965 | AJR 9 | JR 15 | 1967 | " | 534,368 | 310,478 | " |
| | | | | | | SJR 12 | JR 10 | 1967 | " | " | " | " |
| V | 3 | *Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor | AJR 3 | JR 45 | 1965 | SJR 11 | JR 11 | 1967 | " | 507,339 | 312,267 | " |
| | | | | | | AJR 8 | JR 14 | 1967 | " | " | " | " |

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| VI | 1m | *4-year term for secretary of state | AJR 4 | JR 80 | 1965 | AJR 9<br>SJR 12 | JR 15<br>JR 10 | 1967<br>1967 | "<br>" | 520,326<br>" | 311,974<br>" | "<br>" |
| VI | 1n | *4-year term for state treasurer | AJR 4 | JR 80 | 1965 | AJR 9<br>SJR 12 | JR 15<br>JR 10 | 1967<br>1967 | "<br>" | 514,280<br>" | 314,873<br>" | "<br>" |
| VI | 1p | *4-year term for attorney general | AJR 4 | JR 80 | 1965 | AJR 9<br>SJR 12 | JR 15<br>JR 10 | 1967<br>1967 | "<br>" | 515,962<br>" | 311,603<br>" | "<br>" |
| VI | 4 | *Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms | AJR 72 | JR 61 | 1965 | SJR 7 | JR 12 | 1967 | " | 508,242 | 324,544 | " |
| IV | 11 | *Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium | AJR 5 | JR 57 | 1965 | AJR 15 | JR 48 | 1967 | Apr. 1968 | 670,757 | 267,997 | 884,996[3] |
| VII | 24 | *Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges | SJR 36 | JR 101 | 1965 | SJR 13<br>SJR 96 | JR 22<br>JR 56 | 1967<br>1967 | "<br>" | 734,046<br>" | 215,455<br>" | "<br>" |
| VII | 24 | *Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges | SJR 36 | JR 101 | 1965 | SJR 13<br>SJR 96 | JR 22<br>JR 56 | 1967<br>1967 | "<br>" | 678,249<br>" | 245,807<br>" | "<br>" |
| VIII | 10 | *Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax | SJR 28 | JR 43 | 1965 | SJR 18 | JR 25 | 1967 | " | 652,705 | 286,512 | " |
| IV | 23 | *Uniform county government modified | AJR 18 | JR 49 | 1967 | SJR 8 | JR 2 | 1969 | Apr. 1969 | 326,445 | 321,851 | 706,324[2] |
| IV | 23a | *County executive to have veto power | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| VIII | 7 | *State public debt for specified purposes allowed | AJR 1 | JR 58 | 1967 | AJR 1 | JR 3 | 1969 | " | 411,062 | 258,366 | " |
| I | 24 | *Private use of school buildings | AJR 74 | JR 38 | 1969 | AJR 10 | JR 27 | 1971 | Apr. 1972 | 871,707 | 298,016 | ——[1] |
| IV | 23 | *County government systems authorized | SJR 58 | JR 32 | 1969 | SJR 4 | JR 13 | 1971 | " | 571,285 | 515,255 | " |
| VI | 4 | *Coroner/medical examiner option | SJR 63 | JR 33 | 1969 | SJR 38 | JR 21 | 1971 | " | 795,497 | 323,930 | " |
| X | 3 | *Released time for religious instruction | AJR 41 | JR 37 | 1969 | AJR 17 | JR 28 | 1971 | " | 595,075 | 585,511 | " |
| I | 25 | Equality of the sexes | AJR 140 | JR 44 | 1971 | AJR 21 | JR 5 | 1973 | Apr. 1973 | 447,240 | 520,936 | 1,008,553[2] |
| IV | 24 | *Charitable bingo authorized | SJR 13 | JR 31 | 1971 | AJR 6 | JR 3 | 1973 | " | 645,544 | 391,499 | " |
| IV | 26 | *Increased benefits for retired public employes | SJR 3 | JR 12 | 1971 | SJR 15 | JR 15 | 1973 | Apr. 1974 | 396,051 | 315,545 | 758,587[3] |
| VII | 13 | *Removal of judges by address | AJR 31 | JR 30 | 1971 | AJR 55 | JR 25 | 1973 | " | 493,496 | 193,867 | " |
| VIII | 1 | *Taxation of agricultural lands | AJR 1 | JR 39 | 1971 | AJR 1 | JR 29 | 1973 | " | 353,377 | 340,518 | " |
| VIII | 3,7 | *Public debt for veterans' housing | AJR 145 | JR 38 | 1973 | AJR 1 | JR 3 | 1975 | Apr. 1975 | 385,915 | 300,232 | 699,043[3] |
| VIII | 7,10 | [7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities | AJR 133 | JR 37 | 1973 | AJR 2 | JR 2 | 1975 | " | 342,396 | 341,291 | " |
| XI | 3 | Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit | SJR 44 | JR 32 | 1971 | SJR 55 | JR 133 | 1973 | " | 310,434 | 337,925 | " |
| XIII | 2 | *Dueling: repeal of disenfranchisement | SJR 6 | JR 10 | 1973 | SJR 4 | JR 4 | 1975 | " | 395,616 | 282,726 | " |
| XI | 3 | Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation | AJR 58 | JR 35 | 1973 | AJR 6 | JR 6 | 1975 | Apr. 1976 | 328,097 | 715,420 | 1,168,606[3] |
| VIII | 7(2)(a),10 | [7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities | See April 1975 election | | | s.145r,Ch.224, L. | | 1975 | Nov. 1976 | 722,658 | 935,152 | 1,332,220[4] |
| IV | 24 | *Charitable raffle games authorized | AJR 43 | JR 19 | 1975 | AJR 10 | JR 6 | 1977 | Apr. 1977 | 483,518 | 300,473 | 775,490[3] |
| VII | 2 | *Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)] | AJR 11 | JR 13 | 1975 | SJR 9 | JR 7 | 1977 | " | 490,437 | 215,939 | " |
| VII | 5 | *Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)] | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 455,350 | 229,316 | " |
| VII | 11,13 | *Court system disciplinary proceedings | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 565,087 | 151,418 | " |
| VII | 24 | *Retirement age for justices and judges set by law | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 506,207 | 244,170 | " |
| IV | 23 | Town government uniformity | AJR 22 | JR 15 | 1975 | AJR 20 | JR 18 | 1977 | Apr. 1978 | 179,011 | 383,395 | " |
| V | 7,8 | *Gubernatorial succession | SJR 51 | JR 32 | 1977 | SJR 1 | JR 3 | 1979 | Apr. 1979 | 538,959 | 187,440 | 840,166[3] |
| XIII | 10 | *Lieutenant governor vacancy | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 540,186 | 181,497 | " |
| IV | 9 | *Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8] | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 372,734 | 327,008 | " |
| V | 1 | *Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p] | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 533,620 | 164,768 | " |
| I | 8 | *Right to bail | AJR 9 | JR 76 | SS'79 | AJR 5 | JR 8 | 1981 | Apr. 1981 | 505,092[8] | 185,405[8] | " |
| XI | 1,4 | *Obsolete corp. and banking provisions | AJR 53 | JR 21 | 1979 | AJR 13 | JR 9 | 1981 | " | 418,997 | 186,898 | " |

| Art | Sec. | Subject | First Approval | | | Second Approval | | | Date of Election | Vote | | Total Vote for Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | For | Against | |
| XI | 3 | *Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems | SJR 28 | JR 43 | 1979 | SJR 5 | JR 7 | 1981 | " | 386,792 | 250,866 | " |
| XIII | 12 | *Primaries in recall elections | SJR 5 | JR 41 | 1979 | SJR 2 | JR 6 | 1981 | " | 366,635 | 259,820 | " |
| VI | 4 | *Counties responsible for acts of sheriff | AJR 99 | JR 38 | 1979 | AJR 7 | JR 15 | 1981 | Apr. 1982 | 316,156 | 219,752 | |
| I | 1,18 | *Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2) | AJR 76 | JR 36 | 1979 | AJR 35 | JR 29 | 1981 | Nov. 1982 | 771,267 | 479,053 | 1,580,344 |
| IV | 3 | *Military personnel treatment in redistricting | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 834,188 | 321,331 | " |
| IV | 4,5 | *Obsolete 1881 amendment reference | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 919,349 | 238,884 | " |
| IV | 30 | *Elections by legislature | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 977,438 | 193,679 | " |
| X | 1 | *Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction | AJR 76 | JR 36 | 1979 | AJR 35 | JR 29 | 1981 | Nov. 1982 | 934,236 | 215,961 | " |
| X | 2 | *Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 887,488 | 295,693 | " |
| XIV | 3 | *Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15) | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 926,875 | 223,213 | " |
| XIV | 16(1) | *Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16 (2), (3), (5)] | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 882,091 | 237,698 | " |
| XIV | 16(4) | *Terms on supreme court effective date provision | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 960,540 | 190,366 | " |
| I | 1 | *Securing inherent rights of the people | AJR 9 | JR 40 | 1983 | AJR 9 | JR 21 | 1985 | Apr. 1986 | 419,699 | 65,418 | 461,118 [3] |
| III | 1-6 | *Revision of suffrage defined by general law | AJR 33 | JR 30 | 1983 | AJR 3 | JR 14 | 1985 | " | 401,911 | 83,183 | " |
| XIII | 1 | *Modernizing constitutional text | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 404,273 | 82,512 | " |
| XIII | 5 | *Obsolete suffrage right on Indian land | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 381,339 | 102,090 | " |
| IV | 24(5) | *Permitting pari-mutuel on-track betting | AJR 45 | JR 36 | 1985 | AJR 2 | JR 3 | 1987 | Apr. 1987 | 580,089 | 529,729 | 837,747[3] |
| IV | 24(6) | *Authorizing the creation of a state lottery | SJR 1 | JR 35 | 1985 | AJR 3 | JR 4 | 1987 | Apr. 1987 | 739,181 | 391,942 | " |
| VIII | 1 | Authorizing income tax credits or refunds for property or sales taxes | AJR 117 | JR 74 | 1987 | SJR 9 | JR 2 | 1989 | Apr. 1989 | 405,765 | 406,863 | 882,784[3] |
| V | 10 | *Redefining the partial veto power of the governor | SJR 71 | JR 76 | 1987 | SJR 11 | JR 39 | 1989 | Apr. 1990 | 387,068 | 252,481 | 685,878[3] |
| VIII | 10 | Providing housing for persons of low or moderate income | AJR 101 | JR 55 | 1989 | AJR 7 | JR 2 | 1991 | Apr. 1991 | 295,823 | 402,921 | " |

*Ratified.

[1] No election for statewide office.

[2] Total vote for State Superintendent.

[3] Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

[4] Total vote for presidential delegate election.

[5] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.

[6] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.

[7] Recount resulted in rejection (342,132 to 342,309). However, the Dane County Circuit Court ruled the recount invalid due to election irregularities and that the referendum be resubmitted to the electorate. Resubmitted to the electorate November 1976 by the 1975 Wisconsin Legislature through Ch. 224, s.145r, Laws of 1975.

[8] Vote totals certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.

Sources: Official records of the State Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1989 and previous volumes.

### SUMMARY—CHANGING THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is different from enacting a bill. To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for 2 consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment (known as "first consideration" and "second consideration") and for a majority of the electorate to ratify the amendment at a subsequent election. See Art XII, Sec. 1.

Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted 126 out of 169 times to amend a total of 111 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted by the Legislature and 2 votes declared invalid by the courts). The Wisconsin Legislature adopted 144 acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate.

# STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

| Question | Law Submitting | | | Date of Election | Vote | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | For | Against |
| Territorial | | | | | | |
| *Formation of a state government | Territorial Laws 1846, p.5 (Jan. 31) | | | Apr. 1846 | 12,334 | 2,487 |
| Approval of a state constitution | Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution | | | Apr. 1847 | 14,119 | 20,231 |
| Equal suffrage to colored persons | Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755 | | | Apr. 1847 | 7,664 | 14,615 |
| *Ratification of Wisconsin Constitution | Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution | | | Mar. 1848 | 16,799 | 6,384 |
| State | | | | | | |
| *Extend suffrage to colored persons[1] | | Ch.137 | 1849 | Nov. 1849 | 5,265 | 4,075 |
| *Banks or no banks; advisory referendum | | Ch.143 | 1851 | Nov. 1851 | 31,289 | 9,126 |
| *General banking law | | Ch. 479 | 1852 | Nov. 1852 | 32,826 | 8,711 |
| *Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum | | Ch.101 | 1853 | Nov. 1853 | 27,519 | 24,109 |
| Extend suffrage to colored persons | | Ch.44 | 1857 | Nov. 1857 | 28,235 | 41,345 |
| *Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes | | Ch.98 | 1858 | Nov. 1858 | 27,267 | 2,837 |
| *Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes | | Ch.242 | 1861 | Nov. 1861 | 57,646 | 2,515 |
| *Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year | | Ch.203 | 1862 | Nov. 1862 | 46,269 | 7,794 |
| Extend suffrage to colored persons | | Ch.414 | 1865 | Nov. 1865 | 46,588 | 55,591 |
| *Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders | | Ch.102 | 1866 | Nov. 1866 | 49,714 | 19,151 |
| | | JR12 | 1867 | | | |
| *Abolish office of bank comptroller | | Ch.28 | 1868 | Nov. 1868 | 15,499 | 1,948 |
| *Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies | | Ch.384 | 1876 | Nov. 1876 | 4,029 | 3,069 |
| *Woman suffrage upon school matters | | Ch.211 | 1885 | Nov. 1886 | 43,581 | 38,998 |
| Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission | | Ch.303 | 1897 | Nov. 1898 | 86,872 | 92,607 |
| *Primary election law | | Ch.451 | 1903 | Nov. 1904 | 130,366 | 80,102 |
| Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems | | Ch.522 | 1905 | Apr. 1906 | 45,958 | 111,139 |
| Woman suffrage[2] | | Ch.227 | 1911 | Nov. 1912 | 135,545 | 227,024 |
| *Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax | | Ch.667 | 1919 | Sept. 1919 | 165,762 | 57,324 |
| *Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger) | | Ch.556 | 1919 | Nov. 1920 | 419,309 | 199,876 |
| *U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend | SJR42 | JR47 | 1925 | Nov. 1926 | 349,443 | 177,603 |
| *Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum | " | " | " | " | 350,337 | 196,402 |
| *Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum | SJR14 | JR16 | 1929 | Apr. 1929 | 321,688 | 200,545 |
| County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum | SJR26 | JR11 | 1931 | Apr. 1931 | 183,716 | 368,674 |
| *Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum | AJR116 | JR114 | 1931 | Apr. 1932 | 396,436 | 271,786 |
| *Old-age pensions; advisory referendum | AJR42 | JR64 | SS'33 | Apr. 1934 | 531,915 | 154,729 |
| *Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum | AJR67 | JR100 | 1939 | Apr. 1940 | 403,782 | 372,524 |
| Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation | | Ch.525 | 1943 | Apr. 1944 | 131,004 | 410,315 |
| Daylight saving time; advisory referendum | SJR24 | JR4 | 1947 | Apr. 1947 | 313,091 | 379,740 |
| 3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum | SJR58 | JR62 | 1947 | Nov. 1948 | 258,497 | 825,990 |

## STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

| Question | Law Submitting | | | Date of Election | Vote | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | For | Against |
| 4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum | SJR11 | JR13 | 1951 | Apr. 1951 | 210,821 | 328,613 |
| Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum | | Ch.728 | 1951 | Nov. 1952 | 689,615 | 753,092 |
| *New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president | | Ch.76 | 1953 | Nov. 1954 | 550,056 | 414,680 |
| State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum | AJR74 | JR66 | 1953 | Nov. 1954 | 308,385 | 697,262 |
| *Daylight saving time | | Ch.6 | 1957 | Apr. 1957 | 578,661 | 480,656 |
| *Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president | | Ch.512 | 1961 | Nov. 1962 | 627,279 | 229,375 |
| Gasoline tax increase for highway construction | AJR3 | JR3 | SS'63 | Apr. 1964 | 150,769 | 889,364 |
| *New residents entitled to vote after 6 months | | Chs.88,89 | 1965 | Nov. 1966 | 582,389 | 256,246 |
| State control and funding of vocational education | AJR12 | JR4 | 1969 | Apr. 1969 | 292,560 | 409,789 |
| *Recreational lands bonding | AJR17 | JR5 | 1969 | Apr. 1969 | 361,630 | 322,882 |
| *Water pollution abatement bonding | " | " | " | " | 446,763 | 246,968 |
| *New residents entitled to vote after 10 days | | Ch.85 | 1975 | Nov. 1976 | 1,017,887 | 660,875 |
| *Presidential voting revised | | Ch.394 | 1977 | Nov. 1978 | 782,181 | 424,386 |
| *Overseas voting revised | | " | " | " | 658,289 | 524,029 |
| *Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts | | Ch.299 | 1979 | Nov. 1980 | 1,210,452 | 355,024 |
| *Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum | AJR99 | JR38 | 1981 | Sept. 1982 | 641,514 | 205,018 |
| Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum | AJR5 | JR5 | 1983 | Apr. 1983 | 78,327 | 628,414 |

*Ratified.

[1] In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

[2] Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1985 and previous volumes.

### SUMMARY — STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS

Excluding measures involving amendments to the state constitution, statewide referenda are submitted to the electorate by the Wisconsin Legislature for the following purposes: 1) to ratify a law extending the right of suffrage, a constitutional requirement; 2) to make the effectiveness of a law contingent on ratification; and 3) to seek the opinion of the electorate through an advisory referendum.

Since the establishment of statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has sent 47 questions to the Wisconsin electorate in referendum form through the passage of 44 acts or joint resolutions.Of these 47 questions, the electorate has approved 31.

During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate.Of these 4 questions, 2 were passed: to allow for the formation of a state government and the ratification of the state constitution.

# Framework of Government

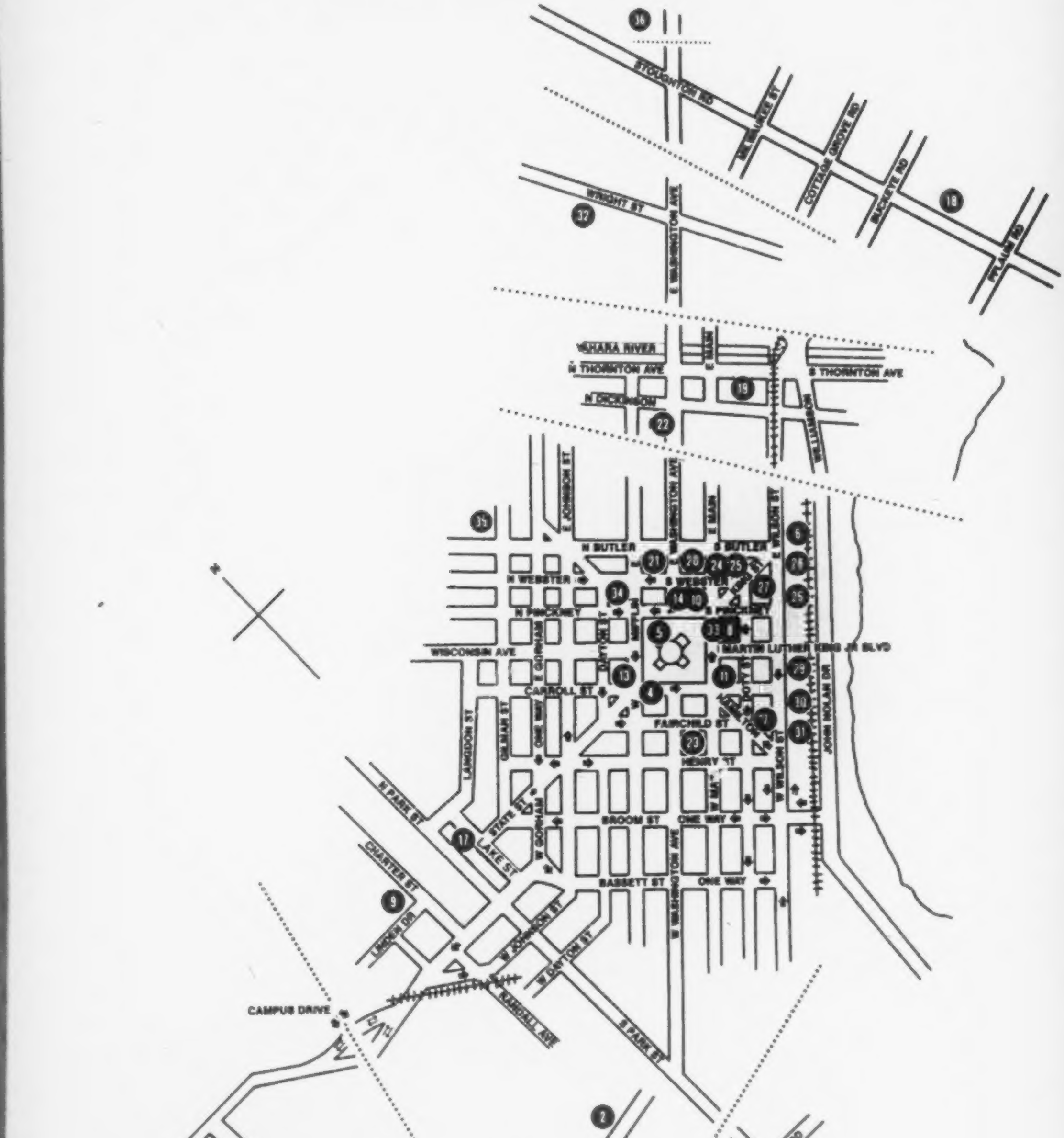
**The framework of Wisconsin state government:** an overall view of Wisconsin state government, a chart of its organization, and a map of state agencies

*Wilson House Inn, Mineral Point*

# LOCATION OF STATE AGENCIES IN THE MADISON AREA
## April 1991

| State Agency | Street Address | Building | Map Locator Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF | 101 S. Webster St | State Natural Resources Bldg | 24 |
| AGR., TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION | 801 W. Badger Rd | Badger State Agriculture Bldg | 1 |
| ARTS BOARD | 131 W. Wilson St | James Wilson Plaza | 31 |
| ATTORNEY GENERAL, OFFICE OF THE | Capitol Square | State Capitol | 5 |
| BANKING, COMMISSIONER OF | 131 W. Wilson St | James Wilson Plaza | 31 |
| BUILDING COMMISSION | 101 S. Webster St. | State Natural Resources Bldg | 24 |
| CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF | 149 E. Wilson St | State Corrections Bldg | 6 |
| CREDIT UNIONS, COMMISSIONER OF | 6300 University Ave | Located in Middleton, WI | 12 |
| DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF | 123 W. Washington Ave | State Justice Bldg | 23 |
| DOCUMENT SALES | 202 S. Thornton Ave | Central Services Bldg | 19 |
| EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD | 3319 W. Beltline Hwy | Wisconsin Broadcasting Center | 3 |
| ELECTIONS BOARD | 132 E. Wilson St | Frautschi Center | 27 |
| EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS, DEPT. OF | 201 E. Washington Ave | State Industry and Labor Bldg | 20 |
| EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, DEPT. OF | 137 E. Wilson St | State Employment Relations Bldg | 28 |
| ETHICS BOARD | 125 S. Webster St | State Education Bldg | 25 |
| GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE | Capitol Square | State Capitol | 5 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPT. OF | 1 W. Wilson St | Wilson St. State Human Services Bldg | 29 |
| HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD | 131 W. Wilson St | James Wilson Plaza | 31 |
| HOUSING AND ECON. DEVELOP. AUTHORITY | 1 S. Pinckney St | First Wisconsin Bank Bldg | 14 |
| INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS | 201 E. Washington Ave | State Industry and Labor Bldg | 20 |
| INSURANCE, COMMISSIONER OF | 121 E. Wilson St | Lake Terrace | 26 |
| INVESTMENT BOARD | 121 E. Wilson St | Lake Terrace | 26 |
| JUDICIAL COMMISSION | 110 E. Main St | Tenney Bldg | 10 |
| JUDICIAL COUNCIL | 25 W. Main St | Anchor Bldg | 11 |
| JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF | 123 W. Washington Ave | State Justice Bldg | 23 |
| LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU | 131 W. Wilson St | James Wilson Plaza | 31 |
| LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL | 1 E. Main St | 1 E. Main Bldg | 33 |
| LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU | 1 E. Main St | 1 E. Main Bldg | 33 |
| LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU | 100 N. Hamilton St | DiVall-Hamilton Bldg | 34 |
| LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE | Capitol Square | State Capitol | 5 |
| LOTTERY BOARD | 1802 W. Beltline Hwy | Wisconsin Lottery Headquarters | 2 |
| MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF | 3020 Wright St | Wisconsin National Guard Bldg | 32 |
| MUSEUM, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 30 N. Carroll St | State Historical Museum | 4 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF | 101 S. Webster St | State Natural Resources Bldg | 24 |
| PUBLIC DEFENDER, OFFICE OF STATE | 131 W. Wilson St | James Wilson Plaza | 31 |
| PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF | 125 S. Webster St | State Education Bldg | 25 |
| PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION | 4802 Sheboygan Ave | Hill Farms State Transportation Bldg | 16 |
| RACING BOARD | 150 E. Gilman St | Verex Building | 35 |
| REFERENCE AND LOAN LIBRARY | 2109 S. Stoughton Rd | Wisconsin Reference & Loan Bldg | 18 |
| REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPT. OF | 1400 E. Washington Ave | Washington Square | 22 |
| REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF | 125 S. Webster St | State Education Bldg | 25 |
| REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU | 119 M.L. King, Jr. Blvd | National Life Bldg | 8 |
| SAVINGS AND LOAN, COMMISSIONER OF | 4785 Hayes Rd | Midwest Office Park | 36 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF | 30 W. Mifflin St | 30 On The Square | 13 |
| SECURITIES, COMMISSIONER OF | 111 W. Wilson St | Town House | 30 |
| STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN | 816 State St | State Historial Society of Wis. Bldg | 17 |
| STATE LEGISLATURE | Capitol Square | State Capitol | 5 |
| SUPREME COURT | Capitol Square | State Capitol | 5 |
| TAX APPEALS COMMISSION | 217 S. Hamilton St | Hamilton Place | 7 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMISSIONER OF | 212 E. Washington Ave | Federal Center Bldg | 21 |
| TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF | 4802 Sheboygan Ave | Hill Farms State Transportation Bldg | 16 |
| TREASURER, OFFICE OF STATE | 125 S. Webster St | State Education Bldg | 25 |
| UNIV. OF WIS. SYSTEM, ADMIN. | 1220 Linden Dr | Van Hise Hall | 9 |
| VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF | 30 W. Mifflin St | 30 On The Square | 13 |
| VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF | 310 Price Place | Hilldale Office Center | 15 |

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, departmental data, April 1991.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BUCKEYE RD
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PFLAUM RD
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YAHARA RIVER
E MAIN
N THORNTON AVE
S THORNTON AVE
19
N DICKINSON
22
WILLIAMSON
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35
E JOHNSON ST
WASHINGTON AVE
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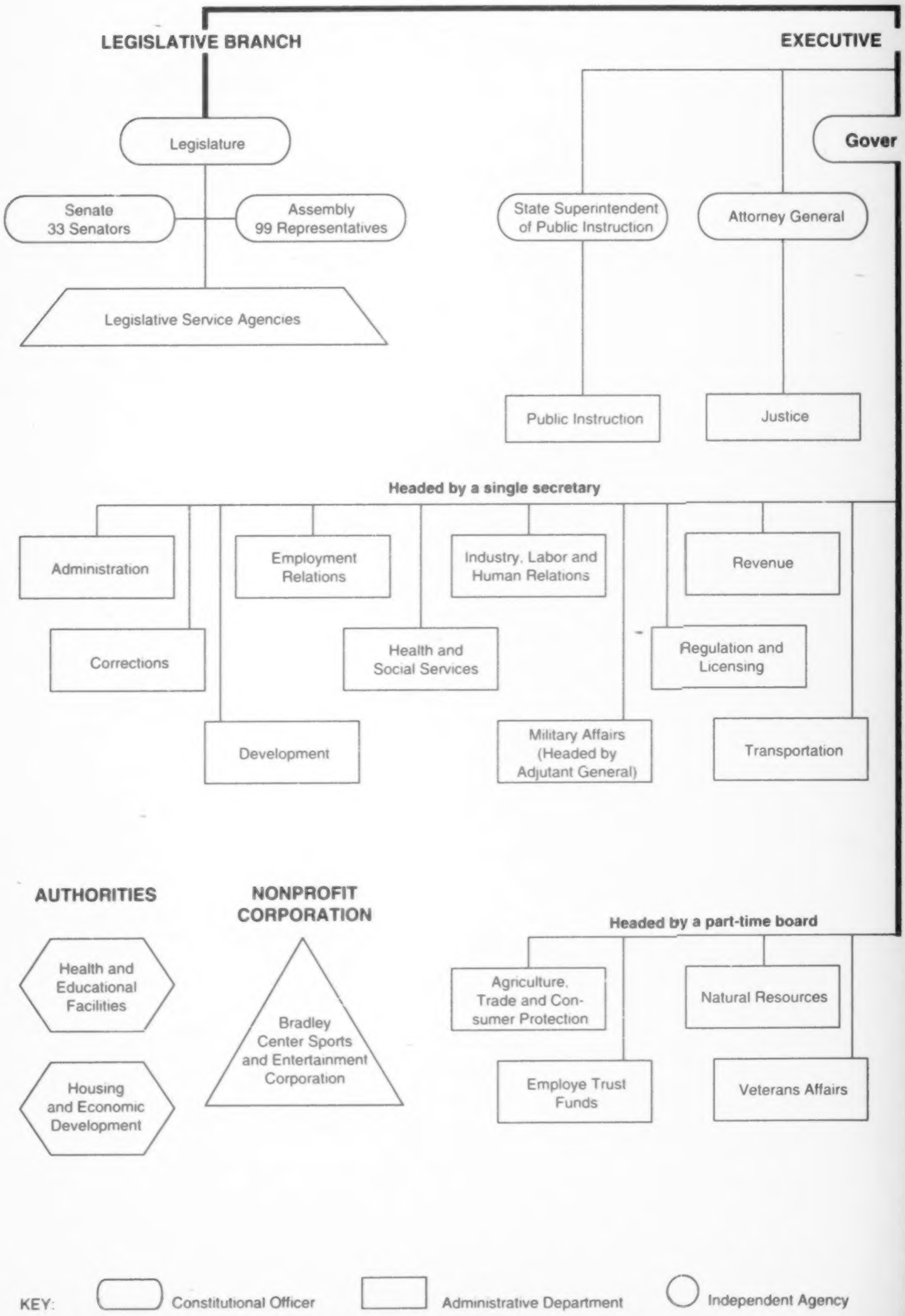
## WISCONSIN STATE GOVE

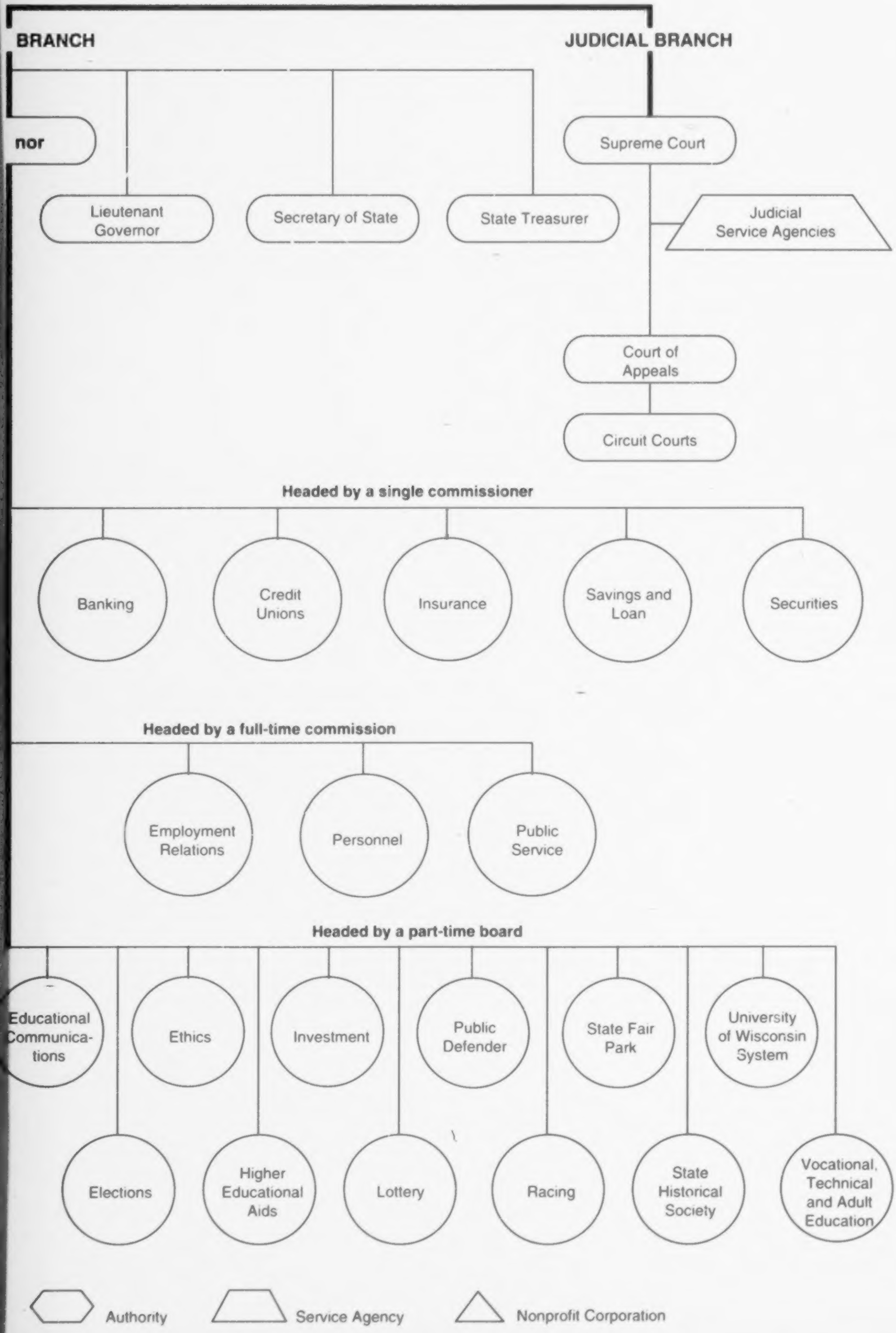
January


LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
EXECUTIVE
Legislature
Senate 33 Senators
Assembly 99 Representatives
Legislative Service Agencies
Gover
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Attorney General
Public Instruction
Justice
Headed by a single secretary
Administration
Employment Relations
Industry, Labor and Human Relations
Revenue
Corrections
Health and Social Services
Regulation and Licensing
Development
Military Affairs (Headed by Adjutant General)
Transportation
AUTHORITIES
NONPROFIT CORPORATION
Headed by a part-time board
Health and Educational Facilities
Housing and Economic Development
Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Natural Resources
Employe Trust Funds
Veterans Affairs
KEY:
Constitutional Officer
Administrative Department
Independent Agency

Units of state government not shown on chart are listed on following page.

## RNMENT ORGANIZATION

1991


BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
nor
Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
State Treasurer
Supreme Court
Judicial Service Agencies
Court of Appeals
Circuit Courts
Headed by a single commissioner
Banking
Credit Unions
Insurance
Savings and Loan
Securities
Headed by a full-time commission
Employment Relations
Personnel
Public Service
Headed by a part-time board
Educational Communications
Ethics
Investment
Public Defender
State Fair Park
University of Wisconsin System
Elections
Higher Educational Aids
Lottery
Racing
State Historical Society
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
Authority
Service Agency
Nonprofit Corporation

## Units of State Government Not Shown on Organization Chart

The following 55 units of state government — comprising 41 boards, 4 commissions, 6 councils, 2 divisions, and 2 offices — are independent entities, but are attached to the agencies indicated for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

**Boards**

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board (DHSS)
- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI)
- Animal Health and Disease Research Board (DATCP)
- Arts Board (DOA)
- Badger Board (DOR)
- Burial Sites Preservation Board (State Historical Society)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DHSS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Development Finance Board (DOD)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Approval Board (VTAE)
- Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board (DHSS)
- Employe Ownership Board (DOD)
- Environmental Education Board (DPI)
- Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board (DATCP)
- Hazardous Pollution Prevention Board (DOD)
- Board on Health Care Information (DHSS)
- Historic Preservation Review Board (State Historical Society)
- Investment and Local Impact Fund Board (DOR)
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Land Conservation Board (DATCP)
- Land Information Board (DOA)
- Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ)
- Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board (DNR)
- Minority Business Development Board (DOD)
- Pharmacy Internship Board (UW)
- Potato Industry Board (DATCP)
- Prison Industries Board (DOC)
- Public Records and Forms Board (DOA)
- Radioactive Waste Review Board (UW)
- Rural Economic Development Board (DOD)
- Board of State Canvassers (Elections Bd.)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Emergency Response Board (DMA)
- State Use Board (DOA)
- Board on the U.S.S. Wisconsin (DOA)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DOA)

**Commissions**

- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DILHR)
- Sentencing Commission (DOA)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

**Councils**

- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DHSS)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Council on Physical Disabilities (DHSS)
- Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured (DHSS)
- Council on Recycling (DNR)
- Women's Council (DOA)

**Divisions**

- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investments (DOJ)

**Offices**

- Office of Justice Assistance (DOA)
- Office of the Commissioner of Transportation (DOT)

# THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

## Government at a Glance

The United States Constitution guarantees every state in the Union "a republican form of government". In this context, "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

The State of Wisconsin, like the federal government and all other state governments, fulfills this pledge through the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch includes the Wisconsin Legislature, composed of the senate and the assembly, and the service agencies and staff that assist the legislators. The governor heads the executive branch, which includes 5 other elected constitutional officers, as well as 16 departments, 20 independent agencies, 2 authorities, and 1 public corporation, all created by statute. The judicial branch consists of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts. The 3 branches are described in detail in their respective sections.

Local units of government in Wisconsin include 72 counties, 188 cities, 397 villages, 1,263 towns, and several hundred special districts.

## Becoming the 30th State

**From Wilderness to Statehood.** The first Europeans to reach Wisconsin were the French explorers and fur trappers. Thus, Wisconsin was included in the French sphere of influence from the time of Jean Nicolet's arrival at a Winnebago Indian village on Green Bay in 1634 through the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which concluded the French and Indian War and ceded the land encompassing Wisconsin to Great Britain. At the end of the Revolutionary War, 20 years later, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the 13 new states, they also ceded the vast, unsettled territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to the new nation. Actual British control of the area did not end, however, until 1814, following the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was initially governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and then by the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory, and finally, in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this "enabling act", the people of the territory called a constitutional convention in Madison to draft a fundamental law for governing the state. The first proposal for a constitution was submitted to the people on April 6, 1847, but the voters rejected it because of several controversial provisions. Only 14,119 votes were cast for the proposed constitution, while 20,231 were opposed.

On March 13, 1848, a second convention submitted its draft, which was ratified by a vote of 16,799 to 6,384. The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day. However, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 126 out of 169 times to change or repeal a total of 111 sections of the constitution.

On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state admitted to the Union.

**State Powers and Prohibitions.** The enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846 declared that Wisconsin was a state "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the U.S. Constitution, including the provisions that expressly prohibit the states from coining money, taxing imports and exports, making agreements with other states and with foreign countries, and waging war. These prohibitions are absolute.

In addition, the original states specifically delegated a number of powers to the U.S. Congress. Among these are the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, maintain armed forces, declare war, coin money, establish a postal system, and grant patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying out the responsibilities delegated to it. As specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Although the powers delegated to the federal government and the powers reserved to the states seem to be neatly delineated, in practice government responsibilities and activities have not been that clear-cut. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the federal government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include many topics once considered to be reserved to the states or which were not even imagined by the drafters, such as regulation of television and radio or development of a space exploration program. Likewise, states have had to broaden their authority as society and technology have changed.

## The Many Sources of State Law

As the role of government has grown more complex, the legal framework of the governments themselves has become much more detailed. Prior to landing at Plymouth Rock, the Pilgrims adopted the brief Mayflower Compact to govern their settlement. Even they did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, principally Anglo-Saxon, legal heritage. That heritage continued to develop in the American colonies, moving inland from the Atlantic Coast as the frontier advanced westward.

On April 20, 1836, the U.S. Congress passed the Organic Law establishing the Wisconsin Territory, as of July 3, 1836. It prescribed that the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan were to be "extended over the said territory .... subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified or repealed, by the [territory's] governor and legislative assembly".

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

> All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

In addition to the provisions of the U.S. and state constitutions, Wisconsin is governed by the wide-ranging laws contained in more than 4,800 pages of the Wisconsin Statutes. Even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found that some areas are so technically complicated that implementation of legislative policy must be left to specialists charged with administering the law. The legislature gives certain state agencies the power to issue administrative rules that have the force of state law.

Notwithstanding the detailed wording of statutory law and administrative rules, there will still be specific points that are subject to various interpretations. In these cases, the formal law is further defined by courts or administrative commissions that can interpret the constitution and state law. To illustrate the sheer quantity of case law, the current, briefly annotated text of the Wisconsin Constitution occupies 33 pages and the Wisconsin Statutes, 3 hard-bound volumes, but the opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, adjudicating those documents, fill shelf upon shelf with 435 volumes, known as the *Wisconsin Reports*.

## Making State Government Work

It is frequently said that, in our 3-branch state government, the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy; the executive branch carries out, or executes, the law; and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches play a part in establishing public policy, determining what the law is, and ensuring that the laws are faithfully administered.

When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule prohibiting certain actions. Although this may be one of the outcomes, the real reason for the existence of law in a democratic system is to give the greatest benefits to the greatest number. The only manner in which this can be achieved is by establishing a firm set of rules that attempt to prescribe for all citizens the limits of their rights and obligations.

**How is Public Policy Developed?** The legislature, with the concurrence of the governor, is the prime source of public policy. Proposed public policy cannot become formalized as law without legislative action. Every member of the legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters. Each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals introduced by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional duties in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient." This is done in the state of the state message, the budget message and in special messages focusing on particular matters. In cases where a specific problem needs immediate legislative attention and the legislature is not meeting, the governor may call the legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over the governor's veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power gives the governor a great deal of control over the content of any new law. Once a new proposal is enacted, the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, takes an active part in policy implementation by administering the laws on a day-to-day basis. According to the constitution, the governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law — that is, interpret the law. A court decision may occasionally result in an interpretation of the law that is quite different from what the legislature originally intended. The legislature can redraft and clarify the law, if it disagrees with the interpretation.

The citizens of Wisconsin constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. New policy proposals often result from everyday situations citizens encounter in their own communities. If they think that greater property tax relief is needed or that health insurance is unaffordable or that the business climate could be improved, they may decide "there ought to be a law." An individual may write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, contact an assembly representative or senator, or tell the governor about it the next time he or she is visiting town. An association to which the person belongs may hire a spokesperson, called a "lobbyist", to urge introduction of a bill and testify at legislative hearings to present the association's point of view.

State agencies are another primary source of public policy ideas. While administering current programs, departments are in a natural position to see how policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded, or abandoned altogether. Department heads have opportunities to discuss their problems with the governor and are frequently invited to contribute expert testimony at legislative hearings.

Research committees and task forces are also good sources of public policy ideas. When the legislature encounters a complex, and perhaps controversial, problem, it frequently forms an interim research committee in an effort to find a solution. Even when the legislature is not meeting in actual floor session, many of the legislative committees are gathering information, exploring reasonable alternatives, and drafting legislative solutions. Such committees often have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint citizen task forces to study various problems and recommend new legislation.

Other useful sources of information about possible solutions to current issues are laws enacted by other states, ideas developed by Congress and the federal government, and reports from private foundations or associations that conduct research on particular problems. New ideas spread rapidly. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, relevant publications, and attendance at national conferences, legislators learn about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be adopted or adapted by Wisconsin.

**The Budget Process.** Once a public policy is determined, the questions become "how much" or "how extensive" or "how often". Frequently the amount and type of funding available will limit a program the state has already decided to undertake. This is where the state budget becomes critical.

By setting spending levels, the budget becomes a detailed description of public policy priorities. It tells what programs the state values and where it has decided to invest its financial resources. The budget process itself constitutes a detailed review of public policy. Here, the governor and the legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance and make detailed plans for the state's future. The budget process requires the cooperation of many people and the sharing of vast amounts of information in order to establish effective and intelligent public policy.

Wisconsin's budget covers a 2-year period from July 1 of one odd-numbered year through June 30 of the next. The procedure for developing the biennial budget involves a chain of events stretching over almost a year. In October of the even-numbered year preceding passage of a budget, state agencies review their programs in detail and submit funding estimates to the Department of Administration. These funding requests include estimates of the cost to continue existing services over the next 2 years, and may present descriptions of improvements they hope to make in their programs. By November 20, the Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, within the Department of Administration, must compile these data for the state budget report. The governor or governor-elect reviews the estimates and may hold a hearing on any department's budget request.

The governor is required by law to deliver the budget message to the new legislature on or before the last Tuesday in January. The message is accompanied by the state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills, which are then introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the governor's request.

The Joint Committee on Finance holds its own hearings on departmental requests. When its hearings are completed, it reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the legislature. The budget bill is the longest and most complex bill of the session, and it may be amended many times during its course through the legislative process. In recent sessions, many amendments have usually been incorporated into a final substitute amendment approved by the majority party caucuses before the budget goes to a floor vote. When passed, the bill is submitted for the governor's approval. Bills that contain appropriations can be vetoed in part, so the governor may sign the budget bill, veto it in its entirety (which would be unlikely), or use partial vetoes, as is usually the case. To meet the state's budgetary cycle, the new budget law should be effective before July 1 of the odd-numbered year.

**Increasing Services.** In 1848, when Wisconsin became a state, state government services were relatively simple. In his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions within the state's executive branch. In December 1990, full-time employes numbered more than 57,000 with another 12,000 serving in part-time, seasonal, project, and graduate assistant positions.

This growth is primarily the result of the increasing size and complexity of the society in which we live. At one time many Wisconsin residents did not have the opportunity to learn the "3 Rs"; today, more than 161,000 students are enrolled full-time or part-time in the University of Wisconsin System and almost 88,000 participate in the associate degree programs offered at the state's vocational, technical and adult education schools. Once, the wooden Watertown Plank Road constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day; by 1989, Wisconsin had 109,303 miles of highways and streets, most of them paved, and 97 publicly owned airports. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years; by 1987, it had reached 75.0 years (71.5 for males and 78.4 for females). As Wisconsin's population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services will also increase. The state faces many problems, including improving education, renovating mature industries, developing the economy, protecting the environment, and improving transportation and health care. It is impossible to catalog all needs because each day brings new problems to be solved and every new generation faces new challenges.

**Structural Changes.** Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the 1848 constitution, the size of government has vastly increased. Obviously, the division of power among the 3 branches is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. However, change is constantly occurring within the framework. In the executive branch of state government, agencies are created, reorganized, and abolished, and their functions are reassigned. The agencies of the legislative branch are revamped to meet the legislature's changing priorities, and the number and functions of courts are redesigned to handle increased caseloads.

## Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units of local government. Because these are legal creations, the legislature may also abolish them, change them, or give them increased or decreased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, the local units of government consist of counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, and special districts. Within the limits of statutory law, each unit has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for governing its own affairs.

**Counties.** Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they cover the entire territory of the state. The government offices for each county are located in a municipality within the county designated as the "county seat" and in a building called the "county courthouse". Although the state constitution does not invest the county with innate powers, known as "home rule" powers, the statutes do grant administrative home rule to counties. The governing board of the county is the board of supervisors and, across the state, these boards vary in membership from 7 in Menominee County to 46 in Brown County. Within a particular county, each supervisor represents, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and certain administrative officers, such as the district attorney, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, coroner, register of deeds, and clerk of circuit courts. County officials are elected for 2-year terms, with the exception of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute an appointed county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor, but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term, or an appointed county administrator. Since January 1, 1987, if a county has neither an executive nor an administrator, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as "administrative coordinator". Nine counties have elected executives; 7 have appointed administrators; and 56 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

County board members and county executives are elected in the spring on a nonpartisan basis; all other elected county officers are chosen in the fall on a partisan ballot.

**Cities and Villages.** In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 585 such municipal corporations, including 188 cities and 397 villages. In general, minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 residents for an isolated village and 2,500 for a metropolitan village located in a more densely settled area. For cities, the minimums are 1,000 and 5,000, respectively, but an existing village exceeding 1,000 population may opt for city status. Depending on population and city choice, a city may be assigned to one of 4 classes. At present, Milwaukee is the only "first class" city.

The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission; in a village, it is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organization of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 10 Wisconsin cities operate under a council-manager system. There currently are no commissions in the state. In those cities with the mayor-council form of government, 42 have appointed full-time city administrators and 11 have part-time administrators. Executive power in villages is vested in the village president, who presides over the board and votes as an *ex officio* trustee. Eleven villages use a village manager form of government. An additional 45 villages have created full- or part-time administrators.

**Towns.** Town governments govern those areas of Wisconsin not included in the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,263 towns (including the entire county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have only those powers granted by the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to their traditional responsibility for local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments now carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban-type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts.

The town board, usually composed of 3 supervisors, is elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, or if the town population is 2,500 or more, it may have up to 5 members. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative. The town board chairperson has a number of executive powers and duties. In addition, the town board may create the position of town administrator.

Supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors, and during the meeting all qualified voters of the town are entitled to discuss and vote on issues that state law authorizes them to decide.

**School Districts.** There are 429 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system.

**Special Districts.** Special districts are created in Wisconsin to carry out functions that are strictly local in nature but may require cooperation across municipal boundaries. Although there is no exact count of the number of special districts in the state, the U.S. Bureau of the Census set the 1987 figure at 366. This includes 150 natural resource districts, such as public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards, and drainage districts independent of county drainage boards. There are also 204 housing and community development authorities; 11 sewerage districts; and a single municipal electric company. Town sanitary districts and dependent lake and rehabilitation districts were not included in the count.

Special districts are corporate bodies that may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

# Legislative Branch

**The legislative branch:** profile of the legislative branch, description of the legislative process, summary of 1989 legislation, and description of legislative committees and service agencies

For status of current legislation, call the **Legislative Hotline:**
Madison area: (608) 266-9960
**Outstate: 1-800-362-9296**

*Chateau Boutin, Bayfield*

# OFFICERS OF THE 1991 LEGISLATURE

## SENATE

SEN. FRED A. RISSER, *president*, 26th Senate District
SEN. DAVID W. HELBACH, *majority leader*, 24th Senate District
SEN. CHARLES J. CHVALA, *assistant majority leader*, 16th Senate District
SEN. MARVIN J. ROSHELL, *majority caucus chairperson*, 23rd Senate District
SEN. JOSEPH F. ANDREA, *majority caucus secretary*, 22nd Senate District
SEN. MICHAEL G. ELLIS, *minority leader*, 19th Senate District
SEN. BRIAN D. RUDE, *assistant minority leader*, 32nd Senate District
SEN. MARGARET A. FARROW, *minority caucus chairperson*, 33rd Senate District
SEN. BARBARA K. LORMAN, *minority caucus secretary*, 13th Senate District
HON. DONALD J. SCHNEIDER, *chief clerk*
HON. DANIEL B. FIELDS, *sergeant at arms*

**Chief Clerk:** Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882; Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 402, Madison 53707-7882; telephone: (608) 266-2517

**Sergeant at Arms:** Mailing Address and Location: State Capitol, Room 410 South, Madison 53702; telephone: (608) 266-1801

## ASSEMBLY

REP. WALTER J. KUNICKI, *speaker*, 9th Assembly District
REP. DAVID E. CLARENBACH, *speaker pro tempore*, 78th Assembly District
REP. DAVID M. TRAVIS, *majority leader*, 81st Assembly District
REP. BARBARA NOTESTEIN, *assistant majority leader*, 12th Assembly District
REP. PETER W. BARCA, *majority caucus chairperson*, 64th Assembly District
REP. PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER, *majority caucus vice chairperson*, 52nd Assembly District
REP. JUDITH ROBSON, *majority caucus secretary*, 45th Assembly District
REP. GREGORY B. HUBER, *majority caucus sergeant at arms*, 85th Assembly District
REP. DAVID T. PROSSER, JR., *minority leader*, 57th Assembly District
REP. RANDALL J. RADTKE, *assistant minority leader*, 37th Assembly District
REP. ROBERT T. WELCH, *minority caucus chairperson*, 41st Assembly District
REP. STEVEN D. LOUCKS, *minority caucus vice chairperson*, 58th Assembly District
REP. SUSAN B. VERGERONT, *minority caucus secretary*, 60th Assembly District
REP. E. JAMES LADWIG, *minority caucus sergeant at arms*, 63rd Assembly District
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HON. ROBERT G. JOHNSTON, *sergeant at arms*

**Chief Clerk:** Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 402; telephone: (608) 266-1501

**Sergeant at Arms:** Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; Location: 1 East Main Street, Lower Level; telephone: (608) 267-9808

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; telephone: Outside Madison Area: (800) 362-9696; Hearing Impaired (TDY): (800) 228-2115; Madison Area: 266-9960

# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch of the Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature, comprised of the senate with 33 members and the assembly with 99 members, together with the staff employed by each house and the legislative committees and service agencies created by the legislature. The legislature's main responsibility is to make policy by enacting state laws. Its service agencies assist it by performing research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing, and housekeeping functions.

A new legislature is sworn into office in January of each odd-numbered year, and it meets in continuous biennial session until its successor is sworn in. The 1991 Legislature is the 90th Wisconsin Legislature. It was convened on January 7, 1991 and will continue until January 4, 1993, when the 91st Legislature will be seated.

**U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers.** The United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government. It is assumed the Constitution's framers intended that the voters of each state would have the right to govern their affairs through elected representatives. The Constitution delegates to the U.S. Congress certain exclusive powers, such as the regulation of foreign affairs and interstate commerce, the coining of money, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Conversely, some powers, such as making treaties, are specifically prohibited to the states. The federal constitution reserves to the people or the states all other powers.

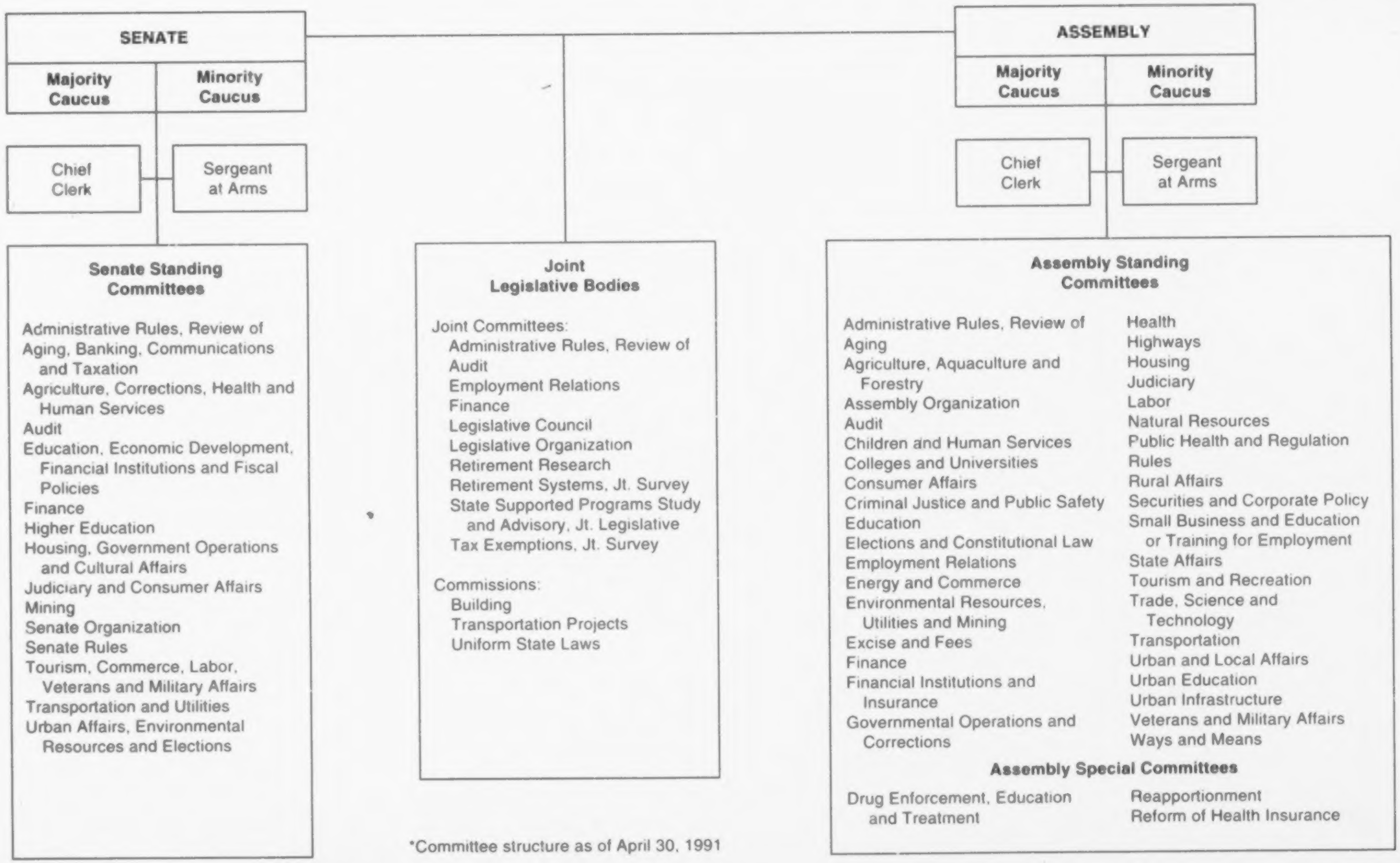
**Wisconsin Constitution Grants Legislature Broad Powers.** The power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. According to the Wisconsin Constitution: "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." This power is quite extensive, except for a few limitations imposed by the constitution. For example, the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to establish as uniform a system of town government as practicable and prevents it from granting divorces or enacting private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation may be enacted that would infringe on the rights of Wisconsin citizens as provided by the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution.

The constitution also restricts the legislature's powers by granting the governor power to veto legislation, although the executive veto may be overridden by a vote of two-thirds in both houses.

**Biennial Sessions: 4-Year Terms in Senate; 2-Year Terms in Assembly.** Originally, members of the assembly served for one year, while senators served for 2 years. An 1881 constitutional amendment doubled the respective terms to the current 2 and 4 years and converted the legislature from annual to biennial sessions. The legislature was authorized by a 1968 constitutional amendment to set its schedule by law, and it may meet more than once in a biennium.

Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, and the membership of the senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly members. The first legislature totaled 85 members, 19 senators and 66 assembly members. In the 1853 session, membership was increased to 107, with 25 senators and 82 assembly members. With the 1857 Legislature, the numbers were increased to 30 in the senate and 97 in the assembly for a total of 127. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, with the constitutionally permitted maximums of 33 in the senate and 100 in the assembly. Membership dropped to 132 in the 1973 Legislature, when the number of "representatives to the assembly" (as they were renamed in 1969) was reduced to 99, so that each of the 33 senate districts would encompass 3 assembly districts. This is the current number and structure.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*



**Senate Standing Committees**

- Administrative Rules, Review of
- Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation
- Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services
- Audit
- Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies
- Finance
- Higher Education
- Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs
- Judiciary and Consumer Affairs
- Mining
- Senate Organization
- Senate Rules
- Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs
- Transportation and Utilities
- Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections

**Joint Legislative Bodies**

Joint Committees:
- Administrative Rules, Review of
- Audit
- Employment Relations
- Finance
- Legislative Council
- Legislative Organization
- Retirement Research
- Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey
- State Supported Programs Study and Advisory, Jt. Legislative
- Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey

Commissions:
- Building
- Transportation Projects
- Uniform State Laws

**Assembly Standing Committees**

- Administrative Rules, Review of
- Aging
- Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry
- Assembly Organization
- Audit
- Children and Human Services
- Colleges and Universities
- Consumer Affairs
- Criminal Justice and Public Safety
- Education
- Elections and Constitutional Law
- Employment Relations
- Energy and Commerce
- Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining
- Excise and Fees
- Finance
- Financial Institutions and Insurance
- Governmental Operations and Corrections
- Health
- Highways
- Housing
- Judiciary
- Labor
- Natural Resources
- Public Health and Regulation
- Rules
- Rural Affairs
- Securities and Corporate Policy
- Small Business and Education or Training for Employment
- State Affairs
- Tourism and Recreation
- Trade, Science and Technology
- Transportation
- Urban and Local Affairs
- Urban Education
- Urban Infrastructure
- Veterans and Military Affairs
- Ways and Means

**Assembly Special Committees**

- Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment
- Reapportionment
- Reform of Health Insurance

*Committee structure as of April 30, 1991

# THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

**Number of Positions 1991 Legislature:** Senate: 33 members, 198 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 240.5 employes; Joint employes: 8.75.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $52,851,900.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article IV.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 13, Subchapter I.

**Election of Legislators.** All members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. At the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect all members of the assembly and approximately one-half of the senators. These legislators-elect assume office the following January when they convene to open the new legislative session at the State Capitol, together with the "holdover" senators who still have 2 years remaining of their 4-year terms.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from districts numbered 1 through 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which a presidential election occurs. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the years in which a gubernatorial election is held. When a midterm vacancy occurs in a legislative office, it must be filled through a special election called by the governor.

Since statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has required the legislature, after each U.S. decennial census, to redraw the districts for both houses "according to the number of inhabitants". Thus, Wisconsin was following this practice long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1962 that all states must redistrict according to the "one person, one vote" principle. The 1991 Legislature is required to redraw legislative district boundaries for the 1992 election, using the results of the 1990 U.S. Census.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature, as well as for other public offices, are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, which was created by the same law. Limits are placed on the amounts of contributions received. State law also requires legislators and candidates for the legislature to file a statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.

A 1977 law authorized candidates for the legislature and statewide executive and judicial offices to receive money for their campaign expenses from a state campaign fund based on a $1 check-off on state individual income tax returns. To be eligible, candidates must accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a minimum number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

**Political Parties in the Legislative Process.** Partisan political organizations play an important role in the Wisconsin legislative process. Since 1949, virtually all legislators have been affiliated with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

Party organization in the legislature is based on the party group called the "caucus". The primary purpose of a caucus is to decide upon and maintain a unified party position regarding a particular measure or group of measures. In each house, all members of a particular political party form that party's caucus; occasionally the senate and assembly caucuses of the same party meet in joint caucus. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals or whenever the caucus is convened by party leaders.

A caucus meeting is scheduled shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session to select candidates for the various leadership positions in each house. Although the caucus of each party nominates a slate of officers, the positions are usually won by the nominees of the majority party when a vote is taken in the full house.

In each house, each party has floor leaders, respectively titled the "majority leader", "minority leader", "assistant majority leader", and "assistant minority leader". To varying degrees, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party control exercised in some states.

**Legislative Officers.** The Wisconsin Constitution originally required the lieutenant governor to serve as presiding officer of the senate. As a result of an April 1979 constitutional amendment, the senate now selects its own president from among its members. When the president of the senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president.

The presiding officer in the assembly, the "speaker", is elected from the assembly membership. The speaker supervises all other officers of the chamber and appoints committees. When the speaker is absent or unable to preside, the speaker pro tempore, who is also elected from the members, may substitute.

Each house has a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, who are elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. In conjunction with the presiding officers, the chief clerks supervise personnel and administrative functions for their respective houses. The sergeants at arms maintain order in and about the chambers and supervise the messengers.

**Legislative Compensation.** Each member of the 1991 Legislature, except holdover senators in the second half of their 4-year terms, receives a salary of $33,622 per year, which cannot be changed during the legislator's term of office. Holdover senators in the 1991 Legislature are paid $31,236, the salary authorized when they took office. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the secretary of employment relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan for elected officials to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for subsequently elected legislators. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization sets the salaries of the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses within a range established under civil service procedures.

Members of the legislature, the chief clerks, and the sergeants at arms are entitled to an allowance not to exceed $73 per day for living expenses for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison if they certify by affidavit that they have established temporary residence at the state capital. They are entitled to one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a temporary residence at the capital. All members are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the capital to their home towns.

Legislators receive regulated allowances for their office and mailing expenses while attending legislative sessions, as well as interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less. They are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency or when specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

**Legislative Sessions.** The members of each new legislature usually convene in the State Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. Occasionally, the inauguration of new members occurs on January 3 if Monday falls on January 1 or 2.

Because of an 1881 constitutional limitation that it could meet only once in 2 years, the legislature used to structure its meetings in the pattern of a continuous biennial session. It would meet in regular session from January through June of the odd-numbered year and then recess after completing the major portion of its work. It then reconvened from time to time in the remainder of the 2-year period, as needed, to deal with significant duties and issues arising since its last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions.

In addition, the governor is empowered to call a "special session", in which the legislature can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. As of the adjournment of the 1989 Legislature there had been 64 special sessions since 1848. It is possible for a regular session and a special session to be scheduled at different times on the same day or within the same week. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered within the regular sequence of biennial laws.

## PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1981-1991 SESSIONS*

| | 1981** | | 1983** | | 1985 | | 1987** | | 1989 | | 1991 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sen. | Rep. | Sen. | Rep. | Sen. | Rep. | Sen. | Rep. | Sen. | Rep. | Sen. | Rep. |
| Party Affiliation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Democrat | 19 | 59 | 17 | 59 | 19 | 52 | 19 | 54 | 20 | 56 | 19 | 58 |
| Republican | 14 | 39 | 14 | 40 | 14 | 47 | 11 | 45 | 13 | 43 | 14 | 41 |
| Number with previous legislative service | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In senate | 30 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| In assembly | 13 | 87 | 14 | 68 | 17 | 75 | 17 | 87 | 19 | 86 | 28 | 85 |
| Highest no. of prior sess. in same house | 16 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| Occupations | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attorney | 11 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 10 |
| Farmer | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 13 |
| Other (includes full-time legislators) | 19 | 76 | 17 | 78 | 20 | 71 | 17 | 74 | 20 | 75 | 21 | 76 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not beyond high school | 2 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 11 |
| Business or technical school | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Attended college (inc. bus. or tech.) | 30 | 80 | 28 | 83 | 29 | 85 | 27 | 87 | 29 | 90 | 30 | 88 |
| Academic degree | 25 | 68 | 24 | 69 | 26 | 73 | 23 | 73 | 26 | 75 | 25 | 73 |
| Higher degree | 16 | 29 | 14 | 28 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 29 | 13 | 31 | 11 | 29 |
| Number with experience on local govt. body | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County board | 2 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 15 |
| Municipal board | 8 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 19 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oldest | 81 | 78 | 68 | 70 | 61 | 72 | 63 | 74 | 65 | 76 | 66 | 78 |
| Youngest | 26 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 31 | 26 | 30 | 25 | 32 | 27 |
| Average | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 45 |
| Veterans | 9 | 26 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 7 | 20 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 24 |
| Married | 24 | 74 | 23 | 78 | 28 | 75 | 28 | 76 | 28 | 68 | 28 | 73 |
| Widowed | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Number of women | 2 | 18 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 31 | 5 | 26 |

Sen. — Senators; Rep. — Representatives.

*Data based on the membership when the legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year. (Although Senators Clifford Krueger and James Flynn both served in the senate for one day (1/3/83) before resigning, they are not included in the statistical analysis of the 1983 Legislature.)

**Vacancies: 1981 - 1 Assembly; 1983 - 2 Senate; 1987 - 3 Senate.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 91-1, *Profile of the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1991*, and previous issues.

*Constitutional amendments must be approved by 2 successive legislatures and ratified by the voters. Assembly Minority Leader David T. Prosser addresses the assembly on a resolution proposing an amendment related to housing for persons of low or moderate income* (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).

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Traditionally, when each legislature completed its work for the biennium, it adjourned *sine die*, meaning it did not set a date to reconvene. At that point, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, the legislature has followed a procedure that permits it, when it has adjourned to a specified date, to call itself back into "extraordinary session" at an earlier date upon the petition of a majority of the members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house.

In 1968, the state constitution was amended to permit the legislature to determine its own meeting schedule within the biennium. Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, annual sessions were formally initiated by law with the requirement that regular sessions begin in January of each year. During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the scope of state government.

Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1991-92 session schedule has been structured around 6 floorperiods interspersed with periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held in January immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the State Capitol. Usually, the legislature meets Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods, however, the houses meet almost continuously during the day Tuesday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions. Unless otherwise ordered, daily sessions begin at 10 a.m. for the senate and 9 a.m. for the assembly (10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week). Sometimes, however, the houses schedule themselves to begin work earlier. Daily sessions usually last beyond noon. Afternoons may be devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions.

As illustrated in the foregoing description, the word "session" has several meanings. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", that may mean it is in an interim period between floorperiods. Saying that either the senate or assembly is "not in session", however, may mean that the house has adjourned for the day, or that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

**Session Records.** Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide a transcript or abbreviated account of speeches made on the floor. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor or the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous items.

The 5-part *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued every week during floorperiods. Part 1 contains the record of action to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions, and resolutions) originating in the senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring senate confirmation. Part 2 lists action on and a subject index for administrative rule changes. Part 3 records action to date on proposals originating in the assembly. Parts 1 and 3 also list the petitions received by each house. Part 4 contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced; a subject index to the legislative journals; and directories of principals, lobbyists, and state agency representatives. Part 5 provides a subject index to new laws and enrolled joint resolutions, a numeric listing of the

## 1991-92 SESSION SCHEDULE

| | |
|---|---|
| January 7, 1991 | 1991 Inauguration |
| January 15, 1991 | Organization |
| January 29 to March 14, 1991 | *Floorperiod I* |
| April 16 to May 16, 1991 | *Floorperiod II* |
| June 4 to 28, 1991 or budget passage | *Floorperiod III* |
| August 23, 1991 | Bills sent to Governor |
| October 1 to November 8, 1991 | *Floorperiod IV* |
| December 6, 1991 | Bills sent to Governor |
| January 28 to March 27, 1992 | *Floorperiod V* |
| April 24, 1992 | Bills sent to Governor |
| May 19 to 21, 1992 | *Floorperiod VI* (Veto Review) |
| June 5, 1992 | Last bill to Governor |
| May 22, 1992 to January 3, 1993 | Interim, committee work |
| January 4, 1993 | 1993 Inauguration |

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier, or extended beyond its scheduled ending date, by majority action of the membership or of the organization committees of the 2 houses. Similarly, extraordinary sessions may be called during any of the scheduled interim committee work periods. Unless reserved for a floorperiod, every calendar day in 1991 and 1992 is designated a committee activity day.

Source: Enrolled 1991 Senate Joint Resolution 1.

statute sections affected by these laws, and the complete text of constitutional amendments ratified since the most recent publication of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Each week during the session, the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, which lists the business scheduled by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on the floor that day.

All these legislative records are on file at the Legislative Reference Bureau and available for reference. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them in whole or in part at the beginning of a legislative session. (See the table on Legislative Service in this section for fees and details.)

**Standing Committees.** To a large extent, each house of the legislature does its work in committees. The senate has 15 standing committees and the assembly has 38. The houses together have 7 joint standing committees and 2 joint research committees.

Standing committees, which are created by senate or assembly rules, consist of legislators only and operate throughout the legislative biennium. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject matter areas related to government functions. It may hold public hearings on

*Legislation often involves consideration of complex alternatives. Here Assembly Speaker Walter J. Kunicki (left) discusses a particular point with Representative G. Spencer Coggs (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).*

## WISCONSIN STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE*

The following state documents, which are not part of the subscription service, are available at the following prices (including tax and postage) from Department of Administration, Document Sales, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53702; (608) 266-3358. Make check or money order payable to Document Sales.

Wisconsin Statutes (1989-90 edition)
Hard-cover (3-volume set) — $90.30; soft-cover (5-volume set) — $82.95

1989 Laws of Wisconsin — $68.46 (2-volume hard-cover set)

1970 Wisconsin Annotations — $7.35

Wisconsin Administrative Code (loose-leaf) — $275 per set ($275 for a 1-year update service). Individual chapters available at varying prices. Check with Document Sales.

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*Prices do not reflect county sales tax, if applicable. Residents in counties with a county sales tax must include the tax with their orders.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales.

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
### 1991-92 Session

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action, a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service contains 6 individual parts. Any one part may be ordered separately, but several of the parts are distributed only periodically throughout the session. The numbers of subscriptions to the legislative service is limited, so persons wishing to subscribe are urged to order early.

Ordering the service — To obtain all or part of the legislative service contact: Senate Chief Clerk, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882, to receive the proper order form. Persons must indicate "new subscriber" or "current subscriber".

| Service | Interdepartmental or Pick-up at Document Room[1] | Tax-Exempt Organizations (Picked-up) | Mail Costs[2] (U.S. Mail or UPS) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Complete service, incl. daily calendars | $255.00 | $242.86 | $170.00 |
| Bills, resolutions and amendments | 75.00 | 71.43 | 100.00 |
| Acts (slip laws) | 11.00 | 10.47 | 39.00 |
| Daily Journals | 25.00 | 23.81 | 55.00 |
| Weekly *Bulletin of Proceedings* | 130.00 | 123.81 | 75.00 |
| Committee hearing notices | 7.00 | 6.67 | 43.00 |

[1] Includes 5% sales tax.

[2] Section 35.87, Wisconsin Statutes, requires: "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents." The delivery costs listed are estimates and should be considered as a deposit. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the subscriber will be billed for the difference; if actual costs are less than the estimate, the subscriber will be reimbursed for the difference. Differences of less than $2.00 will be disregarded.

Explanation of parts of the service:

*Bills, joint resolutions and amendments* are the text of each as introduced.

*Acts* are slip laws of the enacted bills in their final form, incorporating all adopted amendments, signed by the governor or passed over the governor's veto, and numbered.

*Bulletin of Proceedings* is a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. They are issued weekly or at other intervals after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

*Committee Schedules* give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

The *Journals* are a daily record of the business conducted in each house but are not a verbatim account. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for senate journals and on green paper for assembly journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper distributed 2 or 3 weeks later).

measures introduced in the legislature, conduct studies and investigations, and generally review matters within its area of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or study groups.

Senate rules require that each senator serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. Appointments to standing committees are made by the senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the nominations of individual members of the minority party are proposed by the senate members of that party. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the 2 committees composed of *ex officio* members. These are the Committee on Senate Organization, which consists of the president, who serves as chairperson, the majority and minority leaders, and the assistant majority and minority leaders, and the Committee on Senate Rules, which has the same *ex officio* members but is chaired by the majority leader.

In the assembly, the speaker determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between the majority and minority parties. Under assembly rules, the speaker appoints majority party committee members directly and minority party committee members upon nomination by the assembly minority leader. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself or herself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others. Unlike the other committees, the Committee on Assembly Organization, is an *ex officio* committee, consisting of the speaker, the speaker pro tempore, the majority and minority leaders, the assistant majority and minority leaders, and the caucus chairpersons.

Joint standing committees are usually formed differently. In some cases, similar committees from each house are joined. For example, the 2 Committees on Finance form the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committees on Audit comprise the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Committees for Review of Administrative Rules constitute a joint committee.

*Being sworn in as a member of the Wisconsin Legislature is a proud experience, as illustrated by newly installed Senator Russell S. Decker and his family* *(photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1989

| | | Length of Session | | | Measures Introduced | | | Vetoes[4] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year[1] | Actual Opening and Adjournment Date | Calendar Days[2] | Meeting Days[3] (S) | Meeting Days[3] (A) | Bills | Jt. Res. | Res. | Bills Vetoed | Over-ridden | Laws Enacted |
| 1848 | 6/5 to 8/21 | 78 | 58 | 59 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| 1849 | 1/10 to 4/2 | 83 | 69 | 65 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 220 |
| 1850 | 1/9 to 2/11 | 34 | 29 | 29 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 284 |
| 1851 | 1/8 to 3/17 | 69 | 59 | 59 | 707 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 407 |
| 1852 | 1/14 to 4/19 | 97 | 78 | 78 | 813 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 504 |
| 1853 | 1/12 to 4/4;6/6 to 7/13 | 183 | 100 | 104 | 1,145 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 521 |
| 1854 | 1/11 to 4/3 | 83 | 66 | 66 | 880 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 437 |
| 1855 | 1/10 to 4/2 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 955 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 500 |
| 1856 | 1/9 to 3/31;9/3 to 10/14 | 125 | 94 | 103 | 1,242 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 688 |
| 1857 | 1/14 to 3/9 | 55 | 46 | 46 | 895 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 517 |
| 1858 | 1/13 to 3/31;4/10 to 5/17 | 116 | 95 | 97 | 1,364 | 157 | 342 | 28 | 0 | 436 |
| 1859 | 1/12 to 3/21 | 69 | 58 | 57 | 986 | 113 | 143 | 9 | 0 | 680 |
| 1860 | 1/11 to 4/2 | 83 | 66 | 67 | 1,024 | 69 | 246 | 2 | 0 | 489 |
| 1861 | 1/9 to 4/17 | 99 | 81 | 80 | 857 | 100 | 235 | 2 | 0 | 387 |
| 1861SS | 5/15 to 5/27 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 1862 | 1/8 to 4/7;6/3 to 6/17 | 105 | 86 | 88 | 1,008 | 125 | 207 | 27 | 8 | 514 |
| 1862SS | 9/10 to 9/26 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 43 | 25 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 1863 | 1/14 to 4/2 | 79 | 65 | 67 | 895 | 101 | 157 | 7 | 1 | 383 |
| 1864 | 1/13 to 4/4 | 83 | 68 | 69 | 835 | 66 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 509 |
| 1865 | 1/11 to 4/10 | 90 | 73 | 72 | 1,132 | 82 | 190 | 2 | 0 | 565 |
| 1866 | 1/10 to 4/2 | 93 | 75 | 74 | 1,107 | 64 | 208 | 5 | 0 | 733 |
| 1867 | 1/9 to 4/11 | 93 | 71 | 72 | 1,161 | 97 | 161 | 2 | 0 | 790 |
| 1868 | 1/8 to 3/6 | 59 | 46 | 45 | 987 | 73 | 119 | 2 | 0 | 692 |
| 1869 | 1/13 to 3/11 | 58 | 40 | 43 | 887 | 52 | 81 | 12 | 1 | 657 |
| 1870 | 1/12 to 3/17 | 65 | 51 | 51 | 1,043 | 54 | 89 | 2 | 0 | 666 |
| 1871 | 1/11 to 3/25 | 74 | 58 | 60 | 1,066 | 55 | 82 | 4 | 0 | 671 |
| 1872 | 1/10 to 3/26 | 77 | 61 | 60 | 709 | 79 | 124 | 2 | 0 | 322 |
| 1873 | 1/8 to 3/20 | 72 | 49 | 55 | 611 | 62 | 122 | 4 | 0 | 308 |
| 1874 | 1/14 to 3/12 | 58 | 50 | 49 | 688 | 91 | 111 | 2 | 0 | 349 |
| 1875 | 1/13 to 3/6 | 53 | 44 | 42 | 637 | 39 | 93 | 2 | 0 | 344 |
| 1876 | 1/12 to 3/14 | 63 | 50 | 50 | 715 | 57 | 115 | 2 | 0 | 415 |
| 1877 | 1/10 to 3/8 | 51 | 41 | 41 | 720 | 59 | 95 | 4 | 0 | 384 |
| 1878 | 1/9 to 3/21 | 72 | 55 | 55 | 735 | 79 | 134 | 2 | 0 | 342 |
| 1878SS | 6/4 to 6/7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1879 | 1/8 to 3/5 | 57 | 43 | 43 | 610 | 49 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 256 |
| 1880 | 1/14 to 3/17 | 64 | 50 | 49 | 669 | 58 | 93 | 3 | 0 | 323 |
| 1881 | 1/12 to 4/14 | 83 | 63 | 64 | 780 | 104 | 100 | 3 | 0 | 334 |
| 1882 | 1/11 to 3/31 | 80 | 57 | 57 | 728 | 57 | 90 | 6 | 0 | 330 |
| 1883 | 1/10 to 4/4 | 85 | 57 | 67 | 705 | 75 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 360 |
| 1885 | 1/14 to 4/13 | 90 | 65 | 66 | 963 | 97 | 108 | 8 | 0 | 471 |
| 1887 | 1/12 to 4/15 | 94 | 69 | 68 | 1,293 | 114 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 553 |
| 1889 | 1/9 to 4/19 | 101 | 64 | 64 | 1,355 | 136 | 82 | 5 | 1 | 529 |
| 1891 | 1/14 to 4/25 | 102 | 68 | 69 | 1,216 | 137 | 91 | 8 | 1 | 483 |
| 1892SS | 6/28 to 7/1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1892SS | 10/17 to 10/27 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1893 | 1/11 to 4/21 | 101 | 62 | 62 | 1,124 | 135 | 86 | 6 | 0 | 312 |
| 1895 | 1/9 to 4/20 | 102 | 70 | 70 | 1,154 | 139 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 387 |
| 1896SS | 2/18 to 2/28 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1897 | 1/13 to 4/21;8/17 to 8/20 | 182 | 75 | 76 | 1,077 | 155 | 39 | 11 | 0 | 381 |
| 1899 | 1/11 to 5/4 | 114 | 78 | 77 | 910 | 113 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 357 |
| 1901 | 1/9 to 5/15 | 127 | 89 | 89 | 1,091 | 81 | 39 | 22 | 0 | 470 |
| 1903 | 1/14 to 5/23 | 130 | 87 | 89 | 1,115 | 65 | 81 | 23 | 0 | 451 |
| 1905 | 1/11 to 6/21 | 162 | 114 | 117 | 1,357 | 134 | 101 | 19 | 0 | 523 |
| 1905SS | 12/4 to 12/19 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 1907 | 1/9 to 7/16 | 189 | 114 | 123 | 1,685 | 205 | 84 | 26 | 1 | 677 |
| 1909 | 1/13 to 6/18 | 157 | 100 | 101 | 1,567 | 213 | 49 | 24 | 0 | 550 |
| 1911 | 1/11 to 7/15 | 186 | 137 | 138 | 1,710 | 267 | 37 | 15 | 0 | 665 |
| 1912SS | 4/30 to 5/6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 41 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 1913 | 1/8 to 8/9 | 214 | 138 | 147 | 1,847 | 175 | 79 | 23 | 0 | 778 |
| 1915 | 1/13 to 8/24 | 224 | 147 | 148 | 1,560 | 220 | 79 | 15 | 0 | 637 |
| 1916SS | 10/10 to 10/11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1917 | 1/10 to 7/16 | 188 | 130 | 133 | 1,439 | 229 | 115 | 18 | 0 | 679 |
| 1918SS | 2/19 to 3/9 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| 1918SS | 9/24 to 9/25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1919 | 1/8 to 7/30 | 204 | 107 | 106 | 1,350 | 268 | 100 | 40 | 0 | 703 |
| 1919SS | 9/4 to 9/8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 1920SS | 5/25 to 6/4 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 32 |
| 1921 | 1/12 to 7/14 | 184 | 116 | 116 | 1,199 | 207 | 93 | 41 | 1 | 591 |
| 1922SS | 3/22 to 3/28 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1923 | 1/10 to 7/14 | 186 | 114 | 120 | 1,247 | 215 | 93 | 52 | 0 | 449 |
| 1925 | 1/14 to 6/29 | 167 | 103 | 107 | 1,144 | 200 | 115 | 73 | 0 | 454 |
| 1926SS | 4/15 to 4/16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1927 | 1/12 to 8/13 | 214 | 121 | 128 | 1,341 | 235 | 167 | 88 | 2 | 542 |
| 1928SS | 1/24 to 2/4 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1928SS | 3/6 to 3/13 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1929 | 1/9 to 9/20 | 255 | 137 | 135 | 1,366 | 278 | 185 | 44 | 0 | 530 |
| 1931 | 1/14 to 6/27 | 165 | 98 | 104 | 1,429 | 291 | 160 | 36 | 0 | 487 |
| 1931SS | 11/24 to 2/5/32 | 74 | 48 | 42 | 99 | 93 | 83 | 2 | 0 | 31 |

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1989—Cont.

| | | Length of Session | | | Measures Introduced | | | Vetoes[4] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Meeting Days[3] | | | | | | | |
| Year[1] | Actual Opening and Adjournment Date | Calendar Days[2] | (S) | (A) | Bills | Jt. Res. | Res. | Bills Vetoed | Over-ridden | Laws Enacted |
| | | | | | | | | 14 | | |
| 1933 | 1/11 to 7/25 | 196 | 111 | 121 | 1,411 | 324 | 157 | 0 | 496 | |
| 1933SS | 12/11 to 2/3/34 | 55 | 30 | 34 | 45 | 160 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 1935 | 1/9 to 9/27 | 262 | 153 | 156 | 1,662 | 346 | 190 | 27 | 0 | 556 |
| 1937 | 1/13 to 7/2 | 171 | 97 | 114 | 1,404 | 228 | 127 | 10 | 0 | 432 |
| 1937SS | 9/15 to 10/16 | 32 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 18 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 1939 | 1/11 to 10/6 | 269 | 154 | 154 | 1,559 | 268 | 133 | 22 | 0 | 535 |
| 1941 | 1/8 to 6/6 | 150 | 90 | 93 | 1,368 | 160 | 109 | 17 | 0 | 333 |
| 1943 | 1/13 to 8/3/43; 1/12 to 1/22/44 | 375 | 105 | 104 | 1,153 | 202 | 136 | 39 | 20 | 577 |
| 1945 | 1/10 to 6/20;9/5 to 9/6 | 240 | 97 | 93 | 1,156 | 208 | 109 | 31 | 5 | 590 |
| 1946SS | 7/29 to 7/30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1947 | 1/8 to 7/19;9/9 to 9/11 | 247 | 114 | 114 | 1,220 | 195 | 97 | 10 | 1 | 615 |
| 1948SS | 7/19 to 7/20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1949 | 1/12 to 7/9;9/12 to 9/13 | 245 | 105 | 106 | 1,432 | 188 | 86 | 17 | 2 | 643 |
| 1951 | 1/10 to 6/14 | 156 | 91 | 90 | 1,559 | 157 | 73 | 18 | 0 | 735 |
| 1953 | 1/14-6/12;10/26-11/6 | 297 | 97 | 98 | 1,593 | 175 | 70 | 31 | 3 | 687 |
| 1955 | 1/12-6/24;10/3-10/21 | 283 | 111 | 114 | 1,503 | 256 | 74 | 38 | 0 | 696 |
| 1957 | 1/9 to 6/28;9/23 to 9/27 | 262 | 107 | 108 | 1,512 | 246 | 71 | 35 | 0 | 706 |
| 1958SS | 6/11 to 6/13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1959 | 1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14-7/25, 11/3-12/23; 1960: 1/6-22, 5/16-27) | 500 | 159 | 162 | 1,769 | 272 | 84 | 36 | 4 | 696 |
| 1961[5] | 1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11-8/12, 10/30-12/22; 1962: 1/8-12, 6/18-7/31, 12/27-28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment) | 729 | 184 | 185 | 1,592 | 295 | 67 | 69 | 2 | 689 |
| 1963 | 1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9-8/6, 11/4-21; 1964: 4/13-29, 11/9-11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment) | 736 | 150 | 142 | 1,619 | 241 | 110 | 72 | 4 | 580 |
| 1963SS | 12/10 to 12/12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1965[6] | 1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13-7/30, 10/4-11/4; 1966: 5/2-6/10; 1967: 1/2 adjournment) | 720 | 161 | 157 | 1,818 | 293 | 86 | 24 | 1 | 666 |
| 1967 | 1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11-3/9, 4/4-7/28, 10/17-11/16, 12/5-16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 adjournment) | 727 | 122 | 126 | 1,700 | 215 | 61 | 18 | 0 | 355 |
| 1969 | 1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21-11/15; 1970: 1/5-16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment) | 711 | 163 | 164 | 2,014 | 232 | 101 | 34 | 1 | 501 |
| 1969SS[7] | 9/29/69 to 1/17/70 | 111 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1970SS | 12/22/70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1971 | 1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19-10/28; 1972: 1/18-3/10, 7/13-15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment) | 729 | 179 | 181 | 2,568 | 291 | 121 | 32 | 3 | 336 |
| 1972SS | 4/19 to 4/28 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1973 | 1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16-2/15, 3/13-7/26, 10/2-26; 1974: 1/29-3/29, 11/19-20; 1975: 1/6 adjournment) | 731 | 150 | 150 | 2,501 | 277 | 126 | 13 | 0 | 341 |
| 1973SS | 12/17 to 12/21 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1974SS | 4/29 to 6/13 | 46 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1974SS[8] | 11/19 to 11/20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1975 | 1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/1-2/20, 4/1-7/16, 9/2-26; 1976: 1/28-3/26, 6/15-17; 1977: 1/3 adjournment) | 727 | 124 | 125 | 2,325 | 169 | 88 | 36 | 6 | 414 |
| 1975SS | 12/9 to 12/11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 1976SS | 5/18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1976SS[8] | 6/15 to 6/17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1976SS | 9/8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1977[9] | 1/3/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11-2/18, 3/29-7/1, 9/6-30; 1978: 1/24-26, 1/31-3/31, 6/13-15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment) | 729 | 84 | 112 | 2,053 | 182 | 48 | 21 | 4 | 442 |
| 1977SS | 6/30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1977SS | 11/7 to 11/11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1978SS[8] | 6/13 to 6/15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1978SS | 12/20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1979 | 1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-30; 1981: 1/5 adjournment) | 733 | 82 | 98 | 1,902 | 303 | 40 | 19 | 3 | 350 |
| 1979SS | 9/5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1989—Cont.

| Year[1] | Actual Opening and Adjournment Date | Length of Session | | | Measures Introduced | | | Vetoes[4] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Calendar Days[2] | Meeting Days[3] (S) | Meeting Days[3] (A) | Bills | Jt. Res. | Res. | Bills Vetoed | Over-ridden | Laws Enacted |
| 1980SS[9] | 1/22 to 1/25 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1980SS | 6/3 to 7/3 | 30 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 1981 | 1/5/81 to 1/3/83<br>(1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27-2/20, 4/7-7/17, 9/30-10/30, 12/16-17; 1982: 1/20-6/14; 1983: 1/3 adjournment | 731 | 122 | 130 | 1,987 | 176 | 70 | 11 | 2 | 381 |
| 1981SS | 11/4-17, 12/15-17[10] | 17 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1982SS | 4/6-30, 5/5-20[11] | 40 | 18 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1982SS | 5/26 to 28 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 1983 | 1/3/83 to 1/7/85<br>(1983: 1/3, 1/25-28, 2/8-18, 4/12-6/30, 10/4-28; 1984: 1/31-4/6, 5/22-24; 1985: 1/7 adjournment) | 734 | 72 | 80 | 1,902 | 173 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 521 |
| 1983SS | 1/4 to 1/6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1983SS | 4/12 to 4/14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1983SS | 7/11 to 7/14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1983SS | 0/18 to 10/28 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 1984SS | 2/2 to 4/4 | 54 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984SS | 5/22 to 5/24 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 1985 | 1/7/85 to 1/7/87<br>(1985: 1/7, 1/15, 1/29-2/8, 3/19-21, 4/23-6/29, 9/24-10/18; 1986: 1/28-3/26, 5/20-22; 1987: 1/7 adjournment) | 730 | 68 | 66 | 1,624 | 171 | 41 | 7 | 0 | 293 |
| 1985SS | 3/19 to 3/21 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1985SS | 9/24 to 10/19 | 39 | 11 | 7 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 1985SS | 10/31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1985SS | 11/20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 1986SS | 1/27 to 5/30 | 124 | 34 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1986SS | 3/24 to 3/26 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1986SS | 5/20 to 5/29 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 44 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 1986SS | 7/15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1987[12] | 1/5/87 to 1/3/89<br>(1987: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27-2/6, 3/17-19, 4/21-7/2, 10/6-30; 1988: 1/26-3/25, 5/17-19; 1989: 1/3 adjournment) | 730 | 60 | 73 | 1,628 | 199 | 21 | 35 | 0 | 412 |
| 1987SS | 9/15-16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1987SS | 11/18/87 to 6/7/88 | 202 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| 1988SS | 6/30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 361 |
| 1989 | 1/3/89 to 1/7/91<br>(1989: 1/3, 1/4-9, 1/10, 1/11-23, 1/24-2/3, 2/6-3/13, 3/14-16, 3/17-4/24, 4/25-27, 4/28-5/15, 5/16-6/30, 10/3/11-10, 11/13-12/31; 1990: 1/1-22, 1/23-3/23, 3/26-5/14, 5/15-17, 5/18-12/31; 1991: 1/1-4, 1/7 adjournment) | 735 | 67 | 70 | 1,557 | 244 | 45 | 35 | 0 | — |
| 1989SS | 10/10/89 to 3/22/90 | 164 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 1990SS | 5/15/90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see 1873 Blue Book, p. 205.

[1] SS denotes special session. Since 1861 there have been 64 special sessions.

[2] Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.

[3] Number of days on which the senate and assembly met including skeleton sessions.

[4] Partial vetoes not included. See Executive Vetoes table.

[5] SS was to begin 6/18/62. The legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR-147.

[6] Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.

[7] Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate meeting day. The senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; assembly, 1/17/70.

[8] The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.

[9] The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session on 1/22-25/80.

[10] The legislature met in a special session between 11/4 and 11/17, 1981. During this time, the legislature scheduled 12/15-17, 1981 as a veto review period.

[11] The legislature met concurrently in 2 April special sessions and in an extended floorperiod.

[12] The legislature met in extraordinary session in September 1987; April, May and June 1988. The May 1988 extraordinary session ran concurrently with the May 1988 veto review period and also with the June 1988 extraordinary session.

Sources: Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature; Senate and Assembly Journals.

Two joint committees have only *ex officio* members. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is composed of the president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the majority and minority leaders of each house, and the assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations consists of the senate president, the assembly speaker, majority and minority leaders of each house, plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance.

The 2 joint survey committees, Retirement Systems and Tax Exemptions, include some nonlegislative members. In the case of the joint research committees, membership of the Legislative Council is partly *ex officio* and partly appointed, while the Retirement Research Committee consists of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and nonlegislative members.

**Temporary Special Committees.** In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

*All bills that appropriate money or affect taxes must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which is cochaired by Representative Barbara J. Linton and Senator Gary R. George (photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

# POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1885-1991

| Legislative Session | Senate | | | | | | | Assembly | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D | P | R | S | SD | M | Vac. | D | P | R | S | SD | M | Vac. |
| 1885 | 13 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | 39 | — | 61 | — | — | — | — |
| 1887 | 6 | — | 25 | — | — | 2[1] | — | 31 | — | 57 | — | — | 13[2] | — |
| 1889 | 6 | — | 24 | — | — | 3[3] | — | 29 | — | 71 | — | — | — | — |
| 1891 | 19 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 66 | — | 33 | — | — | 1[4] | — |
| 1893 | 26 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | 44 | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 | 13 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | 19 | — | 81 | — | — | — | — |
| 1897 | 4 | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 91 | — | — | 1[5] | — |
| 1899 | 2 | — | 31 | — | — | — | — | 19 | — | 81 | — | — | — | — |
| 1901 | 2 | — | 31 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 82 | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 | 3 | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | 25 | — | 75 | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 | 4 | — | 28 | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | — | 85 | — | 4 | — | — |
| 1907 | 5 | — | 27 | — | 1 | — | — | 19 | — | 76 | — | 5 | — | — |
| 1909 | 4 | — | 28 | — | 1 | — | — | 17 | — | 80 | — | 3 | — | — |
| 1911 | 4 | — | 27 | — | 2 | — | — | 29 | — | 59 | — | 12 | — | — |
| 1913 | 9 | — | 23 | — | 1 | — | — | 37 | — | 57 | — | 6 | — | — |
| 1915 | 11 | — | 21 | — | 1 | — | — | 29 | — | 62 | — | 8 | — | — |
| 1917 | 6 | — | 24 | 3 | — | — | — | 14 | — | 79 | 7 | — | — | — |
| 1919 | 2 | — | 27 | 4 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 79 | 16 | — | — | — |
| 1921 | 2 | — | 27 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 92 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 1923 | — | — | 30 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 89 | 10 | — | — | — |
| 1925 | — | — | 30 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 92 | 7 | — | — | — |
| 1927 | — | — | 31 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 89 | 8 | — | — | — |
| 1929 | — | — | 31 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 90 | 3 | — | 1[6] | — |
| 1931 | 1 | — | 30 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 89 | 9 | — | — | — |
| 1933 | 9 | — | 23 | 1 | — | — | — | 59 | 24 | 14[7] | 3 | — | — | — |
| 1935 | 13 | 14 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 35 | 45 | 17 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 1937 | 9 | 16 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 31 | 46 | 21 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 1939 | 6 | 11 | 16 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 32 | 53 | — | — | — | — |
| 1941 | 3 | 6 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 25 | 60 | — | — | — | — |
| 1943 | 4 | 6 | 23 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 13 | 73 | — | — | — | — |
| 1945 | 6 | 5 | 22 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 6 | 75 | — | — | — | — |
| 1947 | 5 | 1 | 27 | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 88 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1949 | 3 | — | 27 | — | — | — | 3 | 26 | — | 74 | — | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 7 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | 75 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1953 | 7 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | 25 | — | 75 | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 8 | — | 24 | — | — | — | 1 | 36 | — | 64 | — | — | — | — |
| 1957 | 10 | — | 23 | — | — | — | — | 33 | — | 67 | — | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 12 | — | 20 | — | — | — | 1 | 55 | — | 45 | — | — | — | — |
| 1961 | 13 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | 45 | — | 55 | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 11 | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | 46 | — | 53 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1965 | 12 | — | 20 | — | — | — | 1 | 52 | — | 48 | — | — | — | — |
| 1967 | 12 | — | 21 | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | 53 | — | — | — | — |
| 1969 | 10 | — | 23 | — | — | — | — | 48 | — | 52 | — | — | — | — |
| 1971 | 12 | — | 20 | — | — | — | 1 | 67 | — | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| 1973 | 15 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | 62 | — | 37 | — | — | — | — |
| 1975 | 18 | — | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | 63 | — | 36 | — | — | — | — |
| 1977 | 23 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 66 | — | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| 1979 | 21 | — | 10 | — | — | — | 2 | 60 | — | 39 | — | — | — | — |
| 1981 | 19 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 59 | — | 39 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1983 | 17 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 2 | 59 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| 1985 | 19 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 52 | — | 47 | — | — | — | — |
| 1987 | 19 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 3 | 54 | — | 45 | — | — | — | — |
| 1989 | 20 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | 56 | — | 43 | — | — | — | — |
| 1991 | 19 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 58 | — | 41 | — | — | — | — |

Key: D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous; Vac.-Vacancy.

[1] One People's or Labor and one Independent.

[2] 4 Independent Democrats, 6 People's and 3 Independents.

[3] 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

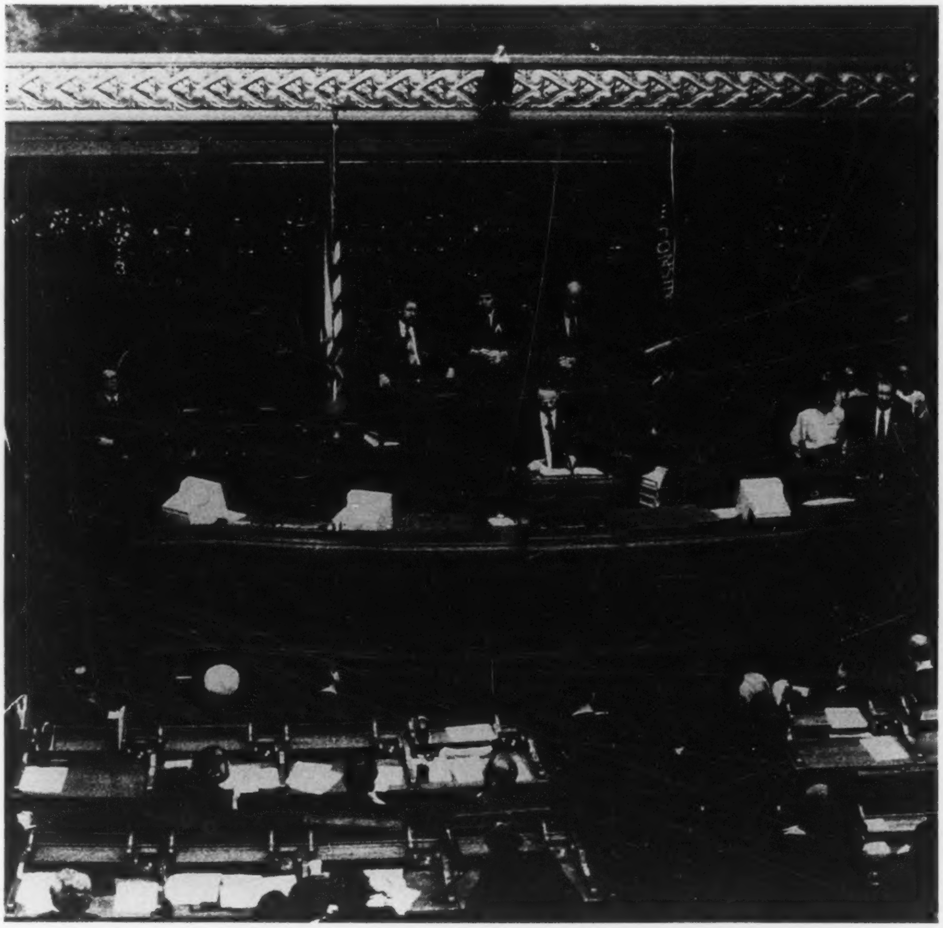
[4] One Union Labor.

[5] One Fusion.

[6] One Independent.

[7] Includes one Independent Republican.

Sources: Pre-1943 data is taken from the Wisconsin Secretary of State, *Officers of Wisconsin: U.S., State, Judicial, Congressional, Legislative and County Officers*, 1943, and earlier editions; and the *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.



*The governor is required by the constitution to report to the legislature on the condition of the state in the opening days of each biennial session. Here, Governor Tommy G. Thompson delivers the 1991 State of the State message to the joint meeting of the 2 houses in the assembly chamber (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).*

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Prior to 1947, interim committees were usually created to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947, almost all interim studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates a program of study and investigation after deciding which topics will be considered. The council usually appoints separate committees to study specific matters, and these committees often include nonlegislative members.

**Employes of the Legislature.** Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of that house under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization or the speaker of the assembly. Staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in each house. Although senate and assembly employes are not part of the classified service, their pay ranges, as adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, parallel the compensation and classification plans approved for state classified employes.

# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The legislature decides policy and enacts it into law by passing bills, joint resolutions, and simple resolutions. In most cases, a bill must pass both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Joint resolutions, which must be passed by both houses but do not require the governor's signature, may be used to propose constitutional amendments or for a variety of purposes, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions, those adopted by only one house, may be introduced for such reasons as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

**Introducing a Bill.** Generally, a bill amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. Most measures introduced in the legislature are bills. After a bill is drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, it is ready for introduction in one of the houses of the legislature. Identical bills may be introduced in both houses at the same time for a variety of political and strategic reasons. Whether introduced in one house or both, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

A bill may be introduced by one or more "authors", who are members of the house of introduction, and it often will have "cosponsors", members of the second house. In some cases, the bill may be introduced by a legislative committee. No one else is authorized to introduce a bill, except that, by law, the governor's executive budget bill must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change.

Lawmakers act as the representatives of the people when passing laws. Therefore, every bill introduced in the legislature begins with the words: "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

**Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses.** Wisconsin legislators routinely receive certain information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure that has been widely copied by other states. These fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation. Every measure that increases or decreases state or general local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects.

Most fiscal notes are prepared by the agency that ultimately will administer the program proposed or affected by the measure, should it be enacted. In the 2 highly technical areas of public retirement systems and tax exemptions, fiscal estimates are prepared by the appropriate joint survey committee which, with the assistance of research staff, evaluates not only the fiscal effect of a proposal but also its legality under state and federal law and its desirability as a matter of public policy. All bills that appropriate money, provide for revenue, or relate to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each bill introduced in the legislature. The analysis, which is printed in the bill immediately following the title, explains in plain language what the existing law is and how it will change if the bill becomes law. Since the analysis is usually not updated to reflect amendments approved during the legislative process, it describes only the original proposal to which it is attached.

**First Reading.** Upon introduction, each bill, joint resolution, or resolution is given a number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the brief reading by the chief clerk of that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause". Immediately after this first reading, the presiding officer usually refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the assembly, distribution of a written report showing the numbers and relating clauses of proposals offered for introduction takes the place of actual first reading.

**Committee Hearings.** The chairperson of the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may speak to the committee in support of or in opposition to a measure or may register for or against it or submit written comments.

Although committees do not keep verbatim transcripts of their hearings, records are kept of the names of the persons who testify or register at the hearing, together with identification of any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session, each of these records is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State together with the bill and the committee's vote thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The committee must decide whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation. (It may return the proposal "without recommendation" only if the vote is tied or if, in the case of the assembly, successive motions for a recommendation on the bill have failed.) The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. A committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is an example of a committee report to the assembly from the *Journal of the Assembly*, April 22, 1991:

The committee on Highways reports and recommends:

**Assembly Bill 279**

Relating to designating and marking a certain highway route as the "Ex-POW/MIA Memorial Highway".

Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:

Ayes: (7) Noes: (0)

Passage: Ayes: (7) Noes: (0)

To committee on Rules.

CLETUS VANDERPERREN
Chairperson

Committee chairpersons determine the scheduling of committee hearings. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, a proposal that has not been reported out of an assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the assembly. In the senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote (unless a committee hearing has been scheduled within the week) but should the attempt be unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

**Scheduling Debate.** Both the senate and assembly have systematic procedures for scheduling proposals on the house daily calendar. In the senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Rules; in the assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These 2 committees schedule all business for floor debate.

**Second Reading.** When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. This is the stage at which amendments to the bill may be considered. An amendment may be a "simple" amendment, which makes changes within the bill, or a "substitute" amendment, which completely replaces the original bill. Amendments may be offered, debated, and voted upon at any time prior to a vote to engross the measure. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections into a proposal before final vote in the house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling the proposal after engrossment. This allows time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. In many cases, however, the rules are suspended by unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote so that second and third readings can occur on the same legislative day.

**Third Reading.** The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the proposal is put to the house for a vote with the following questions: "This bill having been read 3 separate times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass?'" (for the senate) or "Shall the proposal be passed?" (for the assembly). The bill can be debated again at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote, unless a roll call vote is required by the state constitution, by law or legislative rule, or by request of a prescribed number of members. (In the assembly, an electronic roll call machine is used.)

# 1990 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
## Created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29*

Part 1: Population of Districts

| District | 1990 Population | Deviation from Ideal: Number | Deviation from Ideal: Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| SD-1 | 146,965 | − 1,270 | − 0.86% |
| AD-1 | 47,904 | − 1,508 | − 3.05 |
| AD-2 | 45,895 | − 3,517 | − 7.12 |
| AD-3 | 53,166 | + 3,754 | + 7.60 |
| SD-2 | 153,427 | + 5,192 | + 3.50 |
| AD-4 | 49,761 | + 349 | + 0.71 |
| AD-5 | 49,442 | + 30 | + 0.06 |
| AD-6 | 54,224 | + 4,812 | + 9.74 |
| SD-3 | 149,415 | + 1,180 | + 0.80 |
| AD-7 | 51,821 | + 2,409 | + 4.88 |
| AD-8 | 47,068 | − 2,344 | − 4.74 |
| AD-9 | 50,526 | + 1,114 | + 2.25 |
| SD-4 | 139,962 | − 8,273 | − 5.58 |
| AD-10 | 46,455 | − 2,957 | − 5.98 |
| AD-11 | 45,718 | − 3,694 | − 7.48 |
| AD-12 | 47,789 | − 1,623 | − 3.28 |
| SD-5 | 144,081 | − 4,154 | − 2.80 |
| AD-13 | 50,822 | + 1,410 | + 2.85 |
| AD-14 | 46,870 | − 2,542 | − 5.14 |
| AD-15 | 46,389 | − 3,023 | − 6.12 |
| SD-6 | 135,826 | − 12,409 | − 8.37 |
| AD-16 | 46,341 | − 3,071 | − 6.22 |
| AD-17 | 44,268 | − 5,144 | − 10.41 |
| AD-18 | 45,217 | − 4,195 | − 8.49 |
| SD-7 | 136,282 | − 11,953 | − 8.06 |
| AD-19 | 45,446 | − 3,966 | − 8.03 |
| AD-20 | 43,681 | − 5,731 | − 11.60 |
| AD-21 | 47,155 | − 2,257 | − 4.57 |
| SD-8 | 141,052 | − 7,183 | − 4.85 |
| AD-22 | 46,489 | − 2,923 | − 5.92 |
| AD-23 | 49,711 | + 299 | + 0.61 |
| AD-24 | 44,852 | − 4,560 | − 9.23 |
| SD-9 | 144,560 | − 3,675 | − 2.48 |
| AD-25 | 46,665 | − 2,747 | − 5.56 |
| AD-26 | 49,122 | − 290 | − 0.59 |
| AD-27 | 48,773 | − 639 | − 1.29 |
| SD-10 | 154,743 | + 6,508 | + 4.39 |
| AD-28 | 50,389 | + 977 | + 1.98 |
| AD-29 | 50,609 | + 1,197 | + 2.42 |
| AD-30 | 53,745 | + 4,333 | + 8.77 |
| SD-11 | 164,089 | + 15,854 | + 10.70 |
| AD-31 | 57,351 | + 7,939 | + 16.07 |
| AD-32 | 55,315 | + 5,903 | + 11.95 |
| AD-33 | 51,423 | + 2,011 | + 4.07 |
| SD-12 | 146,108 | − 2,127 | − 1.43 |
| AD-34 | 49,386 | − 26 | − 0.05 |
| AD-35 | 47,038 | − 2,374 | − 4.80 |
| AD-36 | 49,684 | + 272 | + 0.55 |
| SD-13 | 148,527 | + 292 | + 0.20 |
| AD-37 | 49,632 | + 220 | + 0.45 |
| AD-38 | 50,898 | + 1,486 | + 3.01 |
| AD-39 | 47,997 | − 1,415 | − 2.86 |
| SD-14 | 148,715 | + 480 | + 0.32 |
| AD-40 | 50,753 | + 1,341 | + 2.71 |
| AD-41 | 48,686 | − 726 | − 1.47 |
| AD-42 | 49,276 | − 136 | − 0.28 |
| SD-15 | 141,548 | − 6,687 | − 4.51 |
| AD-43 | 48,407 | − 1,005 | − 2.03 |
| AD-44 | 46,820 | − 2,592 | − 5.25 |
| AD-45 | 46,321 | − 3,091 | − 6.26 |
| SD-16 | 156,374 | + 8,139 | + 5.49 |
| AD-46 | 54,270 | + 4,858 | + 9.83 |
| AD-47 | 47,662 | − 1,750 | − 3.54 |
| AD-48 | 54,442 | + 5,030 | + 10.18 |
| SD-17 | 142,506 | − 5,729 | − 3.86 |
| AD-49 | 46,305 | − 3,107 | − 6.29 |
| AD-50 | 50,714 | + 1,302 | + 2.63 |
| AD-51 | 45,487 | − 3,925 | − 7.94 |
| SD-18 | 151,088 | + 2,853 | + 1.92% |
| AD-52 | 48,731 | − 681 | − 1.38 |
| AD-53 | 50,898 | + 1,486 | + 3.01 |
| AD-54 | 51,459 | + 2,047 | + 4.14 |
| SD-19 | 154,338 | + 6,103 | + 4.12 |
| AD-55 | 52,039 | + 2,627 | + 5.32 |
| AD-56 | 48,015 | − 1,397 | − 2.83 |
| AD-57 | 54,284 | + 4,872 | + 9.86 |
| SD-20 | 156,554 | + 8,319 | + 5.61 |
| AD-58 | 55,241 | + 5,829 | + 11.80 |
| AD-59 | 49,799 | + 387 | + 0.78 |
| AD-60 | 51,514 | + 2,102 | + 4.25 |
| SD-21 | 141,718 | − 6,517 | − 4.40 |
| AD-61 | 46,653 | − 2,759 | − 5.58 |
| AD-62 | 47,856 | − 1,556 | − 3.15 |
| AD-63 | 47,209 | − 2,203 | − 4.46 |
| SD-22 | 147,865 | − 370 | − 0.25 |
| AD-64 | 48,749 | − 663 | − 1.34 |
| AD-65 | 47,843 | − 1,569 | − 3.18 |
| AD-66 | 51,273 | + 1,861 | + 3.77 |
| SD-23 | 142,226 | − 6,009 | − 4.05 |
| AD-67 | 47,904 | − 1,508 | − 3.05 |
| AD-68 | 48,629 | − 783 | − 1.58 |
| AD-69 | 45,693 | − 3,719 | − 7.53 |
| SD-24 | 149,153 | + 918 | + 0.62 |
| AD-70 | 48,417 | − 995 | − 2.01 |
| AD-71 | 51,858 | + 2,446 | + 4.95 |
| AD-72 | 48,878 | − 534 | − 1.08 |
| SD-25 | 142,512 | − 5,723 | − 3.86 |
| AD-73 | 44,527 | − 4,885 | − 9.89 |
| AD-74 | 47,999 | − 1,413 | − 2.86 |
| AD-75 | 49,986 | + 574 | + 1.16 |
| SD-26 | 158,482 | + 10,247 | + 6.91 |
| AD-76 | 54,170 | + 4,758 | + 9.63 |
| AD-77 | 53,512 | + 4,100 | + 8.30 |
| AD-78 | 50,800 | + 1,388 | + 2.81 |
| SD-27 | 159,659 | + 11,424 | + 7.71 |
| AD-79 | 57,450 | + 7,738 | + 15.66 |
| AD-80 | 49,861 | + 449 | + 0.91 |
| AD-81 | 52,648 | + 3,236 | + 6.55 |
| SD-28 | 155,745 | + 7,510 | + 5.07 |
| AD-82 | 53,634 | + 4,222 | + 8.54 |
| AD-83 | 53,341 | + 3,929 | + 7.95 |
| AD-84 | 48,770 | − 642 | − 1.30 |
| SD-29 | 146,501 | − 1,734 | − 1.17 |
| AD-85 | 49,586 | + 174 | + 0.35 |
| AD-86 | 49,629 | + 217 | + 0.44 |
| AD-87 | 47,286 | − 2,126 | − 4.30 |
| SD-30 | 155,876 | + 7,641 | + 5.15 |
| AD-88 | 48,370 | − 1,042 | − 2.11 |
| AD-89 | 57,236 | + 7,824 | + 15.83 |
| AD-90 | 50,270 | + 858 | + 1.74 |
| SD-31 | 147,004 | − 1,231 | − 0.83 |
| AD-91 | 45,954 | − 3,458 | − 7.00 |
| AD-92 | 48,252 | − 1,160 | − 2.35 |
| AD-93 | 52,798 | + 3,386 | − 6.85 |
| SD-32 | 148,222 | − 13 | − 0.01 |
| AD-94 | 52,073 | + 2,661 | + 5.39 |
| AD-95 | 49,462 | + 50 | + 0.10 |
| AD-96 | 46,687 | − 2,725 | − 5.51 |
| SD-33 | 140,646 | − 7,589 | − 5.12 |
| AD-97 | 47,708 | − 1,704 | − 3.45 |
| AD-98 | 45,493 | − 3,919 | − 7.93 |
| AD-99 | 47,445 | − 1,967 | − 3.98 |

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*The state population of 4,891,767 as reported in the P.L. 94-171 redistricting tape released in March 1991, results in an ideal senate district population of 148,235 and an ideal assembly district of 49,412. The 1990 data is provisional pending possible adjustment for undercount or overcount. The 1980 state population of 4,705,521 resulted in an ideal senate district population of 142,592 and an ideal assembly district population of 47,531.

# 1990 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
## Created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29*—Cont.

Part 2: Largest and Smallest Districts, 1990; Population Change 1980 to 1990

## Largest Districts—1990 Population

**10 Largest Assembly Districts**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Change from 1980 to 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Population | Population | Number | Percent |
| AD-79 | 47,544 | 57,450 | + 9,906 | + 20.84% |
| AD-31 | 47,725 | 57,351 | + 9,626 | + 20.17 |
| AD-89 | 47,851 | 57,236 | + 9,385 | + 19.61 |
| AD-32 | 47,563 | 55,315 | + 7,752 | + 16.30 |
| AD-58 | 47,845 | 55,241 | + 7,396 | + 15.46 |
| AD-48 | 47,908 | 54,442 | + 6,534 | + 13.64 |
| AD-57 | 47,681 | 54,284 | + 6,603 | + 13.85 |
| AD-46 | 47,562 | 54,270 | + 6,708 | + 14.10 |
| AD-6 | 47,735 | 54,224 | + 6,489 | + 13.59 |
| AD-76 | 47,147 | 54,170 | + 7,023 | + 14.90 |

**5 Largest Senate Districts**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Change from 1980 to 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Population | Population | Number | Percent |
| SD-11 | 142,594 | 164,089 | + 21,495 | + 15.07% |
| SD-27 | 142,478 | 159,659 | + 17,181 | + 12.06 |
| SD-26 | 141,974 | 158,482 | + 16,508 | + 11.63 |
| SD-20 | 143,020 | 156,554 | + 13,534 | + 9.46 |
| SD-16 | 143,101 | 156,374 | + 13,273 | + 9.28 |

## Smallest Districts—1990 Population

**10 Smallest Assembly Districts**

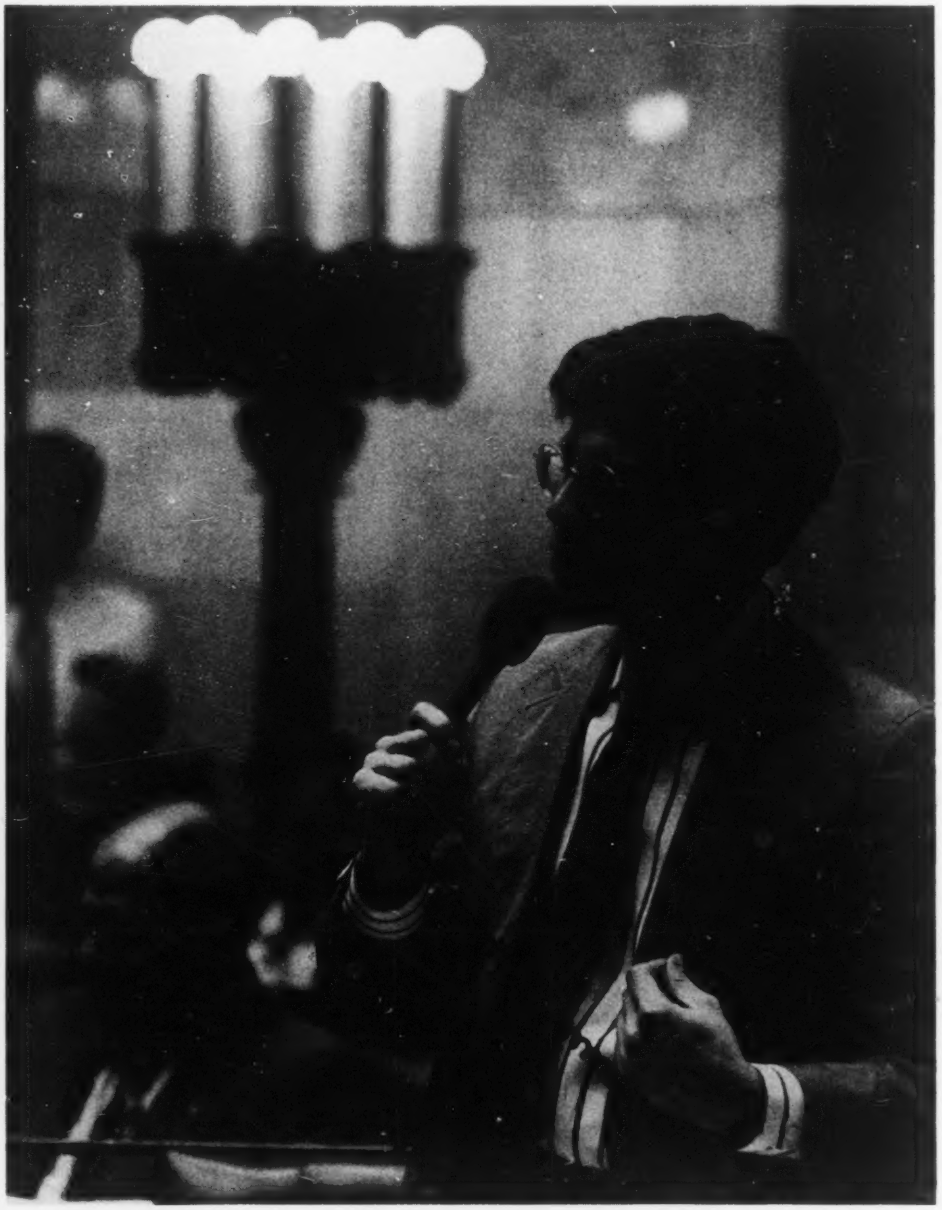
| | 1980 | 1990 | Change from 1980 to 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Population | Population | Number | Percent |
| AD-20 | 47,339 | 43,681 | – 3,658 | – 7.73% |
| AD-17 | 47,707 | 44,268 | – 3,439 | – 7.21 |
| AD-73 | 47,376 | 44,527 | – 2,849 | – 6.01 |
| AD-24 | 47,666 | 44,852 | – 2,814 | – 5.90 |
| AD-18 | 47,861 | 45,217 | – 2,644 | – 5.52 |
| AD-19 | 47,515 | 45,446 | – 2,069 | – 4.35 |
| AD-51 | 47,477 | 45,487 | – 1,990 | – 4.19 |
| AD-98 | 47,198 | 45,493 | – 1,705 | – 3.61 |
| AD-69 | 47,569 | 45,693 | – 1,876 | – 3.94 |
| AD-11 | 47,533 | 45,718 | – 1,815 | – 3.82 |

**5 Smallest Senate Districts**

| | 1980 | 1990 | Change from 1980 to 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Population | Population | Number | Percent |
| SD-06 | 142,957 | 135,826 | – 7,131 | – 4.99% |
| SD-07 | 142,271 | 136,282 | – 5,989 | – 4.21 |
| SD-04 | 143,095 | 139,962 | – 3,133 | – 2.19 |
| SD-33 | 142,159 | 140,646 | – 1,513 | – 1.06 |
| SD-08 | 142,872 | 141,052 | – 1,820 | – 1.27 |

Source: Public Law 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991. Data compiled by Wisconsin Integrated Legislative Information System staff and Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**Action in the Second House.** If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. In the second house, however, the bill is sometimes referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the second house concurs in the bill, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin.



*Bills are often amended on the basis of discussion presented during floor debate. Representative Steven D. Loucks presents his views during debate in the assembly (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).*

If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text for submission to the governor. The official clean copy is signed by the chief clerk of each house and by the speaker, if it is an assembly bill, before it is sent to the governor.

If the second house concurred but added amendments, these must be voted upon in the house of origin. If the amendments added by the second house are rejected or further amended by the original house, the bill may be sent back to the second house or to a conference committee made up of members representing both houses, which attempts to iron out the differences between the 2 versions. The compromise version, drawn up by the conference committee, cannot be amended in either house when it is brought to a vote. When both houses have agreed on identical wording for the bill, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin, incorporating any amendments and corrections approved by both houses.

On average more than 2,000 bills were introduced in each of the past 10 legislatures, but only about 20% passed. Bills fail for many reasons: the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" a bill and then never take it up again; the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or may concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin; or the proposal may "die in committee" and never be reported back to the house. An unsuccessful proposal does not carry over to the following legislature. A member must reintroduce it as a new bill.

**Action of the Governor.** The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to act on the bill by: 1) signing it, in which case it becomes law; 2) vetoing it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; 3) failing to sign it within 6 days, in which case it will become law without signature if the legislature is still in session; or 4) failing to sign it within 6 days when the legislature has adjourned *sine die*, thus killing the bill (a so-called "pocket veto"). Since current procedure is to adjourn the legislature on the same day that the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto is no longer used.

Bills are not sent to the office of the governor immediately following passage, but are forwarded in an orderly manner when the governor calls for them. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines after each floorperiod when all bills must be sent to the governor and provides a specific floorperiod for final legislative review of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, in whole or part, it must be returned to the house of origin together with the objections to the measure. If the governor signs the law but vetoes part of it, the portion not vetoed becomes law. A vetoed bill or portion of a bill may become law despite the governor's objections, but a two-thirds vote in each house is required to override the veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the governor's veto is sustained, and the vetoed bill or portion dies.

**Session Laws.** After passage, each new law is given a "Wisconsin Act" number based on the year of the legislative session and its order of enactment, e.g., 1991 Wisconsin Act 3. The date of enactment is the date of its approval by the governor, the date it becomes law without the governor's signature, or the date the bill was repassed by the legislature over the governor's veto. The secretary of state assigns the new law a date of publication and on or before that date copies of the act in pamphlet form, called a "slip law", must be available for public distribution. The act's number, title, and original bill number must be printed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the newspaper currently designated as the official state paper for publication of legal notices, within 10 working days of the publication date. The notice also contains the date of enactment and date of publication and states the act is available for public distribution. Generally, the act takes effect the day after its assigned publication date, unless the final section of the law's text specifies another effective date.

Ultimately all the laws enacted during the biennium are combined by the Legislative Reference Bureau into bound volumes, called *Laws of Wisconsin*. These laws are then incorporated by the Revisor of Statutes into the edition of the Wisconsin Statutes dated for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1991-92 Wisconsin Statutes* will include all changes resulting from laws enacted by the 1991 Legislature.

# EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931-1989 SESSIONS

| | Bills Totally Vetoed | | | | Acts Partially Vetoed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | | Vetoes Overridden | | Number | Entire | Vetoes Overridden | |
| Session[1] | Totally Vetoed | Vetoes Sustained[2] | 1 House Only | Both Houses | Partially Vetoed | Veto Sustained[2] | Entire Veto | Part of Veto |
| 1931 | 38 | 38 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 1933 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 1935 | 27 | 27 | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| 1937 | 10 | 10[3] | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1939 | 22[4] | 22 | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| 1941 | 17 | 17[3] | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 1943 | 39 | 19[3] | 4 | 20 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 1945 | 31 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1947 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 1949 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1951 | 18 | 18[3] | — | — | 0 | — | — | — |
| 1953 | 31 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 4[5] | 4 | — | — |
| 1955 | 38 | 38[3] | 1 | — | 0 | — | — | — |
| 1957 | 35 | 34[3] | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| 1959 | 36 | 32 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 1961 | 69 | 67 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| 1963 | 72 | 68 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 1965 | 24 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| 1967 | 18 | 18 | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| 1969 | 34 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 11 | — | — |
| 1971 | 32 | 29 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| 1973 | 13 | 13[3] | 2 | — | 18 | 15[3] | — | 3 |
| 1975 | 37 | 31 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 17 | — | 4 |
| 1977 | 21 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 14 | — | 3 |
| 1979 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | — | 2 |
| 1981 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 1 | — |
| 1983 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| 1985 | 7 | 7 | — | — | 7 | 6 | — | 1 |
| 1987 | 38 | 38 | 2 | — | 20 | 20 | — | — |
| 1989 | 35 | 35 | 1 | — | 31 | 31 | — | — |

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[1] Includes all special sessions of the biennium.

[2] The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including pocket vetoes.

[3] Includes pocket vetoes: 1937(5); 1941(13); 1943(4); 1951(14); 1955(10); 1957(1); 1973(1). A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[4] Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[5] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in 2 separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature.*

**Parliamentary Procedure in the Legislature.** In brief, that is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states, except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or "unicameral", legislature.

In practice, legislative procedure is more detailed and complex than explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, which may be amended by resolution. For particularly difficult situations, the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary procedure as *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* and *Hinds'* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are usually adopted by that house for each session in the form of a simple resolution and are printed in pamphlets simply designated as "Senate Rules" and "Assembly Rules". Together the 2 houses also adopt "Joint Rules", which deal with the relations between the 2 houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process may seem unduly cumbersome to the onlooker, but it helps the houses operate in an orderly fashion. It has evolved over many generations, and much current practice is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the U.S. Congress. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and orderly consideration of all legislation and, thus, to prevent hasty, ill-conceived legislation.

## LEGISLATIVE STATUTORY COMMITTEES AND SERVICE AGENCIES

Finally, a number of statutory committees and legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. These provide information and research, bill drafting services, statute revision, and auditing. They are described in detail at the end of this section.

## NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1991-92 LEGISLATURE*

**Newspaper and Wire Services**

| | |
|---|---|
| Appleton Post-Crescent | Clifford A. Miller, Scott Hildebrand (255-9256) |
| Associated Press | Michael C. Buelow, Richard A. Eggleston, Arthur L. Srb (255-3679) |
| Capital Times | John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer, Mike Hill, Joanne Haas (252-6429) |
| Green Bay Press-Gazette | Clifford A. Miller, Scott Hildebrand (255-9256) |
| Janesville Gazette | Stan Milam (251-8585) |
| Milwaukee Journal | Dave Daley, Steve Schultze, Dick Jones (256-2525) |
| Milwaukee Sentinel | Amy Rinard, Neil Shively, Steve Walters (255-7035/255-5000) |
| Roberts News Service | Jeff Roberts (256-7311) |
| United Press International | Cindy Simmons, Matt Daily (251-2686) |
| Wheeler News Service | Dick Wheeler, Barbara Brady, Judy Newman (257-2614) |
| Wisconsin State Journal | Jeff Mayers, Mike Dorsher (252-6129) |

**Radio and Television**

| | |
|---|---|
| Madison: | |
| WHA-AM and WERN-FM | John D. Powell (263-7985) |
| WHA-TV | John D. Powell (263-2121) |
| WIBA-AM and WIBA-FM | John Colbert, Judy Newman (251-1978) |
| WISC-TV | Rob Starbuck (251-0954) |
| WKOW-TV | Dave Huddleson (274-1234) |
| WMTV-TV | Rick Fetherston, Mera Kohler (274-1515) |
| WNWC-FM | Gordon Govier (271-1025) |
| WOLX-FM | Ted Houston (257-1693) |
| WTDY-AM | Diana Reed (271-1301) |
| WTSO-AM | Kathleen Crawley (251-4406) |
| WZEE-FM | Kathleen Crawley (251-4406) |

*Includes only those registered with the Wisconsin Senate Sergeant at Arms as of April 22, 1991.

Late registrants are not included. Newspaper and wire service telephone contact numbers are located in Capitol Press Room. Radio and television telephone contact numbers are for station newsrooms.

Source: Wisconsin Senate Sergeant at Arms, April 22, 1991.

# SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION
# 1989 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

**Prepared by the Legal Section**
**Legislative Reference Bureau**

## INTRODUCTION

This summary highlights significant legislation enacted by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature in the biennial session which began January 3, 1989, and concluded January 7, 1991. The legislation presented here is categorized by subject matter. In most cases, the individual act is described under a single subject heading, but when an act affects more than one area of state law, such as Act 31 (the budget act) and Act 336 (the state agency adjustment act), significant provisions are separately described under the appropriate headings.

The 1989 Legislature took its oath of office on January 3, 1989. Its regular session was organized around 7 floorperiods:

I — January 24 to February 3, 1989
II — March 14 to March 16, 1989
III — April 25 to April 27, 1989
IV — May 16 to June 30, 1989
V — October 3 to November 10, 1989
VI — January 23 to March 23, 1990
VII — May 15 to May 17, 1990

In addition to these floorperiods, the Governor called 2 special sessions. Seven acts resulted from these special sessions.

Statistics for the last 5 legislative sessions are provided below.

| | Legislative Session | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981-82 | 1983-84 | 1985-86 | 1987-88 | 1989-90 |
| Total Drafting Requests | 14,392 | 14,231 | 15,294 | 15,482 | 13,148 |
| Bills Introduced | 2,010 | 1,936 | 1,724 | 1,656 | 1,616 |
| Assembly Bills | 1,162 | 1,198 | 1,022 | 1,044 | 1,027 |
| Senate Bills | 848 | 738 | 702 | 612 | 589 |
| Acts | 394 | 550 | 342 | 422 | 368 |
| Percentage of Bills Enacted | 19.6% | 28.4% | 19.8% | 25.5% | 22.8% |
| Bills Totally Vetoed | 11 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 35 |
| Bills Partially Vetoed | 11 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 28 |
| Vetoes Overridden | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In addition to presenting the highlights of legislation passed in the 1989-90 legislative session, this section concludes with a summary of major proposals that failed to be enacted or adopted.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Agriculture

**Act 336** *(SB-542)* makes changes in the law covering dairy plant financial security requirements. The act:

1. Requires a dairy plant to provide security or enter into a trusteeship unless certain minimum financial standards are met.

2. Requires dairy plant operators to pay milk producers once each month.

3. Requires that plant operators file quarterly financial statements with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP).

4. Requires out-of-state dairy plants that receive milk from Wisconsin to meet the same security requirements as in-state plants, except that out-of-state plants need not be licensed in Wisconsin.

**Act 353** *(SB-344)* prohibits any person from administering supplemental bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone) to cows until June 1, 1991. The act also establishes an Agricultural Technology and Family Farm Institute in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the UW-Madison and directs the Board of Regents to establish extension programs to educate consumers about biotechnology processes and products and to conduct research on the effects of using BST in commercial milk production.

*Senators Roger Breske (left) and Jerome Van Sistine (center)and Representative Cletus Vanderperren chat after the bill signing for Wisconsin's agricultural production loan guarantee program (photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

## Business and Consumer Law

**Act 303** *(AB-780)* rewrites Wisconsin's business corporation law, which regulates the organization and certain on-going activities of for-profit, stock corporations. Many of the act's provisions parallel the Revised Model Business Corporation Act adopted by the American Bar Association. Among numerous changes, the act:

1. Broadens the circumstances in which a shareholder may dissent from a corporate action and receive payment from the corporation for the fair value of shares held, and it changes the procedure for asserting dissenters' rights.

2. Creates a procedure for a share exchange by which a corporation may acquire one or more classes or series of the stock of another corporation.

3. Permits corporations to allow shareholders to use cumulative voting in elections for directors. (Cumulative voting means a shareholder may multiply the number of votes the shareholder may cast by the number of directors to be elected and then cast that total number for a single candidate or divide it among 2 or more candidates.)

4. Changes the procedures governing derivative actions (actions brought by shareholders asserting a right or remedy on behalf of the corporation), including eliminating, in certain circumstances, the obligation of shareholders who bring the action to post security for litigation costs. However, the act allows the court at the end of the litigation to require shareholders to pay the defendant's costs.

5. Expands the activities that a foreign corporation may engage in in Wisconsin without obtaining a certificate of authority from the secretary of state.

**Act 307** *(SB-252)* changes the requirements for owners and operators of cemeteries and sales of cemetery merchandise, lots and mausoleum spaces, beginning November 1, 1991. (See also 1989 Wisconsin Act 95.) With certain exceptions, the act:

1. Establishes various requirements for preneed sales. (A "preneed sale" is the sale of cemetery merchandise, such as a monument, nameplate, urn or other goods associated with a burial, except a casket or burial vault, that is to be delivered after the date of the initial payment under the preneed sales contract, or sale of a mausoleum space that is not ready for burial on the date of the sale.)

2. Requires the preneed seller to deposit a specified amount of each payment received into a trust account and prohibits the seller from withdrawing the funds until all of the terms of the contract have been fulfilled, unless the preneed sale is for the sale of cemetery merchandise that is delivered within 180 days after the date of the sale. It prescribes requirements for the investment of preneed trust funds and also requires a preneed seller to be registered with the Department of Regulation and Licensing (DORL).

3. Requires cemeteries and preneed sellers to file annual reports with DORL that include accountings of cemetery and preneed trust funds.

4. Establishes a cemetery consumer protection fund, by requiring each preneed seller to pay DORL $5 for each preneed sales contract entered into by the preneed seller, to reimburse consumers for losses resulting from the illegal, unprofessional or unethical conduct of cemetery owners and operators, cemetery salespersons and preneed sellers.

5. Requires a newly established cemetery to be an endowment care cemetery (a cemetery determined by DORL to have a specified amount of funds available for the care of the cemetery) and to consist of at least 20 contiguous acres.

6. Prohibits a person, on November 1, 1992, or later, from selling a cemetery lot or mausoleum space in a cemetery that is not an endowment care cemetery unless the contract for sale specifies that the cemetery is not an endowment care cemetery and that the cemetery may not have sufficient funds to provide for the care of the lot or space.

7. Exempts certain religious-affiliated cemeteries from various requirements applicable to other cemeteries.

8. Prescribes requirements for the resale of abandoned cemetery lots.

9. Transfers jurisdiction over cemetery associations (7 or more residents of the same county who organize to own and operate a cemetery) from the registers of deeds to the secretary of state.

**Act 328** *(SB-10)* permits a rental car company to hold a renter or authorized driver liable for damage to a rental car up to a maximum of the costs of repairing the car or its fair market value, whichever is less, plus towing and limited storage costs. The act also regulates the sale of collision damage waivers, which rental car companies offer to sell renters to eliminate or reduce renters' liability for damage to rental cars.

### Children

**Act 31** *(SB-31)* requires a juvenile court judge to order 100 hours of community service work and to revoke for not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years the motor vehicle operating privilege of a child who is adjudicated delinquent for the possession of a controlled substance (dangerous drug) in or within 1,000 feet of a school, school bus, public park, public swimming pool, youth center or community center. The act also authorizes a juvenile court judge to combine these dispositions with placement in a correctional school. (See also *Crimes.*)

**Act 121** *(Oct. 1989 Spec. Sess. AB-9)* requires a juvenile court to order a forfeiture or to suspend or revoke the motor vehicle operating privilege of a child who has committed a violation of the laws regulating controlled substances. The court may stay execution of such an order if the child agrees to submit to alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) assessment, treatment or education. The act also provides that the citation procedure and dispositional alternatives that are applicable to juveniles who commit beer and liquor violations will apply to juveniles who commit drug paraphernalia violations. Finally, the act authorizes a juvenile court to order AODA treatment or education for the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a child found delinquent or in need of protection or services for use or abuse of an alcohol beverage or controlled substance or for possession or attempted possession of a controlled substance. (See also 1989 WisAct 336.)

### Constitutional Amendments

**Enrolled Joint Resolution 39** *(Senate Joint Resolution 11)*, proposed by the 1989 Legislature on 2nd consideration, precludes the governor, when vetoing an enrolled appropriation bill in part, from creating a new word by rejecting individual letters in the words of the bill. The amendment was ratified by the electorate on April 3, 1990.

### Correctional System

**Act 31** *(SB-31)*, in combination with 1989 WisAct 107, created a Department of Corrections (DOC), effective January 1, 1990, and transferred most of the authority for administering adult correctional institutions and probation and parole from the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) to DOC. The act created the Parole Commission, located in the Department of Corrections, as of January 1, 1990, to exercise discretionary parole-granting authority. The act also directed DHSS to prepare legislation, effective January 1, 1990, to retain juvenile corrections functions in DHSS. (See also 1989 WisAct 107.)

### Courts and Procedure

**Act 278** *(SB-259)*, which relates to property exempt from seizure to satisfy a judgment and other court proceeding, replaces most of the specific items with broad categories of exempt property and provides specific procedures to claim and value exempt property.

### Crimes

**Act 121** *(Oct. 1989 Spec. Sess. AB-9)* makes various changes relating to crimes. The act:

1. Provides penalties for manufacturing, delivering or possessing cocaine base, including "crack" cocaine.

2. Revises penalties for controlled substances crimes involving large amounts of cocaine, heroin, phencyclidine, amphetamine or methamphetamine.

3. Provides penalties for using a child to illegally manufacture or deliver a controlled substance.

4. Provides increased penalties for a person who obstructs a law enforcement officer by giving false information or placing physical evidence with an intent to mislead the officer.

5. Provides penalties for illegally attempting to possess a controlled substance.

6. Restricts the manufacture, delivery, possession and advertising of drug paraphernalia.

7. Makes all of the minimum sentence provisions under the uniform controlled substances act presumptive minimum sentences, allowing courts to order probation or a lesser sentence for defendants if the court finds that the best interests of the community will be served and the public will not be harmed.

### Domestic Relations

**Act 212** *(SB-253)* makes various changes in the laws relating to child support and paternity. The act:

1. Prohibits retroactive modification of support orders entered by courts in other states.

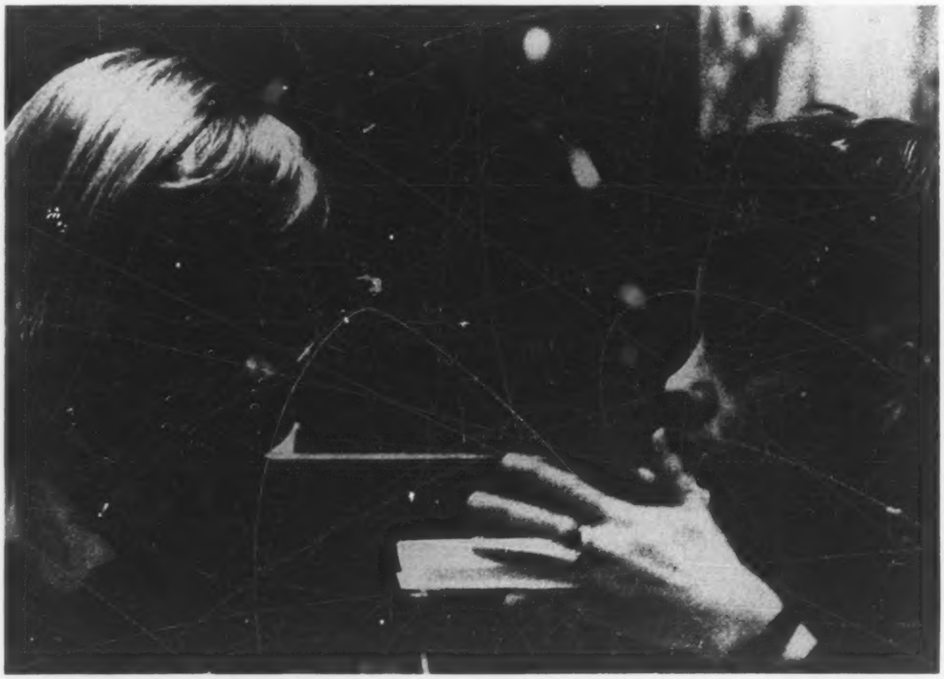
2. Permits a court in a child support action to require either or both parents to seek employment or participate in an employment or training program.

3. Creates a presumption of paternity based on the written acknowledgment of paternity by a child's mother and a man presumed to be the child's father.

4. Permits a court to consider a parent's earning capacity in setting child support.

5. Specifies the county in which petitions for enforcement or modification of child support, family support or maintenance are required to be filed.

6. Requires a person who owes child support, family support or maintenance to notify the clerk of court of any change of employer and any substantial change in the amount of his or her income within 10 days of the change.



*The number of women legislators has grown steadily since the 1960s and they now represent both parties in both houses. Republican Representative Alberta Darling (left) and Democratic Representative Kimberly Plache discuss a bill during assembly debate (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).*

**Act 218** *(AB-107)* creates a procedure to divide the accumulated rights and benefits of a public employe under the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) in accordance with a qualified domestic relations order. The procedure is based upon the present value of the benefits under WRS that have been accrued to the date that the employe's marriage is terminated by a court.

### Education

**Act 46** *(AB-233)* creates a higher education bond program under which the State Building Commission sells bonds to individuals to encourage savings for college education costs. The act permits the commission to allow the purchaser of a bond to present the bond to a nonprofit, postsecondary school to pay tuition or other education-related costs, including room and board. The act provides that interest earned on the bonds is exempt from state income tax. (See also 1989 WisAct 68.)

**Act 114** *(AB-146)* substantially revises procedures for changing school district boundaries. The act expands the membership of the School District Boundary Appeal Board, creates appeal panels composed of members of the board to hear certain appeals, and creates new procedures for school district consolidations and dissolutions and for the detachment of territory from one school district and its attachment to an adjoining school district. The act also revises the criteria that must be used in making school district reorganizations and creates a state aid incentive for school district consolidations. (See also 1989 WisAct 287.)

**Act 336** *(SB-542)* creates the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program to permit approximately 930 pupils from low-income families in the City of Milwaukee to attend, at state expense, nonsectarian private schools located in the city. Payments by the state to such schools are offset by a reduction in state aid to the Milwaukee public schools. Pupils must be selected on a random basis for the program. The act specifies performance standards for the private schools participating in the program.

### Elections

**Act 192** *(SB-260)* makes numerous changes in election and campaign finance laws, including:

1. Requiring municipal governing bodies and boards of election commissioners to appoint those nominated by party committeemen and committeewomen for election to official positions, unless the State Elections Board, upon showing of cause after hearing and subject to court appeal, permits nonappointment. Formerly, governing bodies and boards of election commissioners had discretion to reject nominations for any reason.

2. Broadening the authority of the State Elections Board to review compliance with laws relating to election administration and voting qualifications, and to order compliance.

3. Removing the requirement that there be a showing in circuit court of facts that could constitute cause for the recall of a municipal or school district officer, and instead requiring that the recall petition contain a statement of the reason for the proposed recall. The act also changes various petition requirements for recall elections.

4. Broadening polling place accessibility requirements to apply to all elderly and handicapped individuals, instead of only individuals in wheelchairs, but permitting the State Elections Board to exempt any polling place from accessibility requirements, and permitting municipal clerks and boards of election commissioners to reassign voters from nonaccessible to accessible polling places.

5. Eliminating the requirement that voter registration forms be sworn before an officer who is authorized to administer oaths and simplifying other registration requirements for voters who are living away from home.

6. Permitting special voting deputies to be appointed to conduct voting in certain retirement homes and community-based residential facilities.

7. Permitting members of the armed forces and certain other individuals who are living away from home to vote in state and local elections by casting a write-in absentee ballot.

8. Establishing uniform petition requirements for all petitions for referenda.

### Employment

**Act 13** *(SB-148)* makes various changes relating to the retirement benefits of public employes who are participants under the Wisconsin Retirement System. The act:

1. Establishes an early retirement window until June 30, 1990, based on a 55/23 rule (with earliest retirement allowed at age 50) for protective occupation participants (police officers, fire fighters and certain others) and a 62/23 rule (with the earliest retirement allowed at age 55) for all other participants. Under these rules, the normal retirement age (the age at which the participant is eligible for full retirement benefits) is calculated by subtracting from the first number (55 or 62) one year for each year of creditable service (service credited under WRS) that exceeds 23 years.

2. Reduces the normal retirement age for a protective occupation participant who retires after June 30, 1990, to 54, and to 53 with 25 years of creditable service.

3. Reduces the penalty for retirement before the normal retirement age of a participant, other than a protective occupation participant, who retires after June 30, 1990.

4. Beginning on January 1, 1990, reduces interest on employe retirement contributions for employes hired on or after January 1, 1982, from 5 percent to 3 percent annually for purposes of calculating a lump sum separation benefit (paid to a participant who terminates employment and waives the right to a future retirement benefit).

5. Changes the requirements for determining creditable service and whether an employe qualifies for participation under WRS.

6. Requires an employe who is hired on or after January 1, 1990, to have creditable service during at least 5 calendar years to establish the right to receive a retirement benefit. Formerly, there was no similar requirement.

7. Provides, with certain exceptions, that a statutory provision governing WRS benefits for state employes or certain other fringe benefits for state employes apply to state employes who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement unless the bargaining agreement provides otherwise. (See also 1989 WisAct 31.)

8. Makes various changes relating to funding WRS benefits, valuation of WRS assets and adjustment of WRS employer and employe contribution rates.

**Act 44** *(AB-60)* makes various changes related to employers notifying employes of business closings or mass layoffs. The act:

1. Reduces from 100 to 50 the number of employes an employer must employ to be subject to the requirement to give 60 days' prior notice of a business closing or mass layoff.

2. Defines the actions that trigger the 60-day notice requirement. These actions are a "business closing" (a permanent or temporary shutdown that affects 25 or more employes) or a "mass layoff" (a reduction in force that affects at least 25 percent of the employer's workforce or 25 employes, whichever is greater, except that a reduction of 500 or more employes is considered a mass layoff regardless of workforce size).

3. Creates various exceptions to the 60-day notice requirement.

4. Creates a private cause of action for an employe whose employer did not give timely notice of a business closing or mass layoff. An employe may claim pay and the value of employe benefits from the time notice should have been given to the time of actual notice or layoff.

**Act 77** *(SB-293)* makes various changes in the unemployment compensation law. The act:

1. Increases weekly benefit rates from a range of $38 to $200 per week to a range of $42 to $225 per week, depending upon the wages earned by an employe during the work period upon which benefit credits are based.

2. Decreases the amount of earned wages required to qualify for benefits.

3. Decreases the length of time that an employe must work and the amount of wages an employe must earn in order to requalify for benefits after quitting a job, and eliminates a reduction in benefits and wage credits that was formerly imposed upon employes who quit their jobs under certain conditions.

4. Treats temporary partial disability payments received under the Worker's Compensation law as wages for purposes of establishing benefit eligibility and benefit rates payable to an employe.

5. Establishes 3 new rate schedules for unemployment compensation contributions (taxes) that provide for reduced contributions when the cash balance of the unemployment reserve fund is at or above $300 million on any June 30, and provides for small employers to be assessed at lower rates than larger employers.

### Environment

**Act 335** *(SB-300)* makes major changes relating to recycling, reduction in the amount of solid waste produced and solid waste disposal and treatment. The act:

1. Prohibits the landfilling and incineration of specified materials. The prohibitions are phased in from January 1, 1991, to January 1, 1995. The act establishes exceptions from some of the prohibitions, including an exception for solid waste generated in a local governmental unit in Wisconsin that has an effective recycling program as determined by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Exceptions are also made for solid waste generated in a local governmental unit outside of Wisconsin that has an effective recycling program and that is located in a state that satisfies requirements for creating or expanding landfills and incinerators.
2. Establishes a program that awards grants to local governmental units to help pay the costs of recycling programs.
3. Establishes several financial assistance programs for diaper services and for businesses that produce products from materials recovered from solid waste.
4. Imposes a recycling fee, based on businesses' gross receipts, to fund programs related to recycling. The fee does not apply after July 1, 1992.
5. Requires some plastic containers to consist of a specified amount of recycled or remanufactured material, beginning on January 1, 1995.
6. Imposes a fee on newspapers that do not use specified amounts of recycled fiber in their newsprint.
7. Requires state agencies to separate for recycling specified materials from the solid waste they generate and imposes requirements on state and local governmental purchasing to increase the purchasing of recycled and reusable, as opposed to single-use, products.
8. Directs DATCP to establish standards that must be met in order for a person to represent that products are recycled, recyclable or degradable.
9. Prohibits a local governmental unit that receives a state recycling grant from imposing a restriction on disposal of packaging, unless the restriction is consistent with the state restriction.
10. Requires DNR, the University of Wisconsin System and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education to conduct educational programs concerning recycling.
11. Requires persons who sell lead acid (motor vehicle) batteries to accept used batteries from consumers.
12. Limits the number of landfills that may be constructed in a 3rd class city (10,000 to 38,999 population).
13. Establishes programs for the certification of landfill operators and incinerator operators.
14. Authorizes a municipality to impose a fee payable by the operator of a medical waste incinerator located in the municipality. The act authorizes DNR to modify the air pollution control permit of a medical waste incinerator at the request of the municipality in which the incinerator is located if the modifications are reasonable to protect the public health and the environment. The act also requires operators of large medical waste incinerators in certain counties to test air emissions for specified substances.
15. Establishes a program of grants to assist local governmental units in closing their landfills.
16. Imposes a solid waste capacity fee on out-of-state wastes landfilled or incinerated in this state.
17. Prohibits the sale of packaging with concentrations of certain toxic substances in excess of specified limits.
18. Prohibits the use of nondegradable bags for the disposal of yard waste.
19. Establishes a pilot program of grants to counties for the collection, disposal and recycling of agricultural chemicals and chemical containers.

20. Requires the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) to establish requirements for the provision of space in public buildings for storage and collection of materials separated for recycling.

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PUBLIC
WASTE OIL
COLLECTION
DUMP
OIL
HERE

*Included in the wide-ranging provisions of Wisconsin's new recycling law passed in the 1989 legislative session is the requirement to collect and recycle waste oil (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).*

**Act 366** *(Oct. 1989 Spec. Sess. AB-25)* makes various changes in environmental law. The act:

1. Divides between DNR and DOA the authority and responsibility for administering the clean water fund program, which assists municipalities with various eligible projects, including wastewater treatment plant projects.

2. Establishes procedures to reimburse certain municipalities for interim finance costs incurred for projects eligible for clean water fund financial assistance.

3. Establishes procedures to manage clean water fund investments and provide general financial management of the clean water fund program.

4. Creates a grant program to assist municipalities with the capital costs of achieving compliance with state standards for safe drinking water.

5. Provides additional funding for compensation for well contamination.

6. Provides an additional $11,938,400 from bond revenues for the point source pollution abatement program, which assists municipalities in the design and construction of wastewater treatment plants.

7. Identifies the Kinnickinnic River as within a watershed area in the Milwaukee river basin for purposes of the nonpoint source pollution abatement grant program.

### Health and Social Services

**Act 31** *(SB-31)* establishes numerous additional requirements, effective October 1, 1989, for nursing homes that provide medical assistance (Medicaid) services and must operate in conformance with federal law. The act:

1. Requires that nursing homes develop and periodically review a written plan of care for each resident and conduct and periodically review a comprehensive assessment of each resident's functional capacity.

2. Establishes specific resident rights generally and with respect to transfer, discharge, access and visitation.

3. Establishes requirements relating to equal access to quality care, admissions and resident fund protection.

4. Establishes monetary forfeitures for violations of the nursing home requirements and permits DHSS to impose penalty assessments and interest on the imposed forfeitures. Collections from the penalty assessments and interest must be used for specified purposes relating to the welfare of nursing home residents.

**Act 200** *(AB-305)* creates a power of attorney for health care, whereby a person may designate someone to act on behalf of the person, if the latter is incapacitated, in making an informed decision to accept, maintain, discontinue or refuse health care. The act:

1. Establishes requirements for execution and revocation of a power of attorney for health care.

2. Establishes powers and limitations under a power of attorney for health care, including permitting the withholding or withdrawal of nutrition or hydration under specified circumstances and permitting health care decisions on behalf of a pregnant woman.

3. Provides a power of attorney form for the health care document, requires DHSS to prepare and make available copies of the form, and permits DHSS to impose a fee for providing the form.

4. Provides a limited immunity from liability for health care facilities, health care providers and persons acting on behalf of others under a power of attorney for health care.

**Act 294** *(AB-347)* changes procedures for voluntary acceptance of assignment of federal Medicare Part B benefits by physicians. Medicare Part B is that portion of the federal health insurance program that covers the costs of medically necessary physicians' services, specified outpatient services, home health services and specified medical tests and equipment. The act:

1. Requires the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, beginning January 1, 1991, to annually ask physicians practicing full-time in Wisconsin whether or not they voluntarily accept assignment of federal Medicare Part B benefits from their patients whose income falls within the limits to qualify for a homestead credit on state income taxes. The board is required to provide this information to Part B beneficiaries.

2. Requires the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, beginning January 1, 1991, to obtain information annually on the percentage of federal Medicare Part B claims for which assignment of benefits has been accepted by physicians.

3. Requires DHSS annually to provide county aging units with enrollment cards and materials explaining voluntary acceptance of assignment.

4. Requires DNR annually to distribute to persons who are issued senior citizen recreation cards information on voluntary acceptance of assignment of federal Medicare Part B benefits by physicians and to report to the legislature on the distribution.

5. Requires the Department of Transportation (DOT) annually to distribute to certain licensees and license applicants information on voluntary acceptance of assignment of federal Medicare Part B benefits by physicians and to report to the legislature on the distribution.

6. Requires Department of Revenue (DOR) annually to distribute to persons eligible for the homestead credit information on voluntary acceptance of assignment of federal Medicare Part B benefits by physicians and to report to the legislature on the distribution.

### Natural Resources

**Act 31** *(SB-31)* creates a stewardship program that authorizes the state to contract public debt in an amount not to exceed $250 million and expresses the legislature's intent that DNR spend $23,100,000 in each fiscal year 1990-91 through 1999-2000 to acquire and develop land for the following conservation and recreational purposes:

1. General DNR land acquisition, including land for state parks and state forests.
2. Land development and acquisition for local parks.
3. Land acquisition for natural areas, the Ice Age Trail and the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway.
4. Development of wildlife habitat restoration areas to enhance wildlife-based recreation, such as hunting, fishing and observation of wildlife.
5. Land acquisition for and development of state trails for use by bicyclists, hikers, equestrians or cross-country skiers.
6. Land acquisition by local governments to develop urban green space.
7. Acquisition of easements along stream banks to support fish habitat and protect the streams from agricultural and urban runoff.
8. Land acquisition under the natural areas heritage program.
9. General property development.

The act authorizes DNR to award grants to nonprofit conservation organizations to acquire land for some of these conservation and recreational purposes.

The act also creates a State Trails Council to advise and consult with DNR on the development and management of state trails.

The act creates a Lower Wisconsin State Riverway along the Wisconsin River downstream from the dam at Prairie du Sac. Certain activities in the Riverway are regulated in order to preserve the scenic value of the lower Wisconsin River. Most land located in a city or village is not in the Riverway and is not subject to the act.

With certain exceptions, the act requires that a person (including a local governmental unit or state agency) obtain a permit to construct, reconstruct, modify or repair a structure or to place or replace a mobile home in the Riverway. In addition to the requirements for structures in general, there are specific permit requirements for piers, utility facilities other than high-voltage transmission lines, stairways, walkways, and bridges not under the supervision of DOT. A permit is also required to cut marketable timber in the Riverway.

The act prohibits certain activities in the Riverway, including:

1. Cutting of vegetation other than marketable timber, with certain exceptions.
2. Storing and disposing of junk or solid waste, except certain wastes generated by agriculture.
3. New mining activity.
4. Road construction or alteration not under the supervision of DOT, unless certain requirements to minimize the visual impact and to guard against erosion are met.

5. New signs, except for DNR signs, highway signs and "no trespassing" signs.

6. Construction of new dams.

7. Construction, reconstruction, modification or repair of wharves or public access sites, unless certain requirements to minimize the visual impact are met.

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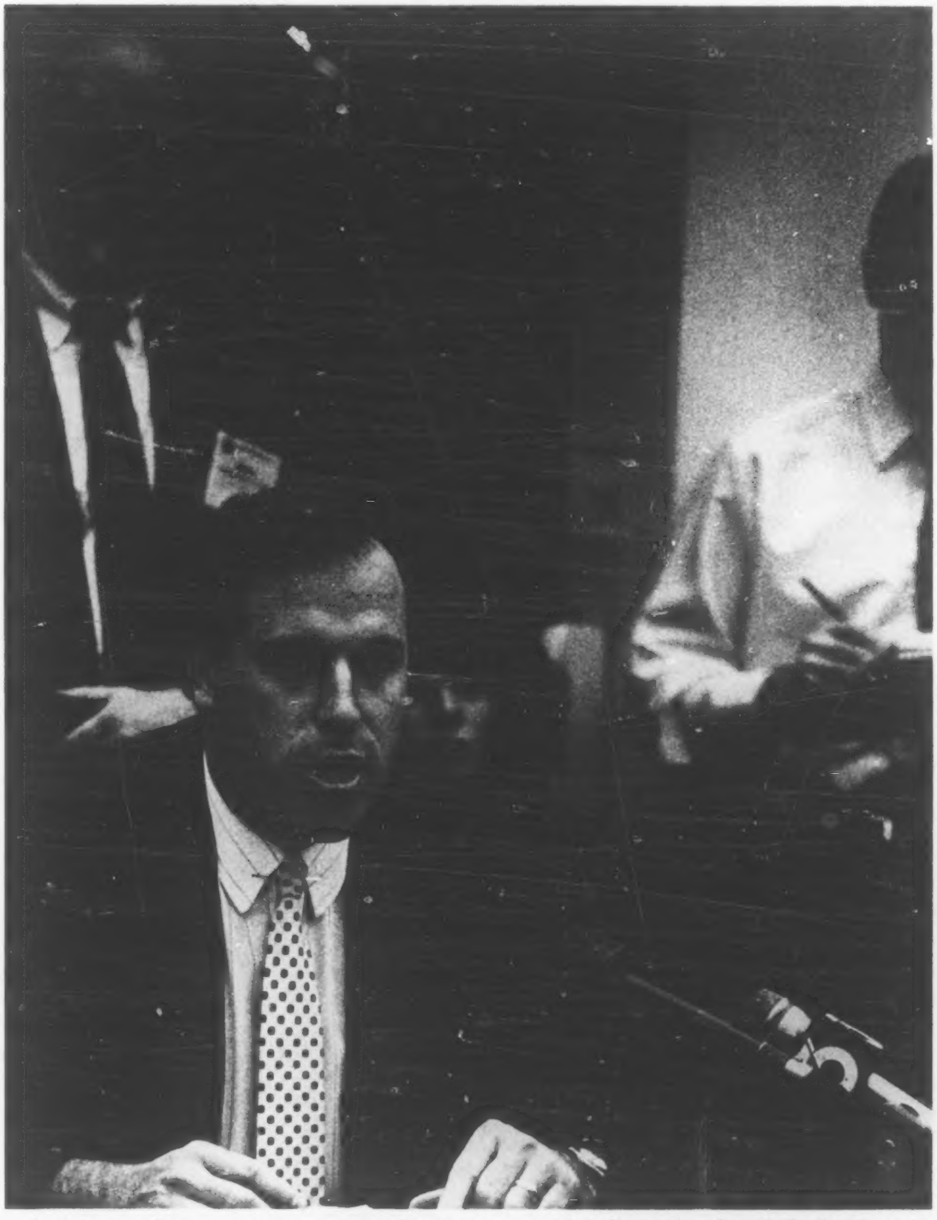


*Legislators often appear at committee hearings to provide information about bills they have introduced. Representative Stephen J. Freese testifies in support of a bill he coauthored in the 1991 Legislature related to insurance premiums for the self-employed* (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).

The act provides that a person may put land in the Riverway into agricultural use only if the use complies with DATCP rules governing soil and water resource management and any applicable requirements under the act. The act exempts from regulation new or existing agricultural buildings on existing farms.

The act restricts recreational use of the river within the Riverway. Boats must carry waterproof trash containers, and persons using the river may not leave trash in the Riverway. The act bans glass containers in the Riverway.

The act creates a Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board. The board is responsible for issuing permits for structures on land not zoned as county shorelands. The counties are responsible for issuing permits for county shoreland. The board or the PSC must approve the placement of high-voltage transmission lines, and placement may be approved only if the lines, to the extent practicable, will not impair the scenic beauty or the natural value of the Riverway.

### Shared Revenue

**Act 336** *(SB-542)* creates a tax rate disparity payment to be made, beginning in 1991, to municipalities that have a property tax rate that is higher than the statewide average, a per capita property value that is less than 120 percent of the statewide average, and a budget increase less than a specified amount. Each qualifying municipality receives a portion of the payment that reflects the size of its levy rate and the value of its property. The amount to be distributed is $25 million in 1991 and thereafter.

### State Government

**Act 31** *(SB-31)* makes various changes relating to district attorneys and the prosecution system. (See also 1989 WisActs 117, 122 and 336.) The act:

1. Transfers district attorneys, deputy district attorneys and assistant district attorneys from county employment to state employment and specifies the duties of and restrictions on their offices.
2. Transfers certain duties, such as providing advice to the county board, from district attorneys to corporation counsels. The act also allows each county board, in lieu of or in addition to employing a corporation counsel, to designate an attorney to perform the duties of the corporation counsel as the need arises.
3. Provides that counties continue to be responsible for handling civil actions relating to child support and paternity. With certain exceptions, the counties must either employ or contract with attorneys to provide these services.
4. Includes district attorneys under the code of ethics for state public officials.
5. Provides for district attorneys to be paid salaries fixed with reference to the state compensation plan at levels determined in accordance with the populations of the prosecutorial units in which they serve, but not lower than the salary they were receiving on December 31, 1989.
6. Provides for appointment of deputy and assistant district attorneys in the unclassified service, but applies the discharge and discipline procedures used for state employes in the classified service to assistant district attorneys.
7. Permits assistant district attorneys to bargain collectively with the state in a collective bargaining unit separate from other attorneys employed by the state and provides for them to be paid in accordance with the pay range or ranges established for assistant attorneys general, except as otherwise provided in a collective bargaining agreement.
8. Provides a series of payments for calendar years 1990, 1991 and 1992 to provide a transition toward state assumption of costs relating to the prosecution system.

**Act 338** *(AB-611)* makes various changes in the lobbying regulation law and the code of ethics for state public officials. Significant provisions include:

1. Transferring responsibility for administration of the lobbying regulation law from the Secretary of State to the state Ethics Board.
2. Broadening coverage of the lobbying regulation law so that, rather than being limited to "direct" communications with officials, it covers contacts with all legislative employes (including blue collar and clerical employes).

3. Providing that time spent in preparation for making communications and appearances is considered to be "lobbying".

4. Deleting a provision that permitted a principal that is a nonprofit organization or agency to furnish things of value to state officials and candidates for state office at a bona fide social function or meeting of the organization or agency.

5. Permitting a local government that is a principal to furnish compensation, per diems and expense reimbursements to employes who are also state officials under certain conditions.

6. Permitting things of value to be provided by a lobbyist to certain of his or her relatives and individuals who reside in the same household as the lobbyist even if the relatives or other individuals are state officials or candidates for state office.

7. Permitting a principal, under certain conditions, to furnish things of value to a member of the principal's governing body although that member is an employe of the UW System.

8. Permitting a lobbyist or principal, under certain conditions to furnish things of value to an individual who would otherwise be precluded from accepting the thing because of membership on a part-time state body.

9. Making changes in lobbying registration and reporting requirements. Reporting of personal travel and living expenses is required, as well as research and related costs and certain expenses incurred to urge members of the public to attempt to influence legislative action or rulemaking by state agencies.

### Taxation

**Act 31** *(SB-31)* reduces the top rate on both toll and exchange revenue for the gross receipts tax on telecommunications companies.

The act also creates a one-time supplement for 1990 of the school property tax credit, which increases the rate of the credit by 6.5 percent for taxable year 1987 or 1988 or both. The department sent out checks in April 1990 to eligible claimants in an amount equal to the lesser of the claimant's net tax liability or the credit as calculated under the act.

### Transportation

**Act 22** *(SB-7)* extends the requirement that most motor vehicle operators and passengers use safety belts until July 1, 1991. The act permits passengers to not use safety belts in rear seats if shoulder harnesses have not been installed and eliminates the imposition of fees and assessments for safety belt use convictions. The act retains the $10 forfeiture for safety belt use violations.

**Act 105** *(AB-605)* establishes a classified driver license system and implements the requirements of the federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986. The act:

1. Requires issuance of a single comprehensive driver's license to each motor vehicle operator by April 1, 1992, authorizing the operation of specific classes and types of motor vehicles. The act eliminates chauffeurs' licenses and school bus operators' licenses and establishes fees for licenses, endorsements and instruction permits.

2. Establishes new eligibility requirements and restrictions relating to occupational licenses and authorizes DOT to issue occupational licenses for commercial motor vehicle drivers without a court order.

3. Requires applicants for a license authorizing the operation of commercial motor vehicles to pass a written test and a driving skills road test. The act permits issuance of the license without a driving skills road test to certain experienced applicants.

4. Requires prospective employers to obtain an employment history from applicants for employment as a commercial motor vehicle driver and requires any commercial motor vehicle driver to notify DOT and his or her employer of traffic law convictions, other than parking-related offenses, and of any suspension, revocation or cancellation of operating privileges.

5. Provides that a commercial motor vehicle driver who commits certain serious traffic-related offenses shall be disqualified from operating commercial motor vehicles for a specified period of time, including a lifetime disqualification.

RICHLAND CENTER
WISCONSIN
HELLO

*Representatives Maxine Hough and Robert Turner meet with Leroy Wooley, a veteran of the Korean Conflict, after a ceremony at which Governor Thompson signed bills benefiting veterans who served in the Persian Gulf (photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

6. Prohibits the operation of commercial motor vehicles by drivers with blood alcohol concentration of 0.04 percent or more and makes changes in state laws on presumptions concerning chemical testing for intoxication or alcohol concentration.

7. Specifies that persons driving, operating or on duty time with respect to commercial motor vehicles are considered to have given implied consent for chemical testing prior to arrest. The act provides that a refusal to submit to chemical testing results in revocation of vehicle operating privileges and immediate issuance of an out-of-service order prohibiting operation of any commercial motor vehicle for 24 hours.

## MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED ENACTMENT OR ADOPTION

### Agriculture

*Senate Bill 146* would have required that all milk produced by cows in this state be labeled to disclose whether cows producing the milk have been administered bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone) and would have required that milk produced by cows that have not been administered bovine somatotropin be kept separate from and labeled differently than other milk.

*Senate Bill 454* would have prohibited the sale or distribution of supplemental bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone) until July 1, 1991, or the first day of the 7th month beginning after the federal Food and Drug Administration approved the hormone for use other than scientific research, whichever is later.

### Constitutional Amendments

*Enrolled Joint Resolution 2,* proposed by the 1989 Legislature on 2nd consideration, would have allowed the legislature to create credits or refunds against income taxes or sales taxes for property taxes or sales taxes that have been paid. The amendment was rejected by the electorate on April 4, 1989.

*Assembly Joint Resolution 18* and *Senate Joint Resolution 19,* proposed by the 1989 Legislature on first consideration, would have created a state constitutional right to keep and bear arms.

### Discrimination

*Senate Bill 405* would have created a private cause of action for violations of the state laws prohibiting discrimination in employment or violations of the civil rights guarantees in the state constitution.

*Assembly Bill 590* would have prohibited, with some exceptions, any state, court or legislative agency, or any person or local governmental unit that receives state assistance from discriminating against any qualified individual in providing a program.

### Education

*Assembly Joint Resolutions 2* and *4* and *Senate Joint Resolution 4,* proposed by the 1989 Legislature on 2nd consideration, would have abolished, over a 10-year period, the use of the property tax for school operations.

### Elections

*Assembly Bills 701* and *934* would have revised the campaign finance law and the law that provides public funding to finance certain state campaigns.

### Employment

*Assembly Bill 1* and *Senate Bill 1* would have increased the state minimum wage.

### Ethics

*Assembly Bill 765* would have revised state ethics and civil service laws.

### Health and Social Services

*Assembly Bills 38* and *75* and *Senate Bills 18* and *530* would have required a pregnant child to obtain the consent of her parents before having an abortion unless there was a medical emergency or she obtained a court waiver of the requirement.

*Assembly Bills 500* and *571* and *Senate Bill 319* would have modified laws prohibiting abortions.

### Insurance

*Assembly Bill 476* would have created a program to provide health care coverage for the uninsured.

### Transportation

*Senate Bill 466* would have permitted a court to seize and sell a motor vehicle owned by a person who operated the vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant or drugs or a combination of an intoxicant and drugs.

# COMMITTEES OF THE 1991 LEGISLATURE

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

**Administrative Rules, Review of** — PLEWA, *chairperson;* JAUCH, BARRETT, KREUL, COWLES.

**Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation** — FEINGOLD, *chairperson;* BURKE, *vice chairperson;* MOEN, BUETTNER, PETAK.

**Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services** — MOEN, *chairperson;* DECKER, *vice chairperson;* FEINGOLD, JAUCH, BARRETT, BRESKE, BERNDT, LORMAN, KREUL.

**Audit** — BURKE, *chairperson;* GEORGE, ROSHELL, LASEE, FARROW.

**Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies** — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* ADELMAN, CZARNEZKI, JAUCH, BARRETT, HUELSMAN, PETAK.

**Finance** — GEORGE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, ANDREA, CHVALA, JAUCH, LEEAN, WEEDEN.

**Higher Education** — POTTER, *chairperson;* JAUCH, CZARNEZKI, LORMAN, BERNDT.

**Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs** — PLEWA, *chairperson;* ULICHNY, *vice chairperson;* BURKE, RUDE, HUELSMAN.

**Judiciary and Consumer Affairs** — ADELMAN, *chairperson;* FEINGOLD, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, STITT, BUETTNER.

**Mining** — MOEN, *chairperson;* BRESKE, *vice chairperson;* DECKER, FARROW, HUELSMAN.

**Senate Organization** — RISSER, *chairperson;* HELBACH, CHVALA, ELLIS, RUDE.

**Senate Rules** — HELBACH, *chairperson;* RISSER, CHVALA, ELLIS, RUDE.

**Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs** — VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* BRESKE, *vice chairperson;* ROSHELL, PLEWA, POTTER, DECKER, KREUL, RUDE.

**Transportation and Utilities** — BARRETT, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* MOEN, ANDREA, BRESKE, ULICHNY, LASEE, FARROW.

**Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections** — BURKE, *chairperson;* CHVALA, *vice chairperson;* ADELMAN, DECKER, COWLES, STITT.

## ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

**Administrative Rules, Review of** — SWOBODA, *chairperson;* FORTIS, *vice chairperson;* HINKFUSS, WELCH, GARD.

**Aging** — KRUSICK, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH, STOWER (resigned 1/24/91), GRONEMUS, BLACK, ROHAN (effective 3/11/91), VANDER LOOP, FREESE, RADTKE, KLUSMAN, HAHN (resigned 2/7/91), SILBAUGH (effective 2/7/91).

**Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry** — GRONEMUS, *chairperson;* SCHWARTZ, *vice chairperson;* BALDUS (resigned 2/4/91), GROBSCHMIDT (effective 2/4/91), SWOBODA, ROBERTS, CLARENBACH, STOWER, ZWECK, TURBA, OTT, HARSDORF, KLUSMAN, AINSWORTH.

**Assembly Organization** — KUNICKI, *chairperson;* TRAVIS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, BARCA, NOTESTEIN, PROSSER, RADTKE, WELCH.

**Audit** — KRUG, *chairperson;* BARCA, *vice chairperson;* LINTON, VERGERONT, SCHULTZ.

**Children and Human Services** — YOUNG, *chairperson;* BOCK, *vice chairperson;* BELL, S. COGGS, FORTIS (resigned 2/5/91), MOORE (effective 2/5/91), BOYLE, KLUSMAN, ROSENZWEIG, JOHNSRUD, DARLING.

**Colleges and Universities** — GRUSZYNSKI, *chairperson;* BALDUS, *vice chairperson;* MEDINGER, S. COGGS, ROHAN, REYNOLDS, HARSDORF, COLEMAN, NASS (effective 4/23/91), SCHULTZ (resigned 4/23/91), UNDERHEIM.

**Consumer Affairs** — WILLIAMS, *chairperson;* ROHAN, *vice chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH (resigned 2/5/91), GRONEMUS, BAUMGART, LORGE, TURBA (resigned 4/23/91), MUSSER, FREESE, NASS (effective 4/23/91).

**Criminal Justice and Public Safety** — Wood, *chairperson;* Huber, *vice chairperson;* Rutkowski, Medinger, Krusick, Grobschmidt, Lautenschlager, Goetsch, Schneiders, Brandemuehl, Lehman, Kaufert.

**Education** — Schneider, *chairperson;* Grobschmidt, *vice chairperson;* Swoboda, Williams, Krusick, Rohan, Van Dreel, Plache, Hough, Coleman, Radtke, Ladwig, Turba, Brandemuehl, Duff, Nass (effective 4/23/91).

**Elections and Constitutional Law** — Bock, *chairperson;* Turner, *vice chairperson;* Carpenter, Zweck, Huber, Cullen, Radtke, Welch, Deininger, Duff.

**Employment Relations** — Kunicki, *chairperson;* Travis, Linton, Prosser.

**Energy and Commerce** — Hinkfuss, *chairperson;* Robson, *vice chairperson;* Rutkowski, Hasenohrl, Gronemus, Krug, Duff, Porter, Ourada, Vrakas.

**Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining** — Seery, *chairperson;* Hisrich, *vice chairperson;* Black, Carpenter, Fortis, Van Dreel, Robson, Lautenschlager, Porter, Schultz, Ott, Duff, Kaufert.

**Excise and Fees** — Roberts, *chairperson;* Bolle, *vice chairperson;* Vanderperren, Hasenohrl, Turner, Lehman, Zien, Vrakas.

**Finance** — Linton, *chairperson;* Wineke, *vice chairperson;* M. Coggs, Holperin, Antaramian, Hubler, Panzer, Brancel.

**Financial Institutions and Insurance** — Hauke, *chairperson;* Fortis, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Barca, Carpenter, Hinkfuss, Plache, Cullen, Notestein (effective 2/4/91), Schultz, Schneiders, Underheim, Lorge, Loucks, Darling.

**Governmental Operations and Corrections** — Hamilton, *chairperson;* Stower, *vice chairperson;* Bolle, Boyle, Lautenschlager, Goetsch, Musser, Zien, Lorge (effective 2/22/91).

**Health** — Carpenter, *chairperson;* Bock, *vice chairperson;* Medinger, Black, Krug, Young, Robson, Huber, Potter, Hisrich, Rosenzweig, Van Gorden, Johnsrud, Ourada, Underheim, Urban, Freese.

**Highways** — Vanderperren, *chairperson;* Hasenohrl, *vice chairperson;* Bolle, Hamilton, Huber, Moore, Turner, Van Gorden, Porter, Brandemuehl, Lehman, Silbaugh.

**Housing** — Potter, *chairperson;* Rohan, *vice chairperson;* Seery, Moore, Plache, Reynolds, Darling, Ladwig, Foti, Kaufert.

**Judiciary** — Rutkowski, *chairperson;* Cullen, *vice chairperson;* Schneider, Bell, Carpenter, Young, Deininger, Wimmer, Lorge, Hahn.

**Labor** — Holschbach, *chairperson;* Van Dreel, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Carpenter, Bock, Baumgart, Vander Loop, Vergeront, Wimmer, Ott, Vrakas.

**Natural Resources** — Black, *chairperson;* Baumgart, *vice chairperson;* Seery, Gruszynski, Bock, Lautenschlager, Hough, Schwartz, Ourada, Porter, Harsdorf, Ainsworth, Hahn.

**Public Health and Regulation** — Robson, *chairperson;* Hough, *vice chairperson;* Carpenter, Notestein, Fortis, Potter, Stower (effective 2/4/91), Urban, Rosenzweig, Ourada, Ainsworth.

**Rules** — Travis, *chairperson;* Kunicki, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Notestein, Barca, Lautenschlager, Prosser, Radtke, Welch, Loucks.

**Rural Affairs** — Zweck, *chairperson;* Reynolds, *vice chairperson;* Baldus, Stower, Gruszynski, Schwartz, Ott, Johnsrud, Gard, Klusman.

**Securities and Corporate Policy** — Baldus, *chairperson;* Roberts, *vice chairperson;* Rutkowski, Wood, Krug, Plache, Deininger, Ladwig, Lehman, Silbaugh (resigned 2/7/91), Coleman (effective 2/7/91).

**Small Business and Education or Training for Employment** — VAN DREEL, *chairperson;* GRUSZYNSKI, *vice chairperson;* BARCA, BELL, MOORE, HISRICH, REYNOLDS, ZIEN, VAN GORDEN, AINSWORTH, KAUFERT, SILBAUGH.

**State Affairs** — MEDINGER, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* HAUKE, WOOD, HOLSCHBACH, BOYLE, HAMILTON, LADWIG, PORTER, FOTI, TURBA, HARSDORF.

**Tourism and Recreation** — STOWER, *chairperson;* SWOBODA, *vice chairperson;* HINKFUSS, LAUTENSCHLAGER, BAUMGART, SCHWARTZ, GARD, MUSSER, LORGE, HAHN, VRAKAS.

**Trade, Science and Technology** — ROHAN, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* KRUSICK, BARCA, ROBSON, TURNER (effective 2/4/91), FOTI, ROSENZWEIG, KLUSMAN, VRAKAS.

**Transportation** — HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* MOORE, *vice chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, SCHNEIDER, HOLSCHBACH, SEERY, BRANDEMUEHL, LORGE, LOUCKS, FREESE.

**Urban and Local Affairs** — S. COGGS, *chairperson;* YOUNG, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAMS, BOLLE, HAMILTON, HINKFUSS, JOHNSRUD, GOETSCH, ZIEN, URBAN (resigned 4/23/91), HAHN, NASS (effective 4/23/91).

**Urban Education** — PLACHE, *chairperson;* CULLEN, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, S. COGGS, NOTESTEIN, YOUNG, BOCK, SCHNEIDERS, ROSENZWEIG, VERGERONT, WELCH, DARLING.

**Urban Infrastructure** — MOORE, *chairperson;* SEERY, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, S. COGGS, PLACHE, LOUCKS, SCHNEIDERS, URBAN.

**Veterans and Military Affairs** — BOLLE, *chairperson;* VANDER LOOP, *vice chairperson;* BALDUS, SCHNEIDER, HAMILTON, MUSSER, VAN GORDEN, ZIEN.

**Ways and Means** — BELL, *chairperson;* WOOD, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, KRUG, NOTESTEIN, BOYLE, ZWECK, ROBSON, HUBER, POTTER, TURNER, WIMMER, COLEMAN, FOTI, ROSENZWEIG, VERGERONT, DEININGER, UNDERHEIM.

## ASSEMBLY SPECIAL COMMITTEES

**Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment** — LAUTENSCHLAGER, *chairperson;* MEDINGER, *vice chairperson;* ROHAN, YOUNG, VAN DREEL, MOORE, ROSENZWEIG, GARD, LEHMAN, ZIEN.

**Reapportionment** — HUBER, *chairperson;* CARPENTER, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, TRAVIS, S. COGGS, BOCK, RADTKE, PANZER, WELCH, DEININGER, DUFF.

**Reform of Health Insurance** — CLARENBACH, *chairperson;* CULLEN, *vice chairperson;* BALDUS, CARPENTER, BOCK, HISRICH, UNDERHEIM, ROSENZWEIG, JOHNSRUD, URBAN.

These special committees are authorized to function until December 31, 1992. However, any of these committees may cease to exist at an earlier date upon acceptance of the committee's final report or completion of the committee's special objective.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Joint standing committees are statutorily created and as such are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies. These committees are: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Committee on Audit, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Committee on Retirement Systems, and Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

# STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

## Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

*Members:* SENATOR PLEWA, REPRESENTATIVE SWOBODA, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BARRETT, COWLES, JAUCH, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES FORTIS, GARD, HINKFUSS, WELCH.

*Committee Staff:* GREG HUMPHREY, 266-5350; JOHN SUMI, 266-7505.

**Mailing Address:** Senator Plewa, Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Swoboda, Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

**Telephones:** Senator Plewa, (608) 266-7505; Representative Swoboda, (608) 266-5350.

**Publications:** Biennial Report.

**Statutory References:** Sections 13.56, 227.19, 227.24, and 227.26.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules may suspend or order the promulgation of emergency rules, review proposed rules when standing committees object to them, and suspend rules that have already been promulgated.

When a standing committee objects to a proposed rule or portion of a rule, it must be referred to the joint committee. The committee then has 30 days to review the rule, but that period may be extended for an additional 30 days. The joint committee may uphold or reverse the standing committee's action. If it concurs with the objection, it introduces bills concurrently in both houses to prevent promulgation of the rule. If either bill is enacted, the agency may not adopt the rule unless specifically authorized to do so by subsequent legislative action. If the joint committee disagrees with the objection, it may overrule the standing committee and allow the agency to adopt the rule, or it may request the agency to modify the rule.

The joint committee may suspend a rule after holding a public hearing, but suspension must be based on one or more of the following reasons: absence of statutory authority; an emergency related to public health or welfare; failure to comply with legislative intent; conflict with existing state law; a change in circumstances since passage of the law that authorized the rule; or a rule that is arbitrary or capricious or imposes an undue hardship. Within 30 days of suspension, the committee must introduce bills concurrently in both houses to repeal the suspended rule. If either bill is enacted, the rule is repealed and the agency may not promulgate it again unless authorized by the legislature. If the bills fail to pass, the rule remains in effect and may not be suspended again.

The committee receives notice of any action in the circuit court of Dane County for declaratory judgments about validity of a rule and may intervene in the action with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

**Organization:** The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives, and the membership from each house must include representatives of both the majority and minority parties.

**History:** The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was one of the first of its kind in the country, and it has served as a model widely copied by other states. Chapter 221, Laws of 1955, revised administrative rules procedures and created the committee with "advisory powers only". It could investigate complaints about rules and recommend changes to rule-making agencies. In 1966, the committee received authority to suspend a rule based on testimony at a public hearing. With enactment of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, the joint committee acquired the power to review rules based on the objections of a legislative standing committee. Further modifications occurred when 1985 Wisconsin Act 182 authorized the joint committee to extend its 30-day review period and allowed it to negotiate with agencies to modify existing rules.

## Joint
## LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

*Members:* SENATOR BURKE, REPRESENTATIVE KRUG, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS FARROW, GEORGE, LASEE, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, LINTON, SCHULTZ, VERGERONT.

**Mailing Address:** Senator Burke, Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Krug, Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

**Telephones:** Senator Burke, (608) 266-8535; Representative Krug, (608) 266-5813.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.53.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Legislative Audit Committee, which was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975, advises the Legislative Audit Bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Its members include the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance plus 2 majority and 2 minority members from each house of the legislature. The committee evaluates candidates for the office of state auditor and makes recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which selects the auditor.

The committee reviews each report of the Legislative Audit Bureau and then confers with the state auditor, other legislative committees and the audited agencies on the report's findings. It may propose corrective action by agencies and direct that followup reports be submitted to it.

The committee may hold hearings on audit reports, may ask the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of the audit, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the fiscal and performance responsibilities of a state agency. If an audit report cites financial deficiencies, the head of the agency must report to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee on remedial actions taken. Should the agency head fail to report, the committee may refer the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and the appropriate standing committees.

If the committee determines that legislative action is needed, it may refer the necessary information to the legislature or a standing committee. It can also request information from a committee on action taken or seek advice of a standing committee on program portions of an audit.

The committee may direct the state auditor to undertake specific audits and review requests for special audits from individual legislators or standing committees, but no legislator or standing committee may interfere with the auditor in the conduct of an audit.

## State of Wisconsin
## BUILDING COMMISSION

*Members:* GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS BUETTNER, RISSER, VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDERS, SWOBODA, TURNER; BRYCE STYZA (citizen member appointed by governor). Nonvoting advisory members: JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), CRAIG WEISS (acting chief engineer, Department of Administration), FREDERICK F. LOEWEN (chief architect, Department of Administration).

**Secretary:** ROBERT N. BRANDHERM, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management, Department of Administration.

*Recording Secretary:* ALICE CULP.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707-7866.

**Location:** 8th Floor, State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1855.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $23,280,200 (including bond revenues, building trust fund expenditures, and debt service payments for state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence).

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.48.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State of Wisconsin Building Commission coordinates the state building program and establishes long-range plans for development of the state's physical plant. The commission determines the projects to be incorporated into the long-range program and recommends a biennial building program to the legislature, including the amount to be appropriated in the biennial budget. It oversees all state construction except highway development. In addition, the commission may authorize expenditures from the State Building Trust Fund for construction, remodeling, maintenance, and planning of future development. The commission is the only state body that can authorize the contracting of state debt. All transactions for the sale of instruments that result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the commission.

**Organization:** Commission membership must include one legislator from each house who is a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee, and the majority and minority parties from each house must be represented. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of odd-numbered years.

**History:** The buiding commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949, to establish a long-range public building program. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize the quasi-public Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation. This legal device, familiarly known as a "dummy building corporation", was used to finance public buildings to house state agencies because constitutional debt restrictions prevented direct borrowing by the state for such projects. The device originated in 1925, when the University Building Corporation was developed to permit construction of revenue-producing facilities on the Madison campus, including dormitories and athletic buildings.

Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, extended the commission's authority to the financing of public welfare buildings through the State Agencies Building Corporation, a similar quasi-public corporation which had been formed in 1958 (Chapter 593, Laws of 1957) to finance nonrevenue-producing buildings, such as classroom facilities.

In 1969, voters amended the constitution, and the legislature passed Chapter 259, which provided for direct state borrowing and ended the use of the various building corporations. The law enlarged the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the building commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, abolished the bond board and returned its duties and responsibilities to the building commission.

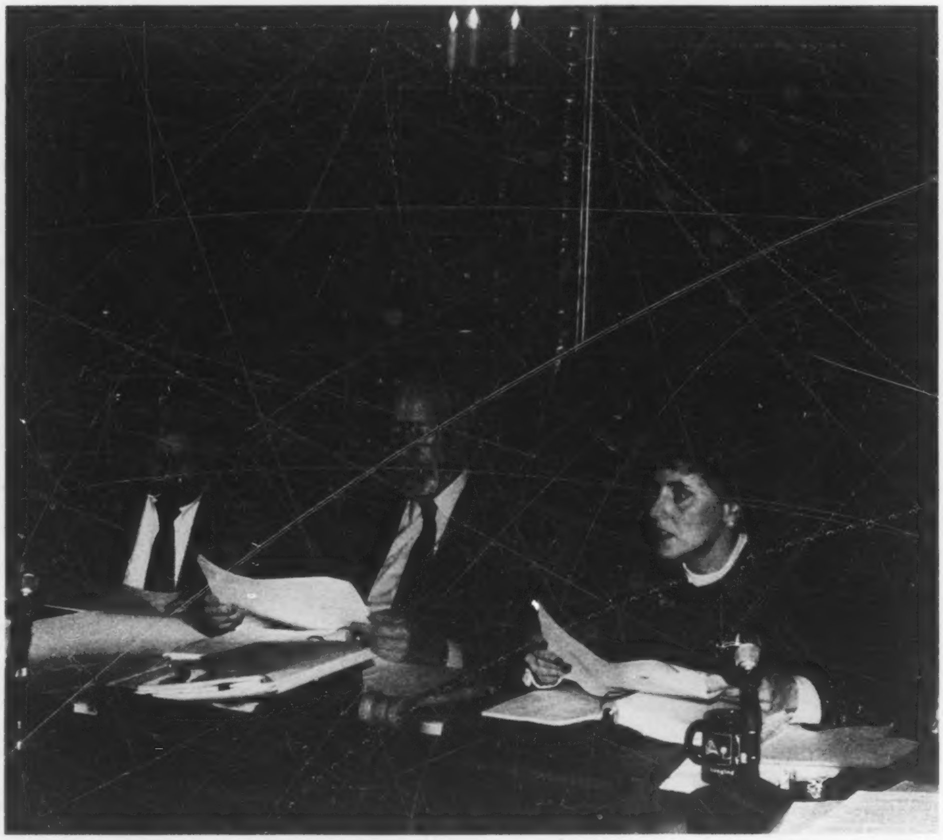
## Joint Committee on EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

*Members:* SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ELLIS (minority leader), GEORGE (Joint Committee on Finance cochairperson), HELBACH (majority leader); REPRESENTATIVES LINTON (Joint Committee on Finance cochairperson), PROSSER (minority leader), TRAVIS (majority leader).

**Mailing Address:** Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Kunicki, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

**Telephones:** Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Kunicki, (608) 266-3387.

**Statutory References:** Sections 13.111, 20.916 (8), 20.917 (2) (a), 20.923, and 230.12; Chapter 111, Subchapter V.



*The Wisconsin Building Commission, which oversees planning and financing of state-owned or leased buildings, is a joint standing committee with members from both houses including (left to right) Representative Lary Swoboda, Senator Fred Risser, and Senator Carol Buettner (photo courtesy of Frances Staub, Senate Republican Caucus).*

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**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves all changes in the compensation plans for nonrepresented state employes and the collective bargaining agreements covering represented state employes. These plans and agreements include pay adjustments, fringe benefits, performance awards, pay equity adjustments, and other items related to wages, hours and conditions of employment. The committee also approves the assignment of unclassified positions to the executive salary group ranges.

For unionized employes, the Department of Employment Relations submits tentative agreements drawn between the department and certified labor organizations to the committee. If the committee disapproves an agreement, it is returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. When the committee approves an agreement, it introduces those portions requiring legislative approval in bill form and recommends passage without change. If the legislature fails to adopt the bill, the committee returns the agreement to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The secretary of employment relations also submits changes in the compensation plans for nonrepresented employes to the committee. One plan covers all nonrepresented classified employes and certain officials outside the classified service, including legislators, justices of the supreme court, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, constitutional officers, district attorneys, heads of executive agencies, division administrators, and others designated by law. A separate pay plan covers faculty and academic staff of the UW System. Based on recommendations from the board of regents, the secretary of employment relations submits this plan to the committee.

After holding public hearings for the nonrepresented employe plans, the committee may modify the secretary's recommendations, but these modifications are subject to the governor's veto. A veto may be overridden by the vote of 6 committee members. Compensation plan changes that would modify existing law require legislative approval. The joint committee introduces these changes in bill form and recommends passage without amendment.

**Organization:** The committee, which was established by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971, is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members. It is assisted in its work by the Legislative Council staff and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

## Joint Committee on FINANCE

*Members:* Senator George (chairperson, Senate Finance Committee), Representative Linton (chairperson, Assembly Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* Senators Andrea, Chvala, Czarnezki, Jauch, Leean, Roshell, Weeden; Representatives Antaramian, Brancel, M. Coggs, Holperin, Hubler, Panzer, Wineke.

**Mailing Address:** Senator George, Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Linton, Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

**Telephones:** Senator George, (608) 266-2500; Representative Linton, (608) 266-7690.

**Statutory References:** Sections 13.09 to 13.11.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Committee on Finance serves as the legislature's financial office. It examines all legislation that deals with state income and spending. It also considers requests for changes in state agency funding and positions beyond budgeted amounts and gives final approval to a wide variety of payments and assessments that affect state coffers. Any bill introduced in the legislature that appropriates money, provides for revenue, or relates to taxation must be referred to the joint committee.

The committee first introduces and then examines the biennial budget as recommended by the governor. After holding a series of public hearings and executive sessions, the committee introduces its own version of the budget as a substitute amendment to be considered by the legislature.

At regularly scheduled quarterly meetings, the committee considers agency requests to supplement their budgets. It may approve a request for emergency funds if it finds that the legislature has authorized the activities for which the appropriation is sought but no funds for that purpose are available. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and change the number of personnel positions the legislature authorized in the budget or other legislation.

When required, the committee introduces legislation to pay claims against the state, resolve shortages in funds, and restore capital reserve funds of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority to the required level. As an emergency measure, the committee may reduce state agency appropriations due to a decrease in state revenues.

The committee gives final approval for a variety of fiscal operations including, but not limited to, disposition of federal block grant funds and private gifts, grants, and bequests; changes in supplemental security income payment levels if approved by the governor; plans to take care of shortfalls in state agency fund accounts; disposition of oil overcharge funds; and expenditure plans for federal low-income assistance funds.

In addition, the committee may inquire into the operations of any state agency for the purpose of improving agency efficiency.

**Organization:** The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 8 senators and 8 representatives and must include members of the majority and minority party in each house. A senate member and an assembly member are designated as cochairpersons by the presiding officers of their respective houses.

**History:** The use of a joint standing committee to consider appropriation bills dates back to 1857, when the legislature created the Joint Committee on Claims. In 1911, the Joint Committee on Finance replaced the claims committee and was given authority to consider bills related to revenue and taxation. In 1915, the Emergency Board was created as an agency in the executive branch to handle appropriation problems that arose when the legislature was not in session. By 1959 the power to approve supplemental appropriations, transfer funds between appropriations, and handle other interim fiscal matters was given to the Board on Government Operations, a joint legislative committee. The board's functions were later transferred to the Joint Committee on Finance by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Members 1989-1991:* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* SENATOR RISSER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORMAN, *secretary;* SENATORS ADELMAN, CZARNEZKI, ELLIS, GEORGE, HELBACH, KREUL, LEEAN, MOEN; REPRESENTATIVES CLARENBACH, M. COGGS, GRUSZYNSKI, KUNICKI, LINTON, PANZER, PROSSER, TRAVIS, WIMMER, ZIEN.

*Director:* DAVID J. STUTE.

*Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse:* RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director*.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

**Location:** Suite 401, 1 East Main Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1304.

**Publications:** General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1991 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills, 1989 Session; Directory of 1990 Legislative Council Committees; rules clearinghouse reports; research bulletins, staff briefs, discussion papers on substantive issues considered by council committees; staff memoranda and other miscellaneous materials (available from the council).

**Number of Employes:** 35.17.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,635,300.

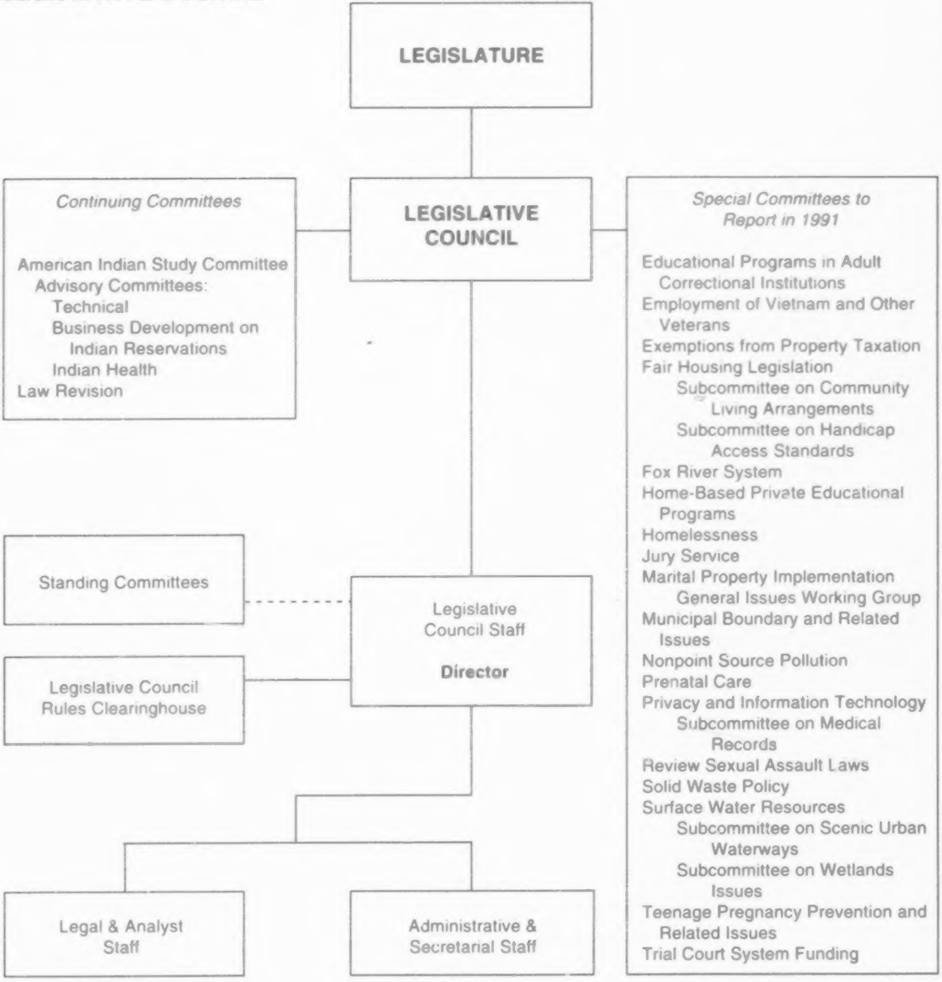
**Statutory References:** Sections 13.81 to 13.83, 13.91, and 227.15.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Legislative Council, through the special committees it creates, gives careful study and consideration to various problems of state and local government and presents its recommendations in bill form to the legislature. Study topics are selected from requests presented to the council by law, joint resolution, or request of individual legislators. After research and public hearings, council study committees draft proposals and submit them to the council. The council must approve those drafts it wants introduced in the legislature as council bills.

As a result of 1988-89 study committee work, the council recommended 43 proposals for introduction in the 1989 Legislature. Of these, the legislature enacted 22 proposals, 11 as original bills, 10 as parts of other legislation, and one as part of the executive budget bill. Major enactments included proposals related to acquisition and development of recreation lands, procedures for school district boundary changes, recycling of solid waste, and revisions to the Anatomical Gift Act.

In addition, the council's Law Revision Committee introduced 16 bills in the 1989 Legislature, including remedial legislation, revisor's correction bills, or case and opinion bills related to court cases and attorney general's opinions about Wisconsin statutes. Of these, 14 were enacted.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL


LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Continuing Committees
American Indian Study Committee
Advisory Committees:
Technical
Business Development on Indian Reservations
Indian Health
Law Revision
Special Committees to Report in 1991
Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions
Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans
Exemptions from Property Taxation
Fair Housing Legislation
Subcommittee on Community Living Arrangements
Subcommittee on Handicap Access Standards
Fox River System
Home-Based Private Educational Programs
Homelessness
Jury Service
Marital Property Implementation
General Issues Working Group
Municipal Boundary and Related Issues
Nonpoint Source Pollution
Prenatal Care
Privacy and Information Technology
Subcommittee on Medical Records
Review Sexual Assault Laws
Solid Waste Policy
Surface Water Resources
Subcommittee on Scenic Urban Waterways
Subcommittee on Wetlands Issues
Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues
Trial Court System Funding
Standing Committees
Legislative Council Staff
Director
Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse
Legal & Analyst Staff
Administrative & Secretarial Staff

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Council staff provide legal counsel and scientific and policy research assistance to all of the legislature's substantive standing committees and joint statutory committees, except the Joint Committee on Finance and the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems. Similar services are provided to individual legislators on request. Council staff also operate the Rules Clearinghouse to review proposed administrative rules and assist standing committees in their oversight of rulemaking. Staff members prepare written studies for special committees and on other topics as the council deems necessary.

**Organization:** The council is composed of 21 members including the presiding officer of each house, deputy speaker of the assembly, senate and assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2 cochairpersons and the ranking minority members from each house on the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are members of standing committees. Terms of appointed members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year, unless they cease to hold legislative office.

The council operates 2 permanent statutory committees and various special committees appointed to study selected subjects. The council staff provide legal counsel and research services to all council committees. The director of the council staff is appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, and the director appoints staff members from outside the classified service.

**History:** Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, created the council to conduct interim studies on subjects affecting the general welfare of the state. The first council organized later that year with 12 members. Subsequent laws increased the membership to the present 21. In 1967 the council began to appoint staff members to provide legal counsel and technical assistance to legislative standing committees. The 1979 executive budget (Chapter 34) assigned the administrative rules clearinghouse function to the council.

## PERMANENT STATUTORY COMMITTEES

### American Indian Study Committee

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE BOYLE, *chairperson;* SENATOR BURKE, *vice chairperson;* GORDON THUNDER (Winnebago Indian Tribe), *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL, G.S. COGGS, HOLPERIN, MUSSER, OURADA, PROSSER; ERNEST HOCKINGS (Lac du Flambeau Band), RITA KESHENA (Menominee Indian Tribe), LUVERNE PLUCINSKI (Bad River Band), LLOYD POWLESS (Oneida Tribe), LEWIS TAYLOR (St. Croix Band).

The council appoints the committee in each biennium to study the problems of American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state and develop recommendations and legislative proposals relating to such problems. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, created the committee, and Section 13.83 (3) of the statutes prescribes its composition and duties. Legislative members include at least one member of the majority and the minority party from each house. The council appoints the 6 public members from names submitted by Wisconsin Indian tribes and the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

### ..., Technical Advisory Committee

*Members:* ALAN CALDWELL (Department of Public Instruction), CLIFTON KORN (Department of Revenue), ROBERT MILLER (Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), DOUGLAS MORRISSETTE (Department of Natural Resources), JOHN NIEMISTO (Department of Justice), THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR. (Department of Transportation), NANCIE YOUNG (Department of Health and Social Services).

Under statutory Section 13.83 (3) (f), the advisory committee assists the American Indian Study Committee.

### ..., Advisory Committee on Business Development on Indian Reservations

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE BOYLE, *chairperson;* JAMES HAWKINS, JO DEEN LOWE, TERRANCE MACTAGGART, SHARON METZ, LLOYD POWLESS, JON SCHMITZ, RICHARD SMITH.

The council directed the advisory committee to assess the need for legislation to foster business development on Indian reservations through increased availability of capital, technical assistance and the establishment of development zones. The committee reported its recommendations to the American Indian Study Committee.

### ..., Advisory Committee on Indian Health

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE BOYLE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OURADA; NANCY KAUFMAN, RAYMOND KESSEL, LOREL NEAL, LUVERNE PLUCINSKI, JOAN SLACK, BARBARA SNYDER-WILCOX, PAUL WEGEHAUPT, SYLVIA WILBER.

The council directed the advisory committee to review Indian health care needs in this state, study the availability of programs and services to address those needs, and develop legislative recommendations. The committee was directed to report its recommendations by September 1, 1991.

**Law Revision Committee**

*Members:* SENATOR BURKE, REPRESENTATIVE HUBLER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ADELMAN, GEORGE, HUELSMAN; REPRESENTATIVES DEININGER, PROSSER, RUTKOWSKI, SCHNEIDER.

Section 13.83 (1) of the statutes directs the committee to consider minor substantive remedial measures proposed by state agencies; review attorney general's opinions and court decisions declaring a Wisconsin statute unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision when referred by the Revisor of Statutes; review revisor's corrections bills; consider proposals by the revisor to revise statutory language and session laws that conflict, are ambiguous, unconstitutional, or otherwise in need of revision; and introduce these bills directly into the legislature.

The committee may submit recommendations to the council for major law revision projects. It serves as the repository for interstate compacts and agreements and makes recommendations to the legislature to revise such agreements.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES REPORTING IN 1991

**Special Committee on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE GROBSCHMIDT, *chairperson;* SENATOR ULICHNY, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* SENATOR FARROW; REPRESENTATIVES BRANDEMUEHL, MEDINGER; RHONDA AMBUEHL, BETTY BRUNELLE, WILLIAM CALHOUN (resigned), PATRICIA DAVIS, WALTER J. DICKEY, DONALD GUDMANSON, JAMES C. LAIRD, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, CASSELL A. LAWSON, CLAY ROCKETT, RICK ST. GERMAINE (resigned), HARRIET SCHOENEBECK, STANLEY K. SWINGEN, JAMES E. WEST.

The council, based on requests made in 1989 Assembly Joint Resolutions 79 and 107, established the committee and directed it to study the funding and provision of educational programs in state adult correctional institutions and report by January 15, 1991.

**Special Committee on Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans**

*Members:* SENATOR JAUCH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE M. COGGS, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MUSSER, *secretary;* SENATOR MOEN; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, ZIEN; CRYSTAL ANDERS, ORLANDO BELL, LAMARR Q. BILLUPS, ROBERT COCRAFT, THEODORE FETTING, THOMAS GOMACH, CATHY JOHNSON, RONALD JOHNSON, KIRBIE MACK, STEPHEN PIOTROWSKI.

Based on 1989 Assembly Resolution 37, the council directed the special committee to examine the employment of Vietnam era and wartime disabled veterans in the state civil service, as compared to their availability in the state's work force, and to study the availability of job training programs that target such veterans, in order to identify and rectify any impediments to their employment in state civil service. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

**Special Committee on Exemptions from Property Taxation**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE WINEKE, *chairperson;* SENATOR CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PANZER, *secretary;* SENATOR LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, MEDINGER, R. POTTER, UNDERHEIM, WELCH; JAMES A. BOHREN, THOMAS CUENE, CLINT FALKOSKY, JOHN HEALY, WILLIAM HESS, JAMES M. HILL, GERALD K. KONZ, JAMES R. MORGAN, DAVID NEWBY, JOHN ROBINSON, DAVID STARK, RICHARD STAUBER.

The council directed the special committee to review exemptions of real and personal property from property taxation and to recommend whether they should be revised, repealed, or supplanted by a service fee. The special committee was asked to determine whether an exemption continues to achieve its intended purpose, continues to benefit intended beneficiaries, has unintended effects that are undesirable, provides benefits that justify shifting the tax burden to other taxpayers, and is a fiscally efficient means of achieving its intended purpose. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

The council appointed the committee as a result of a request in 1989 Assembly Joint Resolution 48; Section 3035 (1k) of 1989 Wisconsin Act 31; and recommendations from Senator Czarnezki and Representatives Urban and Swoboda.

**Special Committee on Fair Housing Legislation**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *chairperson;* SENATOR PLEWA, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR RUDE, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES FOTI, GARD, GRUSZYNSKI, MOORE; MARY BROWN, ELLEN DAHL, CONNIE DEER, THOMAS DIEDRICK, SHIRLEY DOANE, WINSTON DUTCHIN, EUNICE GIBSON, THOMAS HLAVACEK, DAVID KNIGHT, JOE KRUPP (resigned), DALE R. THOMPSON, WILLIAM TISDALE, GERALD WUEBBEN.

At the request of Representative Young, the council directed the special committee to study 3 areas of fair housing laws. First, it was to examine Wisconsin laws governing access to housing for both physically and mentally handicapped persons. The study was to include special access provisions in new multi-family housing and provisions related to families with minor children, including exemptions for senior citizen housing. Second, it was to review the adequacy and effectiveness of enforcement of fair housing laws for all protected classes. Third, it was to determine if it is desirable and feasible to bring Wisconsin laws, including zoning and community living arrangement laws, into compliance with the 1988 Amendments to the Federal Fair Housing Act (Title XIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968) without decreasing the protections currently afforded by Wisconsin laws. The committee was directed to report by January 15, 1991.

**..., Subcommittee on Community Living Arrangements**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *chairperson;* SENATOR RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES FOTI, MOORE; CONNIE DEER, SHIRLEY DOANE, EUNICE GIBSON, DAVID KNIGHT, DALE R. THOMPSON, WILLIAM TISDALE.

The chairperson of the fair housing committee appointed the subcommittee on August 7, 1990, to review state laws related to community living arrangements to make sure they do not conflict with the federal Fair Housing Act and to recommend possible changes in state law.

**..., Subcommittee on Handicap Access Standards**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *chairperson;* SENATOR PLEWA; REPRESENTATIVES GARD, GRUSZYNSKI; MARY BROWN, ELLEN DAHL, THOMAS DIEDRICK, WINSTON DUTCHIN, THOMAS HLAVACEK, JOE KRUPP (resigned).

The chairperson appointed the subcommittee on August 7, 1990, to review state handicapped access standards as compared to those in the federal Fair Housing Act and make recommendations to the committee.

**Special Committee on Fox River System**

*Members:* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE VAN DREEL, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BUETTNER, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES OTT, PROSSER, SCHMIDT, SCHNEIDER, THOMPSON, VANDERPERREN; RONALD E. CUNZENHEIM, ALAN T. JOHNSON, ELWYN F. NELSON, CURTIS A. REESE, KENNETH J. THEINE, RONALD VAN DE HEY, MICHAEL A. WENDT.

At the request of Senator Van Sistine, the council directed the special committee to examine the present operation, management, and maintenance of the Fox River Lock and Dam System. It was originally directed to report by December 31, 1988, but the council extended the reporting date to December 31, 1990.

**Special Committee on Home-Based Private Educational Programs**

*Members:* JOHN A. VOLK (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), *chairperson;* SENATOR CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GOETSCH, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, WINEKE, WOOD; EMORY BABCOCK, ROBERT BARRETT, GLORIA BOCANER, JOHN DE MASTER, DAVID DE YOUNG, NANCY HARPER, RICHARD HINTZ, GARY KOPITZKE, ROBERT K. LARSON (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), STEVEN ROVICS, MYRON VAN DE VEN, ESTHER K. WALLING (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91).

As suggested by Representative Volk, the council directed the committee to study home-based educational programs (Section 118.15 (4) of the statutes) to determine whether they are consistent with the state's interest in having an educated citizenry and its responsibility to assure that Wisconsin children have access to adequate and appropriate education. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

### Special Committee on Homelessness

*Members:* Representative Stower, *chairperson;* Senator Burke, *vice chairperson;* Representative Schneiders, *secretary;* Representatives Darling, Lehman (appointed 1/91), Lepak (term expired 1/91), Moore, Plache, Rohan; Scott Fergus, Dianne Greenley, Patrick Herriges, Iris Lucio, Karina O'Malley, Lester Strom, Mitchell Vesaas, Joseph Volk, Thomas Wynn, Evelyn Zimmerman.

The council, as requested by 1989 WisAct 31, directed the committee to review the causes and incidence of homelessness in Wisconsin and the characteristics of the homeless population, determine the needs of the homeless population and the extent to which housing and other resources are available to meet those needs, review current initiatives and develop short-term plans to meet immediate needs, and propose long-term strategies to reduce homelessness. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

### Special Committee on Jury Service

*Members:* Representative Van Dreel, *chairperson;* Senator Helbach, *vice chairperson;* Representative Schmidt, *secretary;* Senator Kreul; Representatives Holperin, Huber, Lehman; Gary Barczak, Keith R. Clifford, Raymond E. Gieringer, Edward Hellner, Gerald L. Hill, Jackie Jackson, Robert Lake, Martha Love, Peter Naze, Einar Tangen, Louise M. Tesmer.

As suggested by Representative Van Dreel, the council directed the committee to review state law and local practice surrounding the eligibility and selection of prospective jurors, the extent and frequency of service by persons chosen for jury service, and the fees and compensation jurors receive. The committee was also directed to decide if the state needs to revise its laws to broaden participation in jury service, make the opportunity for jury service more uniform, and provide a more representative pool of prospective jurors for service. The committee was directed to report by January 15, 1991.

### Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation

*Members:* Senator Adelman, Representative Rutkowski, *cochairpersons;* Senators Feingold, Huelsman; Representatives Deininger, Hubler, Young; John C. Frank, John E. Knight, June M. Weisberger.

As suggested by Senator Adelman and Representative Rutkowski in a letter dated February 17, 1988, the council directed the committee to review issues related to implementation of the marital property law to determine if further clarification and refinement of the law is necessary and examine whether clarifications are needed in the relationship of the marital property law to divorce laws. The committee is directed to report in a timely manner.

### ..., General Issues Working Group

*Members:* June M. Weisberger, *chairperson;* John C. Frank, John E. Knight.

The working group assists the special committee in its review of the marital property law and submits draft language to the committee for its consideration.

### Special Committee on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues

*Members:* Representative Wood, *chairperson;* Senator Helbach, *vice chairperson;* Representative Porter, *secretary;* Senator Berndt; Representatives Hamilton, Rohan; George Austin, James Bays, Arlen C. Christenson, Don Herrmann, Jacquelyn J. Lahn (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), Russell Meerdink, Thomas Rogers, Edward V. Schten, Richard J. Stadelman, Paul Vrakas.

The council directed the committee to review state laws on municipal annexation and incorporation and related issues, including extraterritorial powers; determine whether the state should revise those laws to more fairly reflect and accommodate the interests involved; consider the ability of incorporated urban areas to plan municipal services in an orderly and efficient manner; and pay attention to the treatment of populous towns that are contiguous to incorporated areas and capable of providing a broad range of municipal services. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

Requests for the committee originated in 1989 Wisconsin Act 336, 1989 Assembly Joint Resolution 123, and letters from Representative Harsdorf (February 2, 1990) and Senator Berndt (April 2, 1990).

**Special Committee on Nonpoint Source Pollution**

*Members:* SENATOR CHVALA, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR COWLES, *secretary;* SENATORS BURKE, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES FORTIS, HOLPERIN, KLUSMAN, TURBA, YOUNG; BYRON BERG, WILLIAM CARITY, TAD GILSTER, REBECCA LEIGHTON, PERRY LINDQUIST, MITCHELL METZ, WILLIAM O'CONNOR, KEITH REOPELLE, GLENN STODDARD, JERRY TIMM. Nonvoting advisory member: RON HENNINGS.

As requested by Senator Chvala on April 12, 1990, the council directed the committee to study all sources and types of nonpoint source pollution in both urban and rural areas; determine what effect such pollution has on surface and groundwater quality and water-related resources; and recommend methods to reduce the amount and deleterious effects of nonpoint source pollution. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

**Special Committee on Prenatal Care**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *chairperson;* SENATOR JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, *secretary;* SENATORS BARRETT, BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES CARPENTER, LAUTENSCHLAGER, ROBSON, URBAN; TERRY BRANDENBURG, FREDRIK BROEKHUIZEN, GEORGETTE M. COON, THERESA HADLEY, LINDA HENDRICKSON, WANDA JOHNSON, PATRICIA MCMANUS, LARRY RAMBO, SUSAN ROBILLARD, CASSANDRA WELCH, CATHY S. ZEUSKE (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91).

As requested by Representative Bell on July 26, 1989, the council directed the committee to review the present delivery of prenatal care to low-income women; determine their needs, with special attention to women with high-risk pregnancies; identify financial and other barriers to obtaining adequate prenatal care; assess management and delivery of prenatal services by health maintenance organizations and other health care providers; and determine what changes may be needed in current funding and delivery of prenatal services. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

**Special Committee on Privacy and Information Technology**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* SENATOR ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES CARPENTER, MOORE, YOUNG; MARK BEVERIDGE, ROGER BULLIS, JACK R. GENNARO, STEPHEN M. GLYNN, JEFFREY HAIG, MARGARET S. LEWIS (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), SUSAN MANNING, JO ANN ORAVEC, MARY RUBLE, MICHAEL A. SCHOENFIELD, MICHAEL E. STEVENS, JANET STORNELLI, ROBERT M. THOMPSON (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), JOHN TORPHY, EDWARD W. VOIGTMAN, WILLIAM E. WILCOX, LEDELL ZELLERS.

As requested by Representative Schneider on April 4, 1990, the council directed the committee to study state laws and policies for protecting citizens from invasions of privacy that may result from the collection, use, or sharing of personally identifiable information by state or local units of government; telephone caller identification services; and other related issues. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

**..., Subcommittee on Medical Records**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CARPENTER; SUSAN MANNING, MICHAEL A. SCHOENFIELD, JANET STORNELLI.

The chairperson of the privacy and information technology committee appointed the subcommittee to review state laws that protect citizens from invasions of privacy through the collection, processing, use, sharing, or disclosure of material from medical records and recommend possible changes in such laws.

### Special Committee to Review Sexual Assault Laws

*Members:* Senator Ulichny, *chairperson;* Senator Burke, Representative Lautenschlager, *co-vice chairpersons;* Representative Coleman, *secretary;* Senators Adelman, Buettner; Representatives G.S. Coggs, Harsdorf; Rosanne Barber, Thomas H. Barland, John Dimotto (resigned), Sheehan Donoghue, James Fullin, Michele Lavigne, David E. Schultz, Gale Shelton, Sally Wellman.

As requested by Senator Ulichny on April 6, 1990, the council directed the committee to review state laws dealing with criminal prosecutions for sexual assault, including issues related to admissibility of evidence, the elements of offenses and definitions of terms, penalties, and the relationship between criminal prosecutions and the filing of civil suits against alleged victims by alleged offenders. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

### Special Committee on Solid Waste Policy

*Members:* Joseph A. Strohl (served as legislator, appointed as public member 1/91), *chairperson;* Representative Black, *vice chairperson;* Senator Leean, *secretary;* Senators Burke, Chvala; Representatives Ladwig, Loucks, Potter, Roberts; Peter Anderson, Ken Behrens, Kathy Cournoyer, Anthony S. Earl, Robert Est, Sherri Gruder-Adams, Steve Hiniker, James Kaminski, John P. Kennedy, Dorothy Lagerroos, Michael Luttropp, Daniel P. Meyer, Lynn Morgan, Susan Mudd, Joseph K. Raubal, Robert Thomas, Deborah Van Dyk.

As requested by Senator Strohl, the council directed the committee to study the implementation of the statutory solid waste priorities, with special attention to reducing the amount of solid waste generated and to reusing and composting solid waste. The committee was asked to consider issues related to the recycling of solid waste that were not addressed by 1989 Wisconsin Act 335 or were vetoed, as well as possible refinements of existing laws related to recycling or other solid waste management options, other than laws governing the siting of landfills or incinerators. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

### Special Committee on Surface Water Resources

*Members:* Representative Black, *chairperson;* Senator Helbach, *vice chairperson;* Representative Duff, *secretary;* Senator Lorman; Representatives Ott, Robson, Seery, Van Gorden; Jeff Adams, James Baldock, Richard Chenoweth, Roger Cliff, Ellsworth Gaulke, Lowell Klessig, Lisa Lutz, Kristine Martinsek, Gregg Moore, Judy Pratt-Shelley, Donald Reed, Daniel Trainer.

As requested by Representatives Black, Robson and Seery, the council directed the committee to study the protection of riverine resources, including programs to preserve and protect wild and scenic rivers and develop and enhance scenic urban waterways; issues related to wetlands protection and enhancement; and other surface water resource protection issues. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

### ..., Subcommittee on Scenic Urban Waterways

*Members:* Representative Robson, *chairperson;* Senator Lorman; Representatives Black, Duff; Jeff Adams, Richard Chenoweth, Kristine Martinsek, Bernard Paruleski, Daniel Trainer, Devon Turner, Douglas Venable.

### ..., Subcommittee on Wetlands Issues

*Members:* Representative Seery, *chairperson;* Representatives Black, Ott, Van Gorden; James Baldock, Roger Cliff, Ellsworth Gaulke, Neil Hallen, Lowell Klessig, Lisa Lutz, Leonard R. Massie, Catherine Owen, Donald Reed.

### Special Committee on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues

*Members:* Senator George, Representative Notestein, *cochairpersons;* Representative Darling, *secretary;* Senators Lorman, Ulichny, Weeden; Representatives Bock, M. Coggs, Plache, Rosenzweig, Vergeront; Betty Chewning, Mark E. Daley, Felita Daniels, Rosemary Fisher, James Godin, Shirley J. Lanier, June Martin-Perry, Paul Nannis,

*Representative Stephen L. Nass, who was sworn in as a new member of the assembly before leaving to serve in the Persian Gulf, is welcomed back from duty by Speaker Walter J. Kunicki and members of the assembly* (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).

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DAN NERAD, RICHARD H. PASSMAN, HANIA RIS, MARIA RODRIGUEZ-GUZIOR, HANNAH ROSENTHAL, KRISTINE SCHULTZ, JUDITH SELLE, STEPHEN SMALL, JOHN STEPHENSON, BRIAN THEILER, DOREEN SCHWARTZ WAWRONOWICZ, DEBORAH WHEELER.

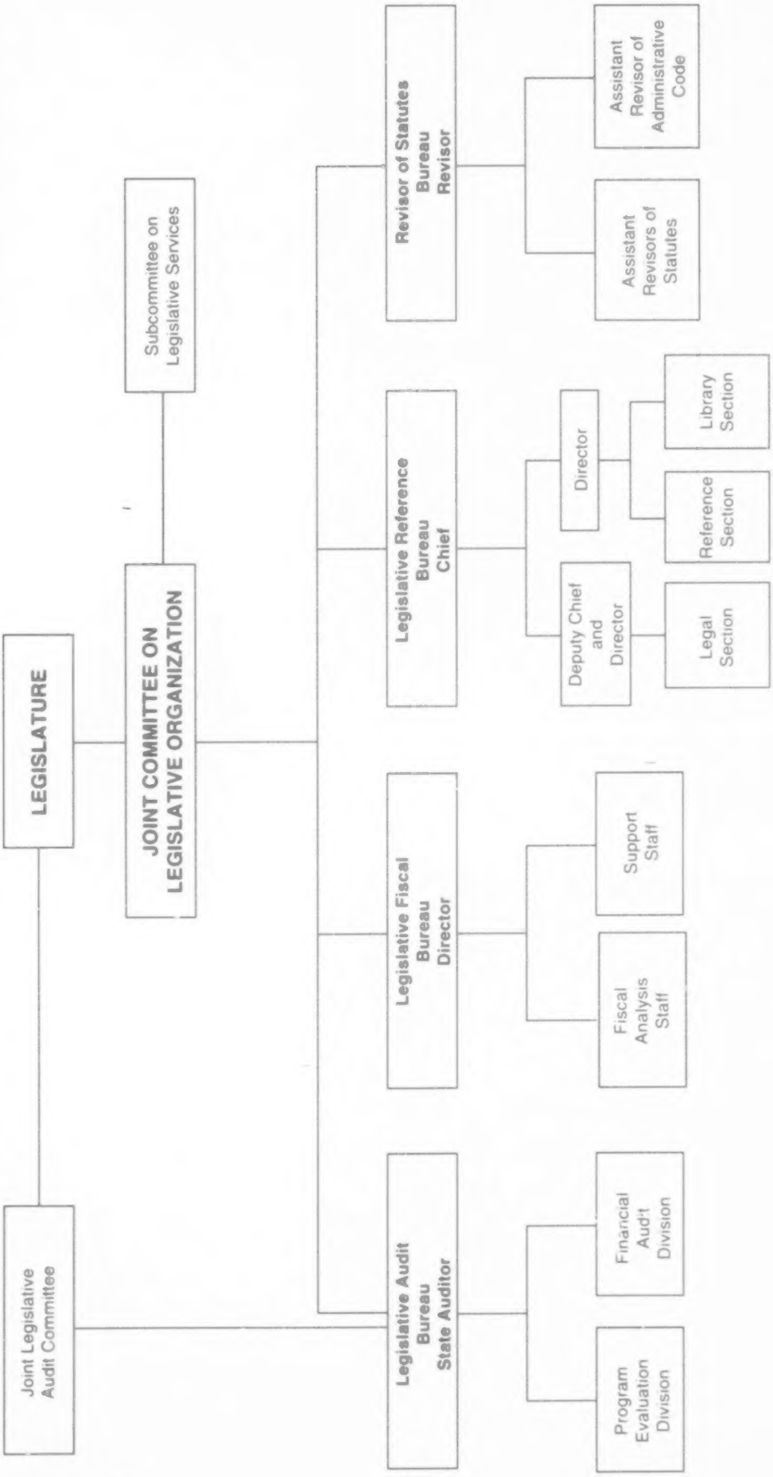
As requested by Senator George, the council directed the committee to study current and proposed educational, social, medical, and economic approaches to reducing pregnancies among Wisconsin teenagers, including the effectiveness of current state, local, and private strategies to reduce pregnancies among teenagers especially in areas with the highest teen birth rates; better coordination of state, local, and private programs to focus funding and resources where most needed; and new approaches to the teen pregnancy problem and its underlying causes. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

**Special Committee on Trial Court System Funding**

*Members:* SENATOR BARRETT, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HUBER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE DEININGER, *secretary;* SENATOR RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES BOCK, CULLEN, GROBSCHMIDT, HUELSMAN, WIMMER; RENAE BAXTER, DONALD J. BOEHME, JAMES T. FLYNN, HAROLD V. FROEHLICH, VICTOR MANIAN, CAROL MARX, ROBERT R. PEKOWSKY, RICHARD PHELPS, REGINA PRUDE, J. DAVID RICE, CAROL TOUSSAINT. Nonvoting advisory member: J. DENIS MORAN.

As requested by Representative Prosser, the council directed the special committee to study current methods of funding the trial court system to determine whether these arrangements and related organizational structures should be revised to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of trial courts and fairly apportion the responsibilities for trial court system costs. The council directed the committee to report by January 15, 1991.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAUS


LEGISLATURE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION
Subcommittee on Legislative Services
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
Legislative Audit Bureau State Auditor
Program Evaluation Division
Financial Audit Division
Legislative Fiscal Bureau Director
Fiscal Analysis Staff
Support Staff
Legislative Reference Bureau Chief
Deputy Chief and Director
Legal Section
Director
Reference Section
Library Section
Revisor of Statutes Bureau Revisor
Assistant Revisors of Statutes
Assistant Revisor of Administrative Code

## Joint Committee on LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

*Members:* SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS HELBACH (majority leader), ELLIS (minority leader), CHVALA (assistant majority leader), RUDE (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES TRAVIS (majority leader), PROSSER (minority leader), NOTESTEIN (assistant majority leader), RADTKE (assistant minority leader).

**Mailing Address:** Legislative Council Staff, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

**Location:** Suite 401, 1 East Main Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1304.

**Statutory References:** Sections 13.80 and 13.90.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the legislative service bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau. In this capacity, it assigns tasks to each bureau, approves its budget, and sets the salary of each bureau head. The joint committee selects the 4 bureau heads, but in the case of the state auditor, it acts on the recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. The joint committee also selects the director of the Legislative Council.

The committee may inquire into misconduct by members and employes of the legislature. It oversees a variety of operations including computer usage, space allocation in the State Capitol and in other buildings for legislative offices and legislative service agencies, parking on the capitol park grounds, and sale and distribution of legislative documents. The joint committee recommends which newspaper should serve as the official state paper. It advises the Ethics Board on its operations and, upon recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, may investigate any problems the Legislative Audit Bureau finds during its audits. The committee may employ outside consultants to study ways to improve legislative staff services and organization.

**Organization:** The joint committee is a permanent joint committee consisting of 10 members. Its membership includes the presiding officers and party leadership of both houses. Assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise it on text processing and other matters.

**History:** The joint committee was created as part of a legislative reorganization proposed by the Committee on Legislative Organization and Procedure. The reorganization, financed in part by a grant from the Ford Foundation, created the joint committee as well as the Legislative Audit Bureau and the forerunner of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. It also brought the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau under legislative supervision.

Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, created the joint committee by statute. In 1966, it was empowered to investigate misconduct by legislators and legislative staff. Subsequent actions by the 1977, 1979, 1985, and 1989 Legislatures expanded the joint committee's supervision of legislative operations to include capitol and non-capitol office space usage and publication of notices and documents.

## LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

*State Auditor:* DALE CATTANACH.

*Deputy State Auditor:* THOMAS L. MICKELSON.

*Executive Assistant:* JANICE L. MUELLER.

*Audit Directors:* DIANN L. ALLSEN, DON BEZRUKI, PATRICK W. COOPER, JUDITH E. FRYE, JACOB K. KLAM, RONALD L. YATES.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 402, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2818.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0410.

**Publications:** Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs; Biennial Report.

**Number of Employes:** 83.80.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $7,010,000.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.94.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Legislative Audit Bureau is responsible for conducting financial and program audits to assist the legislature in its oversight function. The bureau performs financial audits to determine whether agencies have conducted and reported their financial transactions legally and properly. It undertakes program audits to check whether agencies have managed their programs efficiently and effectively and have carried out the policies of the legislature and governor.

The bureau's authority extends to executive, legislative, and judicial agencies; authorities created by the legislature; special districts or zones; and certain service providers that receive state funds. The bureau may audit any county, city, village, town, or school district at the request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

The bureau audits and reports on the financial transactions and records of every state agency at least once every 5 years. Agencies or funds audited more frequently include the Office of the State Treasurer, the Department of Employe Trust Funds, the Lottery Board, the Racing Board, and various state insurance funds. In addition, the bureau provides an annual audit opinion on the state's financial statements, which are prepared by the Department of Administration.

Typically, the bureau's performance audits are conducted at the request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee or are initiated by bureau staff. The statutes require periodic performance audits of the Lottery Board, the Racing Board, and the Children at Risk Program.

The bureau issues its reports to the audit committee, which holds hearings on them and may introduce legislation in response to audit recommendations.

**Organization:** The director of the bureau is the State Auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization with the recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

**History:** The bureau was created as a legislative service agency under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. It replaced the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, as an executive agency.

## LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

*Director:* ROBERT WM. LANG.

*Assistant Director:* TERRY A. RHODES.

*Supervisors:* FRED AMMERMAN, PRIS BORONIEC, DANIEL CLANCY, KEN JOHNSON, CINDY KLUGE, JIM MCDONNELL.

*Administrative Assistant:* VICKI HOLTEN.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 2689, Madison 53701-2689.

**Location:** Suite 301, 1 East Main Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3847.

**Publications:** *Wisconsin State Budget — Summary of Governor's, Joint Committee on Finance's and Legislature's Budget Provisions;* numerous informational reports which focus on a variety of state programs (lists and reports available on request).

**Number of Employes:** 33.0.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,181,600.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.95.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Legislative Fiscal Bureau develops fiscal information for the legislature. Its services must be impartial and nonpartisan.

One of the bureau's principal duties is to staff the Joint Committee on Finance and assist its study groups. As part of this responsibility, the bureau studies the state budget and its long-range implications, reviews state revenues and expenditures, and suggests alternatives to the committee and the legislature.

The bureau provides fiscal information to the legislature and any legislative committee or legislator upon request. On its own initiative, or at legislative direction, the bureau may conduct studies of any financial issues affecting the state. To aid the bureau in performing its duties, the director or designated employes are granted access, with or without notice, to all state departments and to any records maintained by the agencies relating to their expenditures, revenues, operations, and structure.

**Organization:** The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. It selects the bureau's director, who is assisted by an assistant director and program supervisors responsible for broadly defined subject areas of government budgeting and fiscal operations.

**History:** The bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. It evolved from the legislative improvement program that was initiated by Chapter 696, Laws of 1961, using a Ford Foundation grant and state funding. Under this program the legislature developed its own fiscal staff, known as the Legislative Budget Staff, under the supervision of the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the study committee renamed the budget staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and spelled out its functions. Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, transferred responsibility for the bureau's supervision to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

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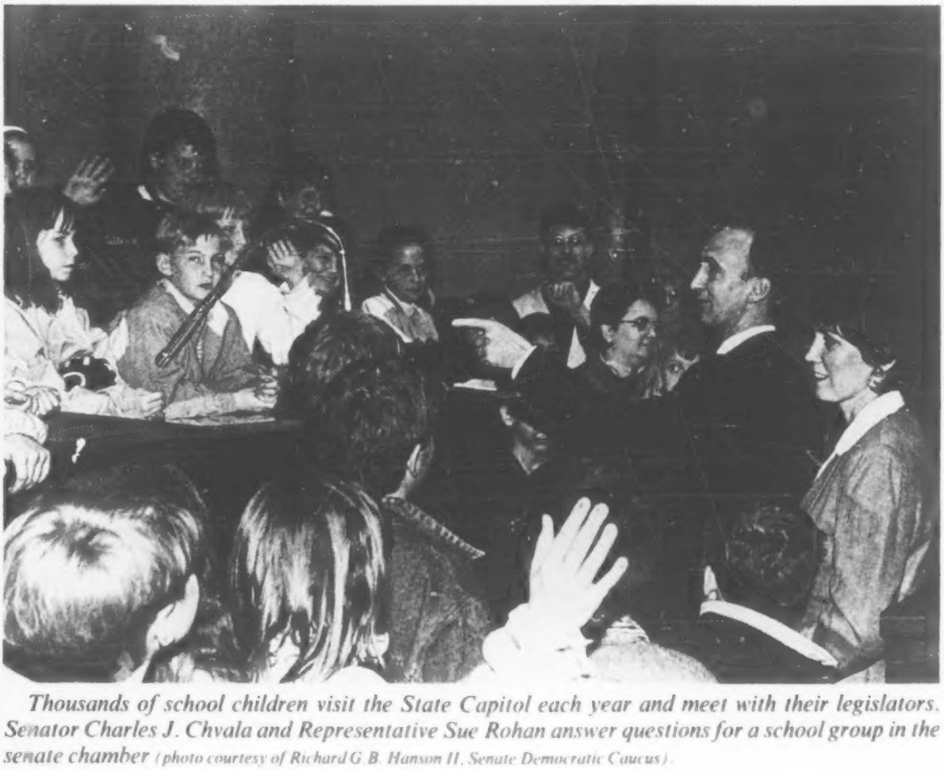

*Thousands of school children visit the State Capitol each year and meet with their legislators. Senator Charles J. Chvala and Representative Sue Rohan answer questions for a school group in the senate chamber* (photo courtesy of Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

*Chief:* DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD, 266-3561.

*Deputy Chief:* PETER J. DYKMAN, *director of legislative attorneys*, 266-7098.

*Director of Reference and Library:* LAWRENCE S. BARISH, 266-0344.

*Supervising Librarian and Legislative Index:* MINA WALDIE, 266-0346.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 2037, Madison 53701-2037.

**Location:** 100 North Hamilton Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** Legal section: (608) 266-3561; Reference section: (608) 266-0341.

**Fax:** (608) 266-5648.

**Publications:** *Wisconsin Blue Book; Bulletin of Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature — Index;* Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs; Selective List of Recent Acquisitions (monthly).

**Number of Employes:** 53.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $4,057,200.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.92.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Legislative Reference Bureau provides nonpartisan, professional, confidential bill drafting, research, and library services to the legislature. Although it is primarily a legislative service agency, the statutes direct the bureau to serve public officials, students of government, and citizens.

Attorneys in the bureau's legal section draft all legislation for introduction. Each draft includes an analysis that explains in plain language the effect of the bill, simple resolution, or joint resolution.

The reference section is responsible for collecting and making available information to aid legislators and others in the performance of their duties. This includes the preparation and publication of reports on subjects that are or may become topics of legislative concern. The section also writes, compiles, or edits the material published in the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, the official almanac of Wisconsin government, which is published in the fall of odd-numbered years.

The library section maintains the bureau's extensive collection of material pertaining to government and public policy issues. The collection is the bureau's primary research tool, and it constitutes a valuable resource for legislators, legislative staff, and other patrons. Librarians compile portions of the *Bulletin of Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*, including the subject and author index to legislation; the subject index to the legislative journals; and directories of lobbyists, their principals, and state agency representatives. The subject index to legislative acts is incorporated into the bound volumes of the *Laws of Wisconsin* at the end of each biennial session of the legislature.

The bureau not only drafts bills for introduction but also performs several functions related to the legislative process. At the request of the chief clerk, it engrosses the text of a bill when it has passed one house. After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, the bureau enrolls the completed version before it is submitted to the governor for signature. The bureau supervises the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments and all enacted laws. It also cooperates with the revisor of statutes in compiling for publication by the secretary of state the session laws (acts), along with published joint resolutions and constitutional amendments.

State law requires the bureau to maintain the drafting records of all legislation introduced and to use those records to provide information on legislative intent. Drafting records, beginning with those of the 1927 session, are available to the public as part of the bureau's noncirculating state document collection.

The bureau carries out interlibrary loan or exchange agreements with other states, prepares maps and other information after each federal census for redistricting purposes, teaches classes on legislative procedure to students and civic groups, cooperates with the revisor of statutes in examining and revising session laws and statutes, and participates in the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

**Organization:** The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau, and it selects the bureau chief. The chief and all bureau staff are members of the classified service.

**History:** The bureau was created by Chapter 168, Laws of 1901, and placed under the governance of the Free Library Commission. Established as the Legislative Reference Library, it represented the first organized effort in the nation to provide a state legislature with professional staff assistance. Bill drafting responsibilities were officially assigned in 1907 by Chapter 508, although this service actually had been performed earlier. Editing of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* was added to the agency's duties in 1929 (Chapter 194). Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed the agency the Legislative Reference Bureau and placed it under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

## REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

*Revisor of Statutes:* BRUCE MUNSON.

*Deputy Revisor of Statutes:* GARY L. POULSON.

*Assistant Revisors of Statutes:* SUSAN CLAIRE BLESENER, ANNE P. ZELLHOEFER.

*Assistant Revisor of Administrative Code:* GARY L. POULSON.

**Mailing Address:** 2nd Floor, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53703-3330.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2011.

**Fax:** (608) 266-7038.

**Publications:** Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

**Number of Employes:** 9.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $855,400.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.93.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Revisor of Statutes Bureau edits, annotates and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes; prepares revision and corrections bills; edits the administrative code; and performs related law publishing and advisory functions.

The revisor incorporates newly enacted laws into the existing statutes, thereby updating the state's legal code. The statutes are published every 2 years when the legislature completes its session. The bureau also prepares revisor's corrections bills to correct errors or resolve conflicts arising from the enactment of laws. The revisor reviews attorney general's opinions, federal district and appellate court decisions, and state appellate or supreme court decisions that declare a Wisconsin statute or session law to be ambiguous, in conflict with other laws, anachronistic, unconstitutional, or otherwise in need of revision. These findings are reported to the Legislative Council's Law Revision Committee. The revisor also systematically examines the statutes and session laws for similar defects and proposes remedial bills to the Law Revision Committee.

The bureau edits the Wisconsin Administrative Code and prepares new rules for publication. In conjunction with this service, it publishes the semimonthly Wisconsin Administrative Register, which contains rule hearing and publication notices and the text of emergency rules.

The revisor assists the Legislative Reference Bureau in organizing the subject index to session laws and the table of statutory sections affected by laws enacted. The bureau also prepares the "Wisconsin Town Law Forms" distributed to town officials to aid them in administering town government.

The revisor serves as a member of the Judicial Council and the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

**Organization:** The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the bureau and appoints the revisor from the classified service. All bureau staff members are classified service employes.

*A town meeting to allow citizens to express their feelings about U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf was held January 15, 1991, in the assembly chamber with State Senators Fred Risser (left) and Charles J. Chvala (right) and U.S. Senator Herbert H. Kohl presiding (photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

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**History:** Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes when Chapter 546, Laws of 1909, provided for a Revisor of Statutes to be appointed by the trustees of the state library. The editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register* were added to the bureau's duties in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution of these documents was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, moved the revisor to the legislative branch by creating the Statutory Revision Bureau under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. A 1965 law renamed the bureau the Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

## Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

*Members:* SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE GROBSCHMIDT, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *co-vice chairpersons;* WARREN M. SCHMIDT (assistant attorney general appointed by attorney general), *secretary;* SENATOR STITT; REPRESENTATIVE DUFF; GARY I. GATES (secretary, employe trust funds), DAVID HEINECK (designated by insurance commissioner); LEON KENDALL (public member appointed by governor).

*Research Director:* BLAIR L. TESTIN.

**Mailing Address:** Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3019.

**Publications:** A summary compilation of the committee's reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

**Number of Employes:** 3.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $285,300.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.50.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems makes recommendations on all legislation that affects retirement and pension plans for public officers and employes. Neither house of the legislature may consider such a bill until the committee submits a written report that describes its purpose, probable costs, actuarial effect, and desirability as a matter of public policy. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service to assist it in developing its reports. The committee's recommendations must be attached as an appendix to each retirement bill.

**Organization:** In addition to the specified *ex officio* officers or their designees, each house of the legislature appoints 2 majority party members and one minority party member to the joint survey committee. An experienced actuary from the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance may be designated to serve in the commissioner's place on the committee. The public member cannot be a participant in any public retirement system in the state and is expected to represent the interest of the taxpayers. Appointed members serve 4-year terms.

## RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

*Members:* All members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems; JOHN VINCENT (designated by secretary of employment relations); DOROTHY JOHNSON (representing county or municipal employers), WILLIAM KIENZLE (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), ELAINE BOSTONE (representing state, county and municipal employes), RONALD JORDI (representing State Teachers Retirement System); MICHAEL J. MESENBOURG, ROBERT F. TAYLOR, GEORGE E. WILCOX (public members). (Employer and employe representatives and public members are appointed by governor.)

**Mailing Address:** Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-0507.

**Publications:** Staff Report 79: 1990 Comparative Study of Major Public Employee Retirement Systems.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.51.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Retirement Research Committee, originally named the Retirement Research Council, was created as a permanent study group by Chapter 375, Laws of 1959. Its principal duty is to conduct an ongoing review of state retirement benefits and retirement programs. All administrators of public employe pension or retirement plans to which the state contributes must submit financial reports to the committee. The committee investigates and reports to the legislature on the status of public employe retirement systems. It also maintains a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans from the United States and studies plans from other nations.

**Organization:** The officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems serve the same functions for the Retirement Research Committee. Employe/employer representatives and public members are appointed for 4-year terms, but if they cease to be a member of the group they are appointed to represent, they cease to be members of the committee.

## Joint Legislative STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*Members:* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BRESKE, KREUL, LEEAN, PLEWA; REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH, LADWIG, SCHNEIDER, SWOBODA, WINEKE.

**Mailing Address:** Senator Van Sistine, Room 14 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Vanderperren, Room 121 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

**Telephones:** Senator Van Sistine, (608) 266-5670; Representative Vanderperren, (608) 266-0616.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.47.

**Agency Responsibility:** Members of the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visit and inspect the capitol building and all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state. They are granted free and full access to all parts of the buildings, surrounding grounds, and all persons associated with the buildings. The committee may also examine any institution, program, or organization that receives direct or indirect state financial support.

**Organization:** The committee consists of 5 senators and 6 representatives. Members appointed from each house must represent the 2 major political parties, and one legislator from each house must also be a member of the building commission. The committee meets when the legislature is not in session. Assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

**History:** The use of a legislative committee to visit and supervise the use of state institutions and property dates back to 1881. As the result of Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, the current joint committee replaced the Committee to Visit State Properties. That committee, in turn, had combined the functions of the Committee to Visit State Institutions, created in 1947 to inspect state property and state institutions, and the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, created in 1957 to manage the State Capitol and the single state office building then existing and to study legislative space requirements.

## Joint Survey Committee on TAX EXEMPTIONS

*Members:* SENATOR BARRETT, REPRESENTATIVE FORTIS, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BURKE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES OTT, WINEKE; MARK BUGHER (secretary of revenue); BURNEATTA BRIDGE (appointed by attorney general); LEONARD SOSNOWSKI (public member appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** Legislative Council, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1304.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.52.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, considers all legislation related to the exemption of persons or property from state or local taxes. It is assisted by the Legislative Council staff.

Any proposal that affects tax exemptions must immediately be referred to the committee. Budget bills containing tax exemptions are referred simultaneously to the joint survey committee and the Joint Committee on Finance. Neither house of the legislature may consider tax exemption proposals until the joint survey committee has issued its report, attached as an appendix to the bill, describing the proposal's legality, desirability as public policy, and fiscal effect. In the course of its review, the committee is authorized to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and subpoena witnesses. The joint survey committee must report within 60 days on the tax exemption bills it receives.

*Secretary of Revenue Mark Bugher (left), Representative Alvin Ott (center) and Representative Joseph S. Wineke share a lighter moment during a hearing on an assembly bill related to creating an income tax deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed persons (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).*

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**Organization:** Committee membership includes 6 legislators, a representative of the Department of Justice, the secretary of revenue or the secretary's designee, and one public member. Each house appoints 3 legislators, 2 from the majority party and one from the minority party. The governor appoints the public member who must be familiar with the tax problems of local government. Members' terms expire on January 15 of odd-numbered years.

## TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION

*Members:* Governor Thompson, *chairperson;* Senators Andrea, Berndt, Roshell, Weeden, Ulichny; Representatives Brandemuehl, Hasenohrl, Vanderperren, Van Gorden, Young; C. David Bugher, Frank J. Pelisek, Herman V. Ripp (citizen members appointed by governor). Nonvoting member: Ronald R. Fiedler (secretary of transportation).

*Project Information:* Barbara Jurewicz, *commission secretary.*

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7916, Madison 53707-7916.

**Location:** Room 951 Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-5408.

**Fax:** (608) 266-7818.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.489.

**Agency Responsibility:** The commission, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, reviews Department of Transportation recommendations for major highway projects. Section 84.013 of the statutes defines a "major highway project" as one that costs $5 million or more and involves construction of a new highway of 2.5 miles or more, reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway by relocation that affects 2.5 miles or more, or addition of at least one lane of 5 miles or more. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature, and the Joint Committee on Finance before December 1 of each even-numbered year, except that it must report within 30 days after the Department of Transportation recommends that a highway project be changed to major project status if the state budget has been enacted.

## Commission on
## UNIFORM STATE LAWS

*Members:* JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SENATORS GEORGE, HUELSMAN; REPRESENTATIVES CULLEN, PROSSER; PETER J. DYKMAN (designated by chief, Legislative Reference Bureau), SHAUN P. HAAS (designated by director, Legislative Council); LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 2nd Floor, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2011.

**Fax:** (608) 266-7038.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $43,800.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 13.55.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Commission on Uniform State Laws is authorized to advise the legislature on uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which interstate uniformity of legislation is desirable, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting the uniform acts to Wisconsin. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council.

**Organization:** The commission consists of 9 members including 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms. Legislative members serve 2-year terms.

**History:** The commission was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members to serve as the Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67 designated the Revisor of Statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner, but in 1941, Chapter 173 added the chief of the Legislative Reference Library as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957, and its membership was expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar who were appointed by the governor. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the director (then called the executive secretary) of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that public members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

# Executive Branch

**The executive branch:** profile of the executive branch and descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions

SCHWALBACH '91 ©

*Pine Terrace Inn, Oconomowoc*

## ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE STATE OFFICERS

| Office | Officer/Party | Home Address[1] | Term Expires | Annual Salary[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.) | Elroy | January 2, 1995 | $92,283 |
| Lieutenant Governor | Scott McCallum (Rep.) | Fond du Lac | January 2, 1995 | 49,673 |
| Secretary of State | Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.) | Madison | January 2, 1995 | 45,088 |
| State Treasurer | Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.) | Peshtigo | January 2, 1995 | 45,088 |
| Attorney General | James E. Doyle (Dem.) | Madison | January 2, 1995 | 82,706 |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction | Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office) | Cottage Grove | July 5, 1993 | 72,337 |

[1] Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

[2] Salary as of January 7, 1991.

Sources: 1989-90 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923 (2); Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Classification and Compensation, departmental data.

*As Wisconsin approaches the 150th anniversary of statehood in 1998, the State Capitol is undergoing a major renovation. More than $47 million will be invested in restoring the majestic building, which was originally built between 1906 and 1917 at a cost of $7.2 million (photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### Structure of the Executive Branch

The structure of Wisconsin state government is based on a separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The legislative branch sets the broad policy objectives and establishes the general structures and regulations for carrying out the policies. The executive branch supervises the day-to-day administration of these programs and policies, while the judicial branch is responsible for adjudicating any conflicts which may arise from the interpretation or application of the laws.

**Government Has Become Increasingly Complex.** The governor, as head of the executive branch, is constitutionally required to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed". This appeared to be a relatively simple task when the state constitution was ratified in 1848. In Article V, the people of Wisconsin provided for the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor who would become acting governor in event of a vacancy in the governor's office. Originally, the lieutenant governor was also the presiding officer of the senate, so there was a built-in liaison between the executive and legislative branches.

In Article VI, the constitution provided for 3 additional elected officers to assist in administering the laws of the new state. The secretary of state was authorized by the first session of the legislature in 1848 to keep official records, including enrolled laws and various state papers, and to act as state auditor to supervise the state's fiscal concerns by examining the treasurer's books and preparing budget projections for the legislature. The state treasurer was given responsibility for receiving all money and tax collections paid into the state treasury and paying out only those amounts authorized by the legislature for the operation of state government. The attorney general was to provide legal advice to the legislature and other constitutional officers and represent the state in legal matters tried in the courts of this state, other states, and the federal government.

The sixth officer, created by Article X of the constitution, was the state superintendent of public instruction. The first legislature gave the superintendent very specific duties, including the requirement to travel throughout the state inspecting common schools and advocating good public school systems to parents and teachers. The state superintendent was to recommend texts, take a census of school age children, collect statistics on existing schools, and determine the apportionment of school aids. Many of these duties continue today.

The simplicity of administering state government in the early years was illustrated by the fact that total expenditures for 1848 government operations were only $13,472, and that included the expenses of the legislature and circuit courts. As prescribed by the constitution and state law, the salaries of all 6 constitutional officers amounted to $5,050 that year. (The lieutenant governor did not receive a salary, but was given a double legislative per diem.)

Almost 120 years later, the Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that state government could no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation have become so technically complex that the legislature finds it necessary to grant "rule-making" authority to the administrative agencies. The courts have also encountered a staggering load of technical detail and have come to depend on administrative agencies to use their "quasi-judicial" powers to assist the judicial branch.

**Reorganization 1967.** By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had identified 85 state agencies within the executive branch of Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. The proliferation of state agencies over the years, however, had made it increasingly difficult for a governor to exercise effective executive control. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis and make them responsive to the elected chief executive.

Based on the committee's recommendations, Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, drastically reduced the number of executive agencies from 85 to 32. The reorganized structure included 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the 2 other constitutional officers) and 14 independent agencies.

Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Since the 1967 reorganization, the legislature has created new state agencies, while abolishing or consolidating others. In addition to the 4 constitutional offices, there are now 16 operating departments, 20 independent agencies, 2 authorities, and 1 nonprofit corporation.

**Constitutional Officers.** The constitutional officers are elected by the voters in statewide elections. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and state superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Originally, the term of office for all constitutional officers was 2 years, but since the 1970 elections, following amendment of the constitution, their terms have been 4 years. All the officers, except the state superintendent, are elected on partisan ballots in the fall elections of the even-numbered years midway between presidential elections. The state superintendent is a nonpartisan officer elected on the spring ballot.

**Departments.** The term "department" is used to designate a principal administrative agency within the executive branch. It is not used for the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Within a department, the major subunit is the division, which is headed by an administrator. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors. Bureaus may include sections, headed by chiefs, and smallest of all are units, headed by supervisors.

Of the 16 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by constitutional officers, the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction, respectively. Nine of the departments are each headed by a secretary who is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and who serves at the pleasure of the governor: Administration; Corrections; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term. Each of the 4 remaining departments is headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at its pleasure. These are Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs. With the exception of the Employe Trust Funds Board, members of the boards that supervise departments are appointed by the governor with senate consent for fixed, multiple-year terms expiring on May 1.

**Independent Agencies.** In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 20 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. These commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate and serve at the pleasure of the governor. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These are appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered 6-year terms expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, except for the Personnel Commission whose members serve 5-year terms.

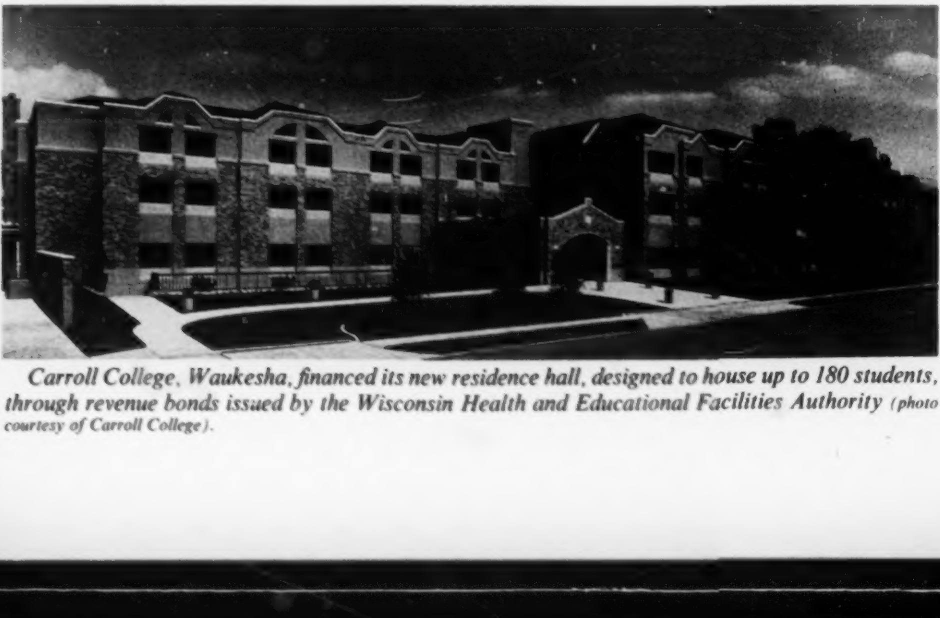
Finally, 12 of the independent agencies are headed by part-time boards: the Educational Communications Board, the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Investment Board, the Lottery Board, the Public Defender Board, the Racing Board, the State Fair Park Board, the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, although several also have some *ex officio* members. The exceptions are: 1) the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society, which, though it includes gubernatorially appointed and legislative members, is primarily selected as provided in its bylaws; 2) the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require senate confirmation; and 3) the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of their terms vary from board to board. In most cases, the board members serve for set terms that expire on May 1.

**Authorities.** The Housing and Economic Development Authority and the Health and Educational Facilities Authority are corporate public bodies. They are created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of the state, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Most members are appointed by the governor with senate consent, but the Housing and Economic Development Authority includes an *ex officio* member and 4 legislative members. Terms of public members are 4 years for the Housing and Economic Development Authority and 7 years for the Health and Educational Facilities Authority.

**Nonprofit Corporation.** In 1985 the legislature created the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation as a nonprofit corporation with a 9-member board of directors appointed by the governor, 6 with senate consent and 3 as nominees of the Bradley Family Foundation, Inc. The directors serve 7-year terms.

**Attached Boards, Councils and Committees.** Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils, and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act standardized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government", while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of the department or independent agency requires.



*Carroll College, Waukesha, financed its new residence hall, designed to house up to 180 students, through revenue bonds issued by the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (photo courtesy of Carroll College).*

Under the 1967 reorganization, certain boards, commissions, and councils that had formerly been independent or subsidiary to other agencies were attached to certain agencies for administrative purposes only. These are sometimes referred to by the statutory section number that defines them, Section 15.03. They continue to be distinct units and to exercise their statutory powers independent of the department or independent agency to which they are attached, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. The number of "15.03 units" has been increasing so that currently there are 41 boards, 4 commissions, 2 divisions, 6 councils, and 2 offices.

**The Executive Power.** The constitution vests the state's executive power in the governor. By making the heads of the major executive departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the 1967 reorganization increased the governor's executive authority. 1975 legislation added the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board. The 1977 Legislature changed the administrative structure of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations from a 3-member commission to a secretary appointed by the governor. That same year the Department of Employment Relations was created under the administration of a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1989 Legislature created another direct appointment by elevating the Division of Corrections in the Department of Health and Social Services to separate departmental status with its own secretary. However, when the legislature separated the State Fair Park from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, it retained the part-time board which appoints the state fair director.

Currently, 10 department secretaries and the individual heads of 8 independent agencies are appointed by the governor. The members of the 3 full-time commissions are also directly appointed but on a staggered-term basis. Two departments are directed by elected constitutional officers. This leaves the secretaries of 4 departments and the heads of 9 independent agencies separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards. The governor does, of course, appoint most board members, but since they have staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not department heads should be directly appointed by the governor. Public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if the office lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable. On the other hand, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, thereby enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. Although the trend has been toward single-headed departments, efforts in the 1985 Legislature to abolish 3 more governing boards failed.

**Civil Service.** One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. The Wisconsin system is generally considered one of the strongest because it encompasses the major portion of state personnel, and employes who are not covered are generally omitted for logical reasons.

Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. Unclassified service includes all elected officials, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, the faculty and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants, and certain others specifically exempted by statute. Outside the executive branch, legislators and certain legislative employes, as well as justices and judges and employes of the supreme court and court of appeals are also part of the unclassified service. All other state employes, who make up the vast majority of personnel in state service, are covered by the classified service.

**Salaries**. All positions in the civil service are classified so that those positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities, and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain various grades, with a minimum-maximum salary range for each grade. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is directed to apply the principle of equal pay for work of equivalent skills and responsibilities when assigning a classification to a pay range. The secretary establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, although the vote of 6 members of the committee can override the veto. Some provisions of the compensation plan, as approved by the committee, may require changes in existing law, in which case they must be presented in bill form to the legislature for enactment before implementation. In 1984 Governor Earl created the Task Force on Comparable Worth to study the civil service classification system. The 1986 "budget repair" act provided $2.6 million for the 1985-87 biennium to correct pay inequities based on sex or race.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements negotiated between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are submitted to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved, they are submitted to the legislature in bill form for approval of salaries, fringe benefits, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the proposed agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Under the law, agency heads are systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The salary range for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers, including the legislature, are set at varying points of these ranges.

**Number of State Employes.** The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. To illustrate this, a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906. By contrast, in December 1990, state employment totaled 69,323 employes, of whom 37,616 were permanent classified; 19,661 were unclassified (primarily teaching and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System); 5,991 were UW graduate assistants and other employes; and 6,055 were limited term, seasonal or project employes. (Limited term employes are considered part of classified service, but they work in temporary positions not eligible for civil service tenure and benefits.)

**State Government's Physical Plant.** The first capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat more than $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was replaced by a greatly enlarged building about 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current capitol began. The present capitol was completed in 1917, at a cost of $7,203,826.35.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the capitol, 5 state office buildings in the vicinity of Capitol Square, and the Hill Farms State Transportation Building on the west side of the city, with additional space leased from private landlords. There are also state office buildings in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids, plus district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

Besides office buildings, the state operates a variety of educational, correctional, and mental institutions across Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1990-91 enrollment 43,536) and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1990-91 enrollment 25,380). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, Racine-Kenosha (Parkside), River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, and Whitewater. Two-year centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo (Baraboo-Sauk County), Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield (Marshfield-Wood County), Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire university system, the total 1990-91 enrollment was 160,950.

The state's correctional facilities, under the direction of the Department of Corrections, consist of: Columbia Correctional Institution at Portage, Dodge Correctional Institution at Waupun (including assessment and evaluation programs), Green Bay Correctional Institution and Waupun Correctional Institution (men's maximum security facilities); Taycheedah Correctional Institution (women's maximum security facility); Fox Lake Correctional Institution, Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth, Oshkosh Correctional Institution, and Racine Correctional Institution at Sturtevant (men's medium security facilities); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon and the Wisconsin Correctional Center System (comprising the former

Wisconsin Correctional Camp System, the Bureau of Community Corrections Community Centers, and the Corrections Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center) (men's minimum security facilities). The department also administers a program for home detention through electronic monitoring. Ethan Allen School at Wales (male juveniles) and the Lincoln Hills School at Irma (male and female juveniles) are directed by the Division of Youth Services in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Department of Corrections and the Division of Youth Services were created by the 1989 Legislature, effective January 1, 1990.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the state operates 6 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. These include 3 mental health institutions, the Mental Health Institute-Mendota (Madison), the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago, and the Wisconsin Resource Center at Oshkosh, in addition to 3 centers for the developmentally disabled, Central Wisconsin Center (Madison), Northern Wisconsin Center (Chippewa Falls) and Southern Wisconsin Center (Union Grove).

The Department of Public Instruction maintains a school that offers special training to visually handicapped students at Janesville, and a similar special school for the hearing impaired at Delavan.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County is operated by the state to serve Wisconsin veterans who served in wartime periods specified by statute and are physically disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Qualifying spouses of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

**The Building Program.** In the past several decades, the provision of adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed to lag behind the need for such space. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war, and the 1943 Legislature set aside a certain portion of state revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures. However, none of the planning and saving for new and replacement construction allowed for the population explosion that followed the war with its increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population grew from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 3,951,777 in 1960.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By the 1960s, these children began reaching college. In addition, there were more people in mental and correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, the constitution limited state government debt to $100,000, except "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war". Wisconsin's savings program for postwar construction, begun in 1943, supplemented by generous boosts from ongoing revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million between 1949 and 1965. But this was not enough. The state eventually had to find other ways to finance additional construction.

As early as 1923, the state had created the University Building Corporation, a private, nonprofit, nonstock corporation that circumvented the debt limit by issuing bonds, secured by future revenues, for the purpose of building facilities for the university. The corporation began operations in 1925. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this arrangement. The decision opened the way for bond financing of other types of buildings required by the state, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself and were not backed by state tax dollars.

In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state or dormitories for the state universities were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". The building corporations proved to be a useful device at a time when direct borrowing was constitutionally barred and regular state revenues were insufficient to provide needed facilities.

*Press conferences offer the governor an opportunity to focus public attention on issues of concern. Governor Tommy G. Thompson meets with members of the media in the ornate Governor's Conference Room at the State Capitol* *(photo courtesy of Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

In 1969 the use of building corporations was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. In October of that year, the outstanding debt of all the building corporations was $412.6 million.

Subsequent legislation created the State Bond Board to administer and approve all matters related to incurring "general obligation" debt, backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished in 1973, and the function was transferred to the State of Wisconsin Building Commission. By April 30, 1991, total state indebtedness was almost $2.5 billion.

### Functions of the Executive Branch

Wisconsin state government, through its executive branch, exists to provide certain necessary services for people that they cannot adequately provide for themselves. Following the practice used in the state budget, the state services are grouped here into several broad functional areas, namely, *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general executive functions.* These categories are also used in the detailed departmental descriptions that follow. Admittedly, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one category and, thus, certain divisions may appear to be somewhat arbitrary, but broadly categorizing government services in this manner seems to aid in grasping the total range of activities performed by state government.

**Governor and Lieutenant Governor.** The governor, as Wisconsin's chief executive officer, represents all the people of the state. Because of this, the Office of the Governor is the focal point for receiving complaints and suggestions about state affairs. In addition, at speaking engagements and public appearances around the state, the chief executive learns of current problems and, in turn, informs the people about current state actions. Administratively, the governor exercises authority through the power of appointment, consultation with department heads, and development and execution of the executive budget. The governor plays a key role in the legislative process through the biennial budget, which is submitted to the legislature in the form of a bill.

Other opportunities to influence legislative action arise in the executive's state of the state message and special messages to the legislature about topics of urgent concern. The governor also has legislative input through the power to veto legislation, to call special sessions, and to appoint numerous committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Based on a 1979 amendment, the constitution provides that if the incumbent governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor for the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor serves only as "acting governor" when the governor is impeached, incapacitated, or absent from the state.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to represent the governor's office on any statutory board, commission, or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. In 1983, Lt. Governor James Flynn became the first lieutenant governor to serve simultaneously as a state department administrator when Governor Anthony Earl appointed him secretary of the Department of Development.

**Commerce.** Although the U.S. Constitution specifically delegates to Congress the regulation of interstate commerce, the states regulate intrastate commerce. The definitions of interstate and intrastate commerce overlap at times, and over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. Despite this broad interpretation, the states continue to exercise considerable power over commerce.

Commerce involves trade in goods, services, and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, so the state's involvement in regulation of commerce is broad. The state's primary objective is to protect the public as consumers of goods and services and as participants in financial transactions. Wisconsin state government is also interested in maintaining a stable, orderly market for carrying out commercial activities and for promoting the state's economic development.

One aspect of consumer protection is the inspection of raw products and the conditions under which they are produced. The state inspects cattle for infectious diseases, conducts research in animal and plant diseases, regulates the use of pesticides, grades fruits and vegetables for marketing, and sets standards for processed food. Explicit standards for regulatory activities are set by the Wisconsin Statutes or in the administrative rules promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The department is concerned not only with the conditions of growing and processing food but also with fair trade practices.

Another important aspect of consumer protection is the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, there is concern that individuals licensed to practice certain professions must achieve specific levels of training and proficiency before they offer their services to the public at large. Examples include those whose professions affect public health, such as doctors and nurses, or public safety, such as architects and engineers. The Department of Regulation and Licensing serves a variety of examining boards associated with various trades and professions and directly regulates certain types of professional activity.

The state protects consumers by maintaining an orderly market in which the public can conduct business. State activities include specifying methods of fair competition; regulating the rates that public utilities charge; setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions; and regulating the sale of securities and insurance. The Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities regulate their respective types of financial institutions. The Public Service Commission regulates public utility rates and services.

The state is also concerned with promoting economic development. The Department of Development provides assistance to communities and small businesses, promotes international trade, recommends private and public sector programs to further long-term growth, and advertises Wisconsin's tourist attractions. The Wisconsin Development Fund awards grants or loans to fund technical research, labor training programs, and other major economic development projects that promise to create jobs and increase capital investment.

**Education.** Recognizing education's importance in a democratic society, the drafters of the Wisconsin Constitution included Article X specifically related to education. Provision was made for establishing local school districts and providing free education for all children in the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund derived from the sale of public lands. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. In 1990-91, 797,621 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools. The 1990 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 160,950; the vocational school system's associate degree programs enrolled 87,731 students that semester. Total expenditures for public education in the 1989-90 fiscal year were more than $6.4 billion.

Wisconsin has 429 school districts that administer the elementary and secondary programs. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies (usually referred to as "CESAs") furnish support activities to the local districts on a regional basis, and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, provides supervision and consultation for the districts. A major function of the department is administration of state and federal financial aids to local school districts.

Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state lacked access to them for many years. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult education districts, and this type of education is now available throughout the state. There are 16 districts, each supervised by a district board that has taxing power. The state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the districts.

Except for the vocational system, the state is directly responsible for operating all public postsecondary institutions in Wisconsin. The 1971 Legislature integrated these publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System. The system's 2 largest campuses, those at Madison and Milwaukee, offer programs leading to doctoral degrees. Eleven other degree-granting institutions provide 4-year courses of baccalaureate study, and 13 UW Center campuses provide 2-year courses of study. State funding also supports Wisconsin residents enrolled at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other agencies are concerned with the state's education function — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The aids board administers federal and state student financial assistance programs. The Educational Communications Board operates the state educational radio network and educational television network. The historical society maintains the state historical library, museum, and various historical sites.

**Environmental Resources.** The environmental resources category covers state services that protect, develop, or modify the land, forests, wildlife, waters, air, or minerals. Two state agencies, the Departments of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources, direct some of the most important state government functions related to this category.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850, the state has evolved into a complex society with a 1990 population of 4,891,769. Most of Wisconsin is not densely populated, and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space. However, population growth, improved living standards, and industrial development have increased environmental pollution.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, cut the forests, clear the land, and hunt and fish with little thought of damage they might do to the soil, streams, or wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or extinction. The Department of Natural Resources administers programs for water quality, air pollution, and solid waste management. Under state regulations, municipalities and industries cannot dump untreated sewage or industrial wastes into surface waters; smokestacks and automobiles must meet air pollution limits; farmers are encouraged to preserve soil and groundwater quality; and solid waste disposal facilities must meet construction and operation standards. The state promotes recreational and educational opportunities through state parks, forests, and natural areas. Owners of private forestlands are expected to follow sound conservation practices and replace cut timber. The state regulates hunting and fishing to protect fish and wildlife resources and manages other programs designed to conserve and restore endangered and threatened species.

Resource management involves use for various economic and recreational purposes, as well as preservation. Timber is used in the housing and paper industries; land can be used for crops or grazing; minerals may be developed for industrial use; and scenic areas may be developed for campsites, resorts, and ski areas. The state's natural resource programs cover a broad range of uses.

The Department of Transportation also administers a variety of programs related to environmental resources. The highways that crisscross the state have a major impact on land use and people's life-styles. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizeable amounts of land have been removed from housing tracts in the cities and cultivation in the country. City freeways and interstate highways greatly affect the use and development of surrounding land. They determine where people live, work, and play. When state government plans the location and financing of highways and roads, it must carefully consider both short- and long-range consequences.

The state's highway system consists of interstate highways (financed from federal and state funds), state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. The state is concerned not only with building and maintaining adequate roads to meet demands, but also with providing for the safety of people using those roads. In 1989, more than 3.7 million vehicles were registered in Wisconsin, and more than 3.4 million residents were licensed to drive. With 817 traffic fatalities in that same year, and comparable figures in prior years, traffic safety is a constant concern.

City of River Falls Recycling Center

*Recycling has become a family project across Wisconsin. Many communities have set up recycling centers, and others have started curbside pickup programs. The new recycling law enacted in 1990 will result in major recycling efforts around the state* (*photo courtesy of Department of Natural Resources*).

The department must ensure that licensed drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of drivers' records through a point system and can remove the licenses of those who prove hazardous to themselves or others. It collects taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, highway patrol, and enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. The state is also involved in developing aviation and airports in Wisconsin and with promoting passenger mass transit and freight transportation by rail.

**Human Relations and Resources.** Besides protecting the environment, the state must also protect its citizens directly. Population growth that affects the quality of land, water, and air resources has an increasingly complex effect on people themselves and their relationships to each other and their government. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and government must ensure their general welfare.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in the human relations category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships.

In the state's early days, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Today, government health activities cover disease prevention and detection, health education programs, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped or mentally ill. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are collected and used to identify trends and potential problems.

Health services, financial assistance for dependent children, and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

As a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation may be available; unemployment compensation helps a worker faced with job loss. If a worker is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help that person find work or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, or conviction record, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting workers is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The Employment Relations Commission mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers.

For veterans, the Department of Veterans Affairs has loan programs to help those eligible acquire a home, business, or education. The Wisconsin Veterans Home, which the department operates at King, provides personal and medical care for eligible elderly veterans and their spouses.

The state must also protect its citizens from society's lawless elements by maintaining stability and order. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the Department of Corrections is responsible for segregating convicted adult offenders in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes both legal services to state agencies and technical assistance and training to local law enforcement agencies. It also enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution, and narcotic drugs.

The state provides an armed military force, the Wisconsin National Guard, to protect the populace in times of state or national emergency, whether natural or man-made, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

**General Executive Functions.** The services described so far are direct services to the public. In order for the state to perform these functions, it must also perform certain indirect "staff" functions. Thus, the state has to have general departments that oversee the hiring of agency personnel and provide space, equipment, salaries, and a retirement system for them. It must levy and collect taxes to support its activities, manage these state funds, and ensure that they are spent according to law. It must evaluate each department's operations to assure that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare for future needs.

Internally, each agency has to conduct some staff functions of its own. There must be employes who hire personnel, maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, prepare

*More than 11,000 of Wisconsin's residents — women and men — serve both their nation and state as members of the Wisconsin National Guard. The National Guard is part of the executive branch and the governor is its commander-in-chief (photo courtesy of Department of Military Affairs).*

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the agency budget, and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire administrative division may be required to perform these staff functions.

Some agencies are designed to perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the state's "housekeeping" department. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, and data processing. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials and regulates lobbyists and their employers. The Department of Revenue collects taxes levied by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government.

Another staff agency, the Department of Employe Trust Funds, manages the state's retirement systems, which include employes of local government units. At any one time, the state must have large sums of money in its employe trust funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds, and real estate in order to earn the maximum amount of interest possible until the state needs to use the funds. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies.

The Office of the Secretary of State handles general executive duties, such as keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records, and chartering corporations. The Elections Board oversees the state's election processes, monitors campaign expenditures, and keeps election records. The Health and Educational Facilities Authority and the Housing and Economic Development Authority are authorized to issue bonds to raise funds for their respective functions.

This introduction illustrates how state government both benefits and regulates dozens of aspects of life in Wisconsin. The following sections describe in detail the agencies that make up the executive branch of state government and the numerous services they perform each day.

# OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

**Governor: TOMMY G. THOMPSON.**

*Chief of Staff:* SCOTT JENSEN.

*Policy Director:* WILLIAM MCCOSHEN.

*Senior Policy Analyst:* THOMAS FONFARA.

*Legal Counsel:* CHARLES HOSLET.

*Appointments Director:* PATRICIA REUTER.

*Legislative Liaisons:* THOMAS FONFARA (senate); WILLIAM MCCOSHEN (assembly).

*Policy Advisors:* THOMAS FONFARA, CHARLES HOSLET, DAVID KLUESNER, BUCK MARTIN, WILLIAM MCCOSHEN, CHRISTOPHER MOHRMAN, MELANIE OHNSTAD, PATRICK SCHILLINGER, ROBERT SEITZ.

*Governor's Scheduler:* DONNA SAROW.

*Governor's Personal Secretary:* KATE PROCTOR.

*Operations Manager:* SCOTT FROMADER.

*Constituent Relations Director:* KATHLEEN RATHBURN.

*Milwaukee Office Representative:* SHERRY HILL.

*Northern Office Representative (Hayward):* IRIS MOE.

*Acting Press Secretary:* STEPHANIE SMITH.

**Statutory Councils:**

*Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse:* SCOTT MARTIN, *chairperson;* MARTIN BANGERT, THOMAS BENTZ, BONNIE BURMEISTER, ROBERT CALLAHAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, RAFAEL DELEON, NICHOLAS FUHRMAN, JOHN M. HOHL, QUEEN HYLER. TOMMIE KIDD, GARRY KRONSTEDT, VIRGINIA LUKASEK, JAY MORETTI, JOYCE O'DONNELL, JUDITH C. PATTERSON, VIRGINIA PETERSON, EDWARD RAMSEY, DEBRA RASH, ADRIAN ROBERG, BRENDA J. STANISLAWSKI, WILLIAM M. STONE, JOSEPH WIESER, JAMES R. YARBROUGH (appointed by governor).

*State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse:* GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR CHVALA, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVES GARD, ROHAN; JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), GENE KUSSART (designated by secretary of health and social services), ROBERT HAASE (designated by commissioner of insurance); CHARLES DINKEL (designated by Pharmacy Examining Board); DAVID DONARSKI (designated by Controlled Substances Board); SCOTT MARTIN (Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse chairperson); DAVID G. BENZER (service provider representative appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

**Location:** 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1212.

**Fax:** (608) 267-8983.

**Number of Employes:** 44.05 — Office of the Governor and Executive Residence.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,897,600 — Office of the Governor and Executive Residence.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article V.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 14, Subchapter I.

**Agency Responsibility:** As the state's chief executive, the governor represents all the people and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. The constitution sets certain limits on the governor's powers, but the size and complexity of state government have given the governor's office many more responsibilities than it originally had.

Although various administrators direct the day-to-day operations of state agencies, the governor is considered the head of the executive branch. For the most part, the individuals, commissions, and part-time boards that head the major administrative departments are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. In many cases, the appointments also require senate confirmation. In some instances, appointees to part-time boards serve fixed terms of 2 to 6 years, but the governor's 4-year term of office permits the chief executive to name the majority of the board members over time. The governor also appoints members of many other boards and councils created by statute.

The statutes authorize the governor to create special advisory committees or task forces to conduct studies and make recommendations. These committees frequently attract experienced citizens from many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise as a public service.

If a vacancy occurs in the state senate or assembly, state law directs the governor to call a special election. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices, the governor may appoint persons to complete unexpired terms. The governor may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners, or registers of deeds for proven malfeasance.

The governor gives policy direction to the state and plays an important role in the legislative process by developing the executive budget and by advocating major policy changes in the state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. Through the biennial budget, developed and administrated in conjunction with the Department of Administration and various agency heads, the governor ultimately reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies.

The governor has a number of specialized powers related to the legislative process. The chief executive may call a special legislative session to deal with specific legislation, may veto an entire bill, or may veto parts of appropriation measures. In the case of either whole or partial vetoes, a two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to override the governor's action.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve federal aid expenditures, state land purchases, highway and airport construction, land or building leases for state use, and many other state contracts. The governor may request the attorney general to protect the public interest in various legal actions.

The governor has sole power to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense and to exercise executive clemency by granting a pardon, reprieve, or sentence commutation to a convicted criminal offender. The nonstatutory Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980 to expedite the pardon process. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The chief executive (or designee) serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, Educational Communications Board, Disability Board, and State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

**History:** Before Wisconsin entered the Union, the U.S. President appointed the territorial governor. The state constitution adopted in 1848 gave executive powers to an elected governor, however. Debate during the constitutional conventions revealed reluctance to change the duties traditionally performed by the chief executive. Questions regarding the post of governor concerned amount of salary, duration of term, location of residence and, above all, veto power. An effort to divest the governor of veto power failed, as did attempts to vest pardoning power in the legislature and to deny the governor power to remove county officials from office for cause.

Over the years, the major constitutional change has been the 1967 amendment that lengthened the governor's term to 4 years, effective 1971. In addition, a constitutional amendment, ratified in 1930, empowered the governor to approve appropriation bills in part, thereby creating the partial veto. Another amendment, ratified in 1990, restricted the partial veto power by forbidding the governor to create new words by striking individual letters within words.

**Statutory Councils:** The *Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse* advises the governor, legislature, and all state governmental agencies about state alcohol and other drug abuse programs; encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and certain other state agencies; and monitors alcohol and other drug abuse programs. The council consists of 20 to 30 persons who have demonstrated professional, research, or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems. Members serve staggered 4-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 14.017 (2m) and 14.245 of the statutes.

*The governor plays an important part in the lawmaking process by approving or vetoing bills passed by both houses of the legislature. Here, Governor Tommy G. Thompson signs 1991 Assembly Bill 205, relating to the agricultural production loan guarantee program, into law as 1991 Wisconsin Act 4, while members of the legislature witness the signing (photo courtesy of Frances Staub, Senate Republican Caucus).*

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The *State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse* recommends, coordinates, and reviews the abuse control and prevention efforts of state agencies. It evaluates program effectiveness, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people about the dangers of drug abuse, and allocates responsibility for various alcohol and drug abuse programs among state agencies. The council also recommends legislation, cooperates with federal agencies, and receives federal funds.

The council was created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the executive office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975, and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 14.017 (2) and 14.24 of the statutes.

## INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### DISABILITY BOARD

*Disability Board:* Governor Tommy G. Thompson, Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan, Senator Risser (senate president), Representative Kunicki (assembly speaker), Senator Ellis (senate minority leader), Representative Prosser (assembly minority leader), Arnold L. Brown, Jr. (dean, UW Medical School).

**Statutory References:** Sections 14.015 (1) and 17.025.

**Agency Responsibility:** Chapter 422, Laws of 1969, created the Disability Board to provide for temporary succession to certain Wisconsin state government positions (except those in the legislature) in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official. The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

# STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

## April 30, 1991

(See Addenda for changes through June 30, 1991.)

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Accounting Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (1) | Terry Von Haden | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Joel D. Garlock | Neenah | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Donald R. Henrickson | Green Bay | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Russell L. Hanson | Westby | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James H. Moe | Cable | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Daniel J. Ritter | De Pere | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Karen A. Kalishek | Shawano | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Adjutant General Sec. 15.31 | Maj.Gen. Jerald Slack | Monona | Dec. 16, 1994 | Group 4 |
| *Administration, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1) (a), 15.10 | James R. Klauser | Madison | Pleasure of Gov. | Group 8 |
| Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (5) | Rhonda Taylor | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert G. Hintz | DeForest | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Edward Malkasian | Wauwatosa | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Joseph Dallas, Sr. | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Herbert Sandmire | Green Bay | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Pamela Rucinski | Mosinee | May 1, 1994 | None |
| Aeronautics, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.467 (2) | Ralph C. Jensen | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | J. Frederic Ruf | Pewaukee | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Perry J. Armstrong | Madison | July 1, 1997 | None |
| | James Johnson | Middleton | July 1, 1997 | None |
| | Harvey M. Brandau | Kendall | July 1, 1997 | None |
| Affirmative Action, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.177 | Robert Barrow | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Michael Deiters | De Pere | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William J. Dyess | Racine | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ricardo Enriquez | Sheboygan | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gloria I. Rezazdeh | Platteville | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Barbara Pollei | Malone | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | LaMarr Q. Billups | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | J.B. Chung | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ronald Johnson | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | 3 vacancies | | | |
| *Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 9, 15.105 (10) | Linda S. Howard | Waukesha | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Eugene Lehrmann | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ruth Ann Strozinsky | Tomah | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles C. Arndt | Rhinelander | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jennifer Y. Hurtgen | Sparta | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Louise Yaffe | Milwaukee | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Elmer C. Sill | Waupaca | May 1, 1996 | None |
| *Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1), 15.07 (5)(d), 15.13 | Harland E. Everson | Edgerton | May 1, 1991 | Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year |
| | Kenneth Lindquist | Highbridge | May 1, 1991 | Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year |
| | Carol Ward Knox | Jefferson | May 1, 1993 | Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year |
| | Ralph Steiner | Chilton | May 1, 1993 | Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year |
| | Louis Wysocki | Custer | May 1, 1993 | Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year |
| | Jerry Franz | Poynette | May 1, 1995 | Not exc. $35 per day nor $600 per year |
| | James E. Harsdorf | Beldenville | May 1, 1995 | Not exc. $35 per day nor $600 per year |
| Air Pollution Control Council Secs. 15.09, 15.347 (6) | James C. Barrett | Camp Douglas | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Richard Billings | Neenah | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William R. Elman | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Rosalie F. Morgan | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Alan L. Haase | Menomonee Falls | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Bruce Hemminger | West Bend | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jitendra T. Radia | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Secs. 14.017 (2m), 15.09** | Bonnie Burmeister | Mishicot | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jefferson Davis | Menomonee Falls | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Nicholas Fuhrman | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John M. Hohl | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Virginia Lukasek | Sparta | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Scott Martin | Hartland | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jay Moretti | Cross Plains | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joyce O'Donnell | West Allis | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Judith C. Patterson | Wausau | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Edward Ramsey | Eau Claire | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Debra Rash | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Adrian L. Roberg | Stoddard | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Martin Bangert | New Berlin | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Thomas Bentz | Alma | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert Callahan | Sheboygan | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Rafael DeLeon | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Garry Kronstedt | Wisconsin Rapids | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Brenda J. Stanislawski | Fox Point | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Joseph Wieser | New Holstein | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Queen Hyler | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Tommie Kidd | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Virginia Peterson | Nekoosa | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | William M. Stone | Waukesha | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | James R. Yarbrough | Madison | July 1, 1994 | None |
| **Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Secs. 14.017 (2), 15.09** | David G. Benzer | New Berlin | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| **American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(q), 15.375 (1)** | Alan J. Caldwell | Madison | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | William A. Gollnick | Oneida | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Dana Jackson | Ashland | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Sarah LaBarge | Lac du Flambeau | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Alfred Pyatskowit | Shawano | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Mary Duffy | Bayfield | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Thelma McLester | De Pere | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Elaine Peters | Keshena | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Rick St. Germaine | Hayward | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Anna Rae Funmaker | Black River Falls | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Ona W. Garvin | Pittsville | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Georgianna E. Ignace | Brookfield | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Joyce M. Maki | Lac du Flambeau | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| **Animal Health and Disease Research Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.135 (3)** | Darrell E. Johnson | Weyauwega | May 1, 1993 | None |
| **Animal Health and Disease Research Council Secs. 15.09, 15.137 (2)** | J. Michael Blaska | Sun Prairie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert C. Sartori | Sun Prairie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Howard J. Cook | Tomahawk | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles Finucan | Kendall | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Debra Calnin | Montello | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Joe J. Schaitel | Sparta | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Michael Wehler | Plain | July 1, 1993 | None |
| ***Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (2)** | William Bandow | Rhinelander | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Dennis G. Brown | Waunakee | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Melvyn G. Hoffman | La Crosse | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | William McCullough | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | John T. Nichols | Green Bay | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Melvin Russell | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Marvin DeVries | Madison | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Arlan Kay | Oregon | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Lynne LeCount | Sun Prairie | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Jane R. Pavis | Madison | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Jerome Quinn | Green Bay | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | John St. John | Oak Creek | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Sheffers | Prescott | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Bernard E. Thompson | Platteville | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Bruce Kieffer | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Gary R. Meinert | Middleton | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Mark E. Nurczyk | Eastman | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Michael G. Poja | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Floyd A. Rathburn | Oneida | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | David M. Schmalz | Appleton | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arts Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (8) | Lloyd W. Herrold | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Kathy Plautz | Mequon | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mary Alice Wimmer | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | James E. Carley | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | John Koci | Wausau | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Jane J. Lathrop | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Sandra R. Mills | Appleton | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Kathryn M. Burke | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Gloria Kirking | Portage | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jill G. Pelisek | Whitefish Bay | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Patricia Rusch | Rhinelander | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jonathan L. Overby | Madison | May 1, 1994 | None |
| *Banking, Commissioner of<br>Secs. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.55 | Toby E. Sherry | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 4 |
| *Banking Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 1,<br>15.07 (5)(b), 15.555 (1) | E. Ray Willoughby | Eau Claire | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | James M. Curran | Pewaukee | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Richard A. Braun | Kewaunee | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Ralph J. Tenuta | Kenosha | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Robert C. Gorsuch | Madison | May 1, 1996 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| *Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (17) | John Fahey | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Audrie J. Kreyer | Fennimore | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Don Vanden Branden | Green Bay | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Russell M. Brown | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Frank M. Catrine | Racine | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Henry H. Moore, Jr. | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Diane N. Barnidge | Madison | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James Schultz | Ladysmith | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Joyce Haugestuen | New Auburn | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Toni Ann Palermo | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Bingo Control Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 7,<br>15.07 (5)(m), 15.405 (4m) | Shirley Schmerling | Kenosha | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Sylvester Clements | Coon Valley | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Benjamin F. Kregel | Tomahawk | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Bruce F. Pierson | Janesville | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Terry W. Grosenheider | Madison | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| *Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, Bd. of Directors of the<br>Sec. 232.03 | Jane Carity | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles S. McNeer | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | George W. Whittow | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ernest Hendricks | Milwaukee | July 1 1995 | None |
| | Charles Jacobus | Milwaukee | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Joseph E. Tierney, Jr. | Milwaukee | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Ned W. Bechthold | Waukesha | July 1, 1997 | None |
| | James L. Forbes | Brown Deer | July 1, 1997 | None |
| | Essie Whitelaw | Milwaukee | July 1, 1997 | None |
| Building Commission<br>Sec. 13.48 (2) | Bryce Styza | Hartland | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| *Burial Sites Preservation Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a),<br>15.07 (5)(o), 15.705 (1) | Robert Powless, Sr. | Odanah | July 1, 1988 | $25 per day |
| | James B. Stoltman | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Eugene Conner | Hertel | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Salzer | Beloit | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Lynn Goldstein | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Charles J. Kingswan | Neillsville | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| Business and Education Partnerships, Governor's Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.377 (2) | Catherine Hoffman | New London | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Diane Mattes | River Falls | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joseph Saelens | Johnson Creek | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John Schnurr | Wilmot | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Rosemary Wojcik | Medford | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mark Green | Green Bay | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ross O. Ranzau | Lake Mills | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Denise Reichel | Brookfield | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Randy E. Schmit | Grafton | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard Staats | Wisconsin Rapids | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Barrett Browning | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Alfred P. Diotte | Janesville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Arden S. Fierek | West Bend | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Paul Ormson | Elkhorn | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | John D. Phillips | Lomira | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Helen G. Scoon | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Maralene C. Strom | Superior | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (4) | Joanne M. Dye | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Stanley M. Englander | Racine | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Richard W. Kinch | Racine | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Barbara Hug | Mauston | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Katherine A. Kalmer | Brookfield | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Robert E. Burnette | Lake Geneva | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Marie Steinacker | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Chiropractic Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (5) | Steven Hernandez | Shorewood | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Cynthia J. Green | Eau Claire | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Bettye J. Lawrence | Madison | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Peter W. Vrieze | New Richmond | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Meredith H. Bakke | DeForest | July 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| | vacancy | | | |
| Claims Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (2)(e), 15.105 (2) | Charles B. Hoslet | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Columbus Quincentennial Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.157 (6) | Daniel M. Amato | Columbus | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Elizabeth Black | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Louis J. Ceci | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Joseph DeLucia | Superior | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Alfred S. De Simone | Kenosha | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Paul Iannelli | Brookfield | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Anthony J. Machi | Greendale | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Raymond A. Matera | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Henry G. Piano | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Betty Puccio | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Mary Storz | Kenosha | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Charles Vignieri | Kenosha | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Conservation Corps Board, Wis.<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (18) | Raymond Moyer | Rochester | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Emil Muelver | Deerbrook | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Marie Findlay | Herbster | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Roger Sabota | Rhinelander | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Kenneth J. Merkel | Brookfield | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Jerry Schuster | Berlin | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Gordon Sill | Eau Claire | May 1, 1995 | None |
| *Consumer Credit Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 2, 15.555 (2) | Inactive (5 members) | | | |
| Controlled Substances Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (2) | David P. Donarski | Green Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas A. Rudy | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| *Corrections, Secretary of<br>Secs. 15.05 (1), 15.14 | Patrick J. Fiedler | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 6 |
| *Credit Union Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 3, 15.07 (5)(s), 15.595 (1) | Jesse Sandoval | Marshfield | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Greg A. Hilbert | Appleton | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Maurice M. Dresang | Appleton | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | John E. Milner | Oconomowoc | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| | Larry Anderson | Westby | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year |
| *Credit Unions, Commissioner of<br>Secs. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.59 | Richard W. Ottow | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 3 |
| *Deferred Compensation Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 14, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (4) | J. Jean Rogers | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Edward D. Main | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Martin Beil | Black Earth | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James Severance | Prairie du Sac | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Peter F. Ullrich | Cochrane | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Dentistry Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6) | Robert A. Henschel | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | L. Melodi Duwell | Waupaca | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Gwen T. Jackson | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Thomas G. Brandt | New Holstein | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Francesca J. Martin | Waukesha | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Mork | Janesville | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Eva Dahl | La Crosse | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Alvin R. Golz | Appleton | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Development, Secy. of<br>Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.15 | Robert Trunzo | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 6 |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Finance Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), (cm), 15.155 (1) | Steven J. Bomba | Whitefish Bay | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | David W. Opitz | Port Washington | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gerald M. Thorne | Kohler | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Graciela Aubey | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Thomas J. Parker | Milwaukee | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Dean A. Treptow | Cedarburg | May 1, 1992 | None |
| Developmental Disabilities, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.197 (11n) | Brad P. Allen | Shorewood | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Barbara Lyons | Wauwautosa | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Florence Mineau | West Bend | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William Nystrom | De Pere | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gregory J. Sheehan | La Crosse | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Elizabeth Taddy | Highbridge | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gerhardt Gnirk | Elroy | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | George F. Jacobs, Jr. | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Madeleine M. Morichetti | Manitowish Waters | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Diana Strzok | Bayfield | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Cheri Farnsworth | Belgium | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Dennis M. Filippelli | Kenosha | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert W. Page | Marshfield | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Karen R. Reibetanz | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Judith A. Fell | West Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Donald L. Hanson | Fennimore | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Harry Heinemann, Jr. | Wausau | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Herbert G. Panitch | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Lucille Strom | Ellsworth | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Sandra Tank | Merrill | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Mary Wilson | Lyndon Station | July 1, 1994 | None |
| *Domestic Abuse, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.197 (16) | Eileen Connolly-Keesler | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mikki Patterson | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Kathleen F. Stolpman | Brookfield | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Margaret Sue Wolfe | Lac du Flambeau | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Judith Klusman | Oshkosh | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Maria Martinez | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Jacqueline D. Schellinger | Elm Grove | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Joyce Townsend | Glendale | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Rebecca G. Bancroft | Pewaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Betty Burgett | Platteville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Peggy E. Scherrer | Neenah | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Gerald L. Wilkie | Eau Claire | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Joanne Huelsman | Madison | July 1, 1994 | None |
| Dwelling Code Council Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (6) | Joseph Chudnow | Fox Point | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Howard Gygax | New Berlin | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Leslie Strand | Sun Prairie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Frank Weeks | Prairie du Chien | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Christine Wilson | Janesville | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Dennis Dorn | Portage | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Len Linzmeier | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Garry L. Nelson | Hayward | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Peter Risberg | Stevens Point | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | William Roehr | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard Segelken | Eau Claire | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Brian E. Walter | Neenah | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Reimar F. Frank | Oconomowoc | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | James R. Korotev | Fitchburg | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | George V. Nawrot | Altoona | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Carole E. Rule | Mineral Point | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Randolph J. Thelen | Elkhorn | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Education Commission of the States Sec. 39.76 | Jon E. Litscher | Lake Mills | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Maureen McCormack | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Kenneth A. Shaw | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Educational Approval Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(i), 15.945 (1) | Carol Bartelt | Neenah | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | James Brill | Menomonee Falls | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | Stephen A. Gould | Elkhart Lake | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | Milton Parlow | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | Marian J. Swoboda | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | Melinda H. Waggoner | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| | William R. Walker | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | $25 per day |
| *Educational Communications Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 5, 15.57 | Charlotte H. McEssy | Fond du Lac | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert E. McCarthy | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Robert J. Bodden | Platteville | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Raymond N. Sauvey | De Pere | May 1, 1993 | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Elections Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 2, 15.07 (5)(n), 15.61 | Peter R. Dohr | Madison | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Thomas P. Godar | Madison | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Brent Smith | La Crosse | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Barbara Kranig | Stevens Point | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | J. Curtis McKay | Sheboygan | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | John H. Niebler | Menomonee Falls | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Kit E. Sorenson | Neenah | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Mark E. Sostarich | South Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| ***Emergency Govt. Division, Administrator of** Sec. 15.313 (1) | Robert M. Thompson | Poynette | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 1 |
| **Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (7) | William Beres | West Allis | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | C. Peter Erskine | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ron Koth | Rhinelander | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gene Laubengayer | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas Lemler | Shell Lake | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Charles Aprahamian | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard D. Collyard | Superior | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Walter Mootz | New Berlin | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Dan Williams | Sturgeon Bay | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | June Winnie | Wausau | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Theodore Callahan | Iron River | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Gwendolyn R. Hawpetoss | Keshena | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Barbara Johannes | Montello | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | John Prince | Eau Claire | July 1, 1993 | None |
| **Employe Ownership Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.155 (2) | Michael Marcks | Janesville | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Charles W. Nason | Stevens Point | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| ***Employe Trust Funds Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 3, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.16 (1) (c) | vacancy | | | |
| ***Employment Relations, Secy. of** Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.17 | Jon E. Litscher | Lake Mills | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 7 |
| ***Employment Relations Comn.** Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.58 | Herman Torosian | Madison | March 1, 1991 | Group 5 |
| | A. Henry Hempe | Beloit | March 1, 1993 | Group 5 |
| | William K. Strycker | Milwaukee | March 1, 1995 | Group 5 |
| **Equal Rights Council** Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (1) | Joe Handrick | Minocqua | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Letha F. Harmon | Milwaukee | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Richard Minor | Milwaukee | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | George Williams | Milwaukee | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Sheila Ashley | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert Barrow | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Clarence H. Bolton | Brown Deer | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Barbara A. Glasheen | Kaukauna | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Betty Graveen | Lac du Flambeau | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Paul H. Kusuda | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Antonio M. Lazcano | Eau Claire | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jo Deen Lowe | Merrillan | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert C. Marcom | Waupaca | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Harold C. Schwartz | Shorewood | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mitzie Shreffler | Cable | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | F.B. Silberg | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Hung-Mao Tien | Brookfield | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Veronica Bailey | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Dorothy M. Reeder | Eagle River | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Betty Schiel | New Berlin | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Lois Sipple | Menomonie | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | William J. Wolske | Kewaunee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | John Hogan | Rhinelander | July 1, 1993 | None |
| ***Ethics Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(k), 15.62 | Diane Conway | Green Bay | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Thomas S. Smith | Pine River | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | David L. McRoberts | Madison | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Paul M. Holzem | Madison | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | James R. Morgan | Madison | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Borgwardt[5] | Madison | May 1, 1996 | $25 per day |
| **Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board** Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.135 (5) | Joseph J. Schaital (scheduled to expire 6/30/91) | Sparta | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| **Federal-State Relations Office, Director** Sec. 16.548 (1) | David J. Beightol | Chevy Chase, MD | Pleas. of Gov. | $42,000 per year |
| **Federal-State Relations Office, State Assistant** Sec. 16.548 (1) | Michelle E. Steil-Bryski | Falls Church, VA. | Pleas. of Gov. | $32,000 per year |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Service Training Programs, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.947 (1) | Deborah Meissner | Sussex | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Larry Plummer | Durand | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas Bychinski | Reedsburg | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Calvin Phillipps | Oshkosh | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Brian R. Mayer | West Bend | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Charles Rayala, Jr. | Manitowish Waters | July 1, 1995 | None |
| *Fox River Management Commission<br>Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1) (e), 15.06 (3)(a) 4, 15.345 (5) | Jerome Van Sistine | Green Bay | March 1, 1988 | $25 per day |
| | Dorothy Johnson | Appleton | March 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Paul Stevenson | Winneconne | March 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Ronald L. Van De Hey | Kaukauna | March 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | John W. Forster | Menasha | March 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Donald Mitchell | Neenah | March 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | William J. Glatz | Oshkosh | March 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Funeral Directors Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (16) | Jerome J. Brunette, Jr. | Fond du Lac | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Ernest Lofton | Boscobel | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Norman Gill | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James A. Sass | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | D. Bruce Carlson | Rhinelander | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Roman Jungers II | Waupaca | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Great Lakes Compact Comn.<br>Sec. 14.78 (1) | John Bilotti | Kenosha | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Linda Bochert | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | W. Buck Martin | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Great Lakes Protection Fund<br>Sec. 14.84 | Anthony Earl | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Patrick Osborne | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Groundwater Coordinating Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (5)(f), 15.347 (13) | John A. Metcalf | Dodgeville | July 1, 1991 | None |
| Group Insurance Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (2) | Stephen H. Frankel | Mequon | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Martin Beil | Black Earth | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Esther Doughty Luckhardt | Horicon | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Kenneth J. Merkel | Brookfield | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Wayne K. Potter | New Lisbon | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | C.F. Sayler | Necedah | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| Hazardous Pollution Prevention Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.155 (5) | Daniel J. Hartwig | Oregon | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Leon H. Towne | Wisconsin Rapids | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | John M. Tries | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jordan S. Harwood | Brookfield | May 1, 1994 | None |
| *Health and Educational Facilities Authority<br>Sec. 231.02 (1) | Paul L. Brown | Madison | June 30, 1991 | None |
| | George C. Schmoller | Marshfield | June 30, 1992 | None |
| | Michael O. Stewart | Appleton | June 30, 1993 | None |
| | Kenneth J. Merkel | Brookfield | June 30, 1994 | None |
| | Joy A. Moy | Racine | June 30, 1995 | None |
| | Dean K. Roe | Elm Grove | June 30, 1996 | None |
| | Timothy K. Size | Madison | June 30, 1997 | None |
| *Health and Social Services, Secy. of<br>Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.19 | Gerald Whitburn | Middleton | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 9 |
| Health Care Information, Board on<br>Secs. 15.07 (2)(b), 15.195 (6) | Roger von Heimburg | Green Bay | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ronald Dix | Milwaukee | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Terri Potter | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Earl Strub | Oconto | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Conan S. Edwards | Madison | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Donna Lutzow | Wausau | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Camille Haney | Madison | May 1, 1995 | None |
| Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Board of Governors of<br>Sec. 619.04 (3) | Sondra Streckert | Abbotsford | May 1, 1990 | $50 per day |
| | Richard Graber | Whitefish Bay | May 1, 1991 | $50 per day |
| | Jack Strong | Mauston | May 1, 1992 | $50 per day |
| | Maribeth Vocke | Rhinelander | May 1, 1993 | $50 per day |
| *Hearing and Speech Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6m) | Nancy J. Dobrinski | Minocqua | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Juliana Starr Jornt | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Julia M. Olson | Appleton | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | James A. Bohren | Sheboygan | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Thomas W. Grossman | Mequon | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Meredy Hase | Delafield | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Frederic A. Tyszka | Sheboygan | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Ann Gmeiner Heinrich | Menasha | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Hearing Impaired, Council for the<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.197 (8) | Margaret Ferris | Neenah | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Carol Ann Jesberger | McFarland | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John Shipman | Delavan | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Walter Smith | Baraboo | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jack Spear | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Lawrence Benish | Appleton | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Leslie K. Halvorsen | Manitowoc | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Leonard J. Peacock | Delavan | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Edith Simons | Kenosha | July 1, 1993 | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67 | Helen Bie | Green Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Mike Clumpner | Milton | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Erroll B. Davis, Jr. | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Delmar De Long | Clinton | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Albert J. DiUlio | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Charles Daniel Gelatt, Jr. | La Crosse | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Cornelia Hempe | Beloit | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Esther Doughty Luckhardt | Horicon | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Gordon N. Malaise | Ladysmith | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Charles Mathy | La Crosse | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Joseph Mettner | Green Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Kolleen Rathburn | Oneida | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Ruth Raitzer | La Crosse | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Allen Schraufnagel | Elroy | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Mary B. Sensenbrenner | Neenah | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Joan Piper Viereg | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | K.G. Weiske | Ripon | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Janet Winkel | Fond du Lac | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Higher Educational Aids Board, Executive Secretary Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 1, 39.29 | Valorie T. Olson | Brown Deer | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 3 |
| Highway Safety, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.467 (3) | Myron Daugs | Union Center | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John W. Killian | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jeffrey P. Knight | Saukville | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ervin Conradt | Shiocton | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Judith I. Simonis | Merrill | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | John Sybeldon | Wausau | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Daniel J. Besson | Hales Corners | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Herbert Grover | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Scott J. McCallum | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert Young | Green Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Historic Preservation Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.705 (2) | Margaret Beattie Bogue | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert P. Fay | Two Rivers | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas C. Hubka | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William G. Laatsch | Sturgeon Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Claudia G. Smith | Menomonie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ellen D. Langill | Waukesha | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Philip H. Salkin | Verona | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | James A. Skaggs | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard H. Zeitlin | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Kathryn Chmurny | Platteville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Victoria Dirst | Sturgeon Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Diane Kealty | Whitefish Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Charles J. Quagliana | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Valentine J. Schute, Jr. | La Crosse | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70 | Roger Stauter | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Margaret Humleker | Fond du Lac | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Thomas Jeffris | Janesville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Housing Advisory Council Secs. 15.09, 15.107 (4) | Rita M. Hamm | Hauston | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Philip J. Hesselbein | Brookfield | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Margaret J. Peterson | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Lawrence E. Schauder | Janesville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| *Housing and Economic Development Authority Sec. 234.02 (1) | John Petersen III | Madison | Jan. 1, 1992 | None |
| | Frederick Werkmeister-Rozas | Milwaukee | Jan. 1, 1992 | None |
| | Rita M. Hamm | Mauston | Jan. 1, 1994 | None |
| | Edwin J. Zagzebski | Schofield | Jan. 1, 1994 | None |
| | Derek B. Kenner | Milwaukee | Jan. 1, 1995 | None |
| | Wayne R. Peters | Eau Claire | Jan. 1, 1995 | None |
| *Housing and Economic Development Authority, Executive Director Sec. 234.02 (3) | Richard J. Longabaugh | Mequon | Feb. 1, 1991 | Group 6 |
| *Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.22 | Carol N. Skornicka | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 6 |
| *Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8) | Inactive (4 members) | | | |
| *Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), (3)(a) 1, 15.06 (3)(b), 15.73 | Robert D. Haase | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 5 |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interstate Compact for Probationers and Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 304.13 (5) | William Ridgely | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993 | David Duax | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988 (7) | Christopher Marceil | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.435 | Peter J. Davison | Crandon | May 1, 1987 | None |
| | John P. Kaiser | Hawkins | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Stanley Peer | Grantsburg | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Paul Knuth | Rhinelander | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Elizabeth Sorenson | Bruce | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ed Bearheart, Jr. | Cumberland | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Louis J. Perry | Black River Falls | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Daniel B. Merriam | Ladysmith | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Richard McKnight | South Wayne | May 1, 1994 | None |
| *Investment Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 4, 15.07 (2)(a), 15.07 (5)(a), 15.76 | Maureen J. Busby | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | $50 per day |
| | Eugene G. Martin | River Hills | May 1, 1993 | $50 per day |
| | Philip M. Gelatt | La Crosse | May 1, 1997 | $50 per day |
| | Richard H. Lillie[5] | Fox Point | May 1, 1997 | $50 per day |
| | Mark J. McMullen[5] | Green Bay | May 1, 1997 | $50 per day |
| *Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83 | Rockne G. Flowers | Madison | Aug. 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | John M. Jarvis | Milwaukee | Aug. 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Roger D. Biddick[5] | Livingston | Aug. 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Frank Meyer | Shawano | Aug. 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Marilynn Weiland | Wautoma | Aug. 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| Judicial Council Secs. 15.09, 758.13 (1) | Sherri McNamara | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Stephen D. Willett | Phillips | July 1, 1992 | None |
| Justice Assistance, Office of Exec. Staff Director Sec. 15.105 (19) | Jerome D. Lacke | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 2 |
| *Labor and Industry Review Commission Secs. 15.06 (2)(a), 15.225 (1) | Carl W. Thompson | Stoughton | March 1, 1991 | Group 5 |
| | Pamela I. Anderson | Madison | March 1, 1993 | Group 5 |
| | Kevin C. Potter | Madison | March 1, 1995 | Group 5 |
| Labor and Management Council Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (17) | Martin Beil | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James Ehrenstrom | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jerome F. Maloney | Green Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Henry Hempe | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Moira Kelly | Oak Creek | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Edward Killeen | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard Presser | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | James Haney | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ron Sweet | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert Vicars | Oak Creek | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Edward Windorff | Green Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ted Hutton | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Jon Litscher | Madison | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Jack Reihl | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Carol Skornicka | Madison | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | James N. Elliott | Milwaukee | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Thomas Jacob Leinenkugel | Chippewa Falls | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Randall Wade | Madison | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.915 (2) | Jay F. Schamberg | Waukesha | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Edward F. Treick | Brookfield | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | George Million | Wausau | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.345 (3) | John E. Alderton | West Allis | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Richard R. Johnson | Ellison Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Michael Le Clair | Two Rivers | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | James Maricque | Green Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Giles Peterson | Ellison Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Neil A. Schwarz | Sheboygan | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Dean Swaer | Oconto | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.345 (2) | Jeff Bodin | Bayfield | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Ronald Boutin | Bayfield | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Bill Damberg | Bayfield | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | James Erickson | Bayfield | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | David Johnson | Port Wing | Pleas. of Gov. | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Land Conservation Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 10, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(h), 15.135 (4) | James Bradley | Sun Prairie | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Forrest D. Hartmann | Baraboo | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Uphoff | Madison | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| Land Information Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 16, 15.105 (16) | Michael J. Hasslinger | Waukesha | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | John W. Laub | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Leslie D. Van Horn | Green Bay | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Anthony B. Kiedrowski | Wisconsin Rapids | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Bernard J. Neimann, Jr. | Madison | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Arden T. Sandsnes | Monona | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Lori J. Scully | Mauston | May 1, 1997 | None |
| | Robert Welch | Redgranite | May 1, 1997 | None |
| Law Enforcement Standards Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.255 (1) | Gary J. Brazgel | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Leroy Klein | Brussels | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | John M. Tries | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jack Robinson | Ontario | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Raymond Klink | Brookfield | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Gregory J. Potter | Wisconsin Rapids | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | James Gilmore | Fond du Lac | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | David L. Gorski | Appleton | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Charles A. Tubbs | Beloit | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Linda R. Younk | Marinette | May 1, 1994 | None |
| Library and Network Development, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.377 (6) | David Barnard | Menomonie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Donald Churchill | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Marion Howard | Darlington | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James R. Klein | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mary Lou Bohen | Mauston | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Norman Gill | Fox Point | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Venora McKinney | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Milton Mitchell | Chippewa Falls | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Elizabeth Tardola | Beloit | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | William Wilson | Wisconsin Rapids | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Janet Jeffcott | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | C. Patricia LaViolette | Green Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ruth C. Schmidt | Elkhart Lake | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ileen Sikowski | Crivitz | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Lottery Board, Exec. Dir. Sec. 565.02 (1) | William Flynn, Jr. | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 5 |
| *Lottery Board Secs. 15.07 (5)(u), 15.71 | Judith Hartig | Racine | May 1, 1992 | $50 per day |
| | J. Michael Borden | Delavan | May 1, 1993 | $50 per day |
| | John Rose | Green Bay | May 1, 1994 | $50 per day |
| | Jacqueline D. Schellinger | Elm Grove | May 1, 1995 | $50 per day |
| | John Van Hollen | Mason | May 1, 1996 | $50 per day |
| Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council Secs. 15.09, 15.107 (9) | James Schaefer | Sheboygan | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Caryl Terrell | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | G. John Weir | Lindsey | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 15, 15.07 (5)(w), 15.345 (6) | James E. Tiefenthaler, Jr. | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | William K. Hazelton | Blue River | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Vincent Limmex | Spring Green | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Kathy Roelli | Gratiot | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Glen Beneker | Prairie du Chien | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | William S. Lundberg | Wisconsin Rapids | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James I. Staff | Sauk City | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | James Amundson | Madison | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Robert Cary | Blue River | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Main Street Programs, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.157 (7) | Lewis Herro | Grafton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | George Meyer, Jr. | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gerald Talen | Menomonie | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Beverly Anderson | Darlington | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles W. Causier | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ed Wendland | Waukesha | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | James A. Ogilvie | Washburn | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | John E. Somerville | Green Bay | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Ronald M. Trachtenberg | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| *Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15 | Harry V. Quadracci | Hartland | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Charles Wallace | Bayside | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Paul D. Ziemer | Green Bay | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jon McGlocklin | Brookfield | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles McNeer | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Joseph E. Gorman | Wauwatosa | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | William L. Randall | Whitefish Bay | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | George F. Flynn | Milwaukee | May 1, 1996 | None |
| | Willard T. Walker | Racine | May 1, 1996 | None |
| | Allen W. Williams, Jr. | Milwaukee | May 1, 1996 | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Education Review Committee<br>Sec. 39.16 | Inactive<br>(7 members) | | | |
| *Medical Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7) | George W. Arndt | Neenah | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Clark O. Olsen | Washburn | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Susan F. Behrens | Beloit | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Michael P. Mehr | Marshfield | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | B. Ann Neviaser | Madison | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Sandra F. Thomas | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | James L. Esswein | Chetek | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Rodolfo Molina | Beaver Dam | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Mark A. Hughes | Lancaster | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | H. Mowat Waldren | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Mental Health, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.197 (1) | Peter DeSantis | Wausau | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joan Petron | Baraboo | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Lawrence A. Schomer | Neenah | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Cody Splitt | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Barbara J. Swan | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Martin L. Drapkin | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Karen H. Robison | Shorewood | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Helen L. Harry | Eau Claire | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Sean Mulhern | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Beverly Young | Verona | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Lionel Aldridge | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Betty Blaska | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | David L. Hoffman | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Barbara Stefonek | Fox Point | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Merit Recruitment and Selection Division, Administrator of (DER)<br>Sec. 15.173 (1) (b) | Robert J. Lavigna | Madison | March 26, 1994 | Group 3 |
| *Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Comn., Wis. Com'r.<br>Sec. 14.81 (1) | Stanley York | Middleton | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| Migrant Labor, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (8) | Mark P. Gross | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John Hein | Fort Atkinson | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John H. Knoch | Westfield | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Lupe Martinez | New Berlin | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | John F. Ebbott | Jefferson | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Rosa I. Guerrero | Columbus | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Paul Hedrick, Jr. | Wautoma | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Lyle K. Mathwich | Oconomowoc | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Cecelia A. Berth | Coleman | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Brad Kolpin | Westfield | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Thomas E. Leach | Berlin | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Maritza Morales Verstegen | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Milwaukee River Revitalization Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.347 (15) | Gary A. Ahrens | Whitefish Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Lester Bartel | Grafton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William R. Drew | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gerald F. Ninnemann | Campbellsport | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Janet Hessler | Mequon | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ray Krueger | Whitefish Bay | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Judith C. Murphy | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Michael P. Mervis | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Richard E. Snow | Mequon | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | James T. Williams | Hartford | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.<br>Sec. 14.82 (1) | Sylvester G. Clements | Coon Valley | Sept. 25, 1991 | None |
| | Robert M. Boche | Star Prairie | Sept. 25, 1992 | None |
| | William H. Howe | Prairie du Chien | Sept. 25, 1993 | None |
| | Harold E. Craig | West Salem | Sept. 25, 1994 | None |
| | Sharon Nelson | Hager City | Sept. 25, 1995 | None |
| Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com.<br>Sec. 14.82 (1) | 2 vacancies | | | |
| Minority Business Development Finance Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.155 (3) | Ashok Bhargava | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | John William Cadotte | Hayward | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Snow Mitchell, Jr. | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Drucilla Pasley | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert Rivas | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gilbert G. Rivera | Brookfield | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert Trunzo | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| Mississippi River Parkway Comn. Secy.<br>Sec. 14.85 (1) | Ronald R. Fiedler | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Natural Resources Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.34 | Helen Jacobs | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas D. Lawin | Bloomer | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Stanton P. Helland | Wisconsin Dells | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Neal W. Schneider | Janesville | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Trygve A. Solberg | Minocqua | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Herbert F. Behnke | Shawano | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Connie Pukaite | Mequon | May 1, 1995 | None |
| *Nursing, Board of<br>Secs. 15.01 (6), 15.08, 15.405 (7g) | Jacqueline Johnsrud | Eastman | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Edward Manuel | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Rosella Van Hollen | Mason | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Pamela A. Maxson | Hartland | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Elaine August | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Roberta P. Overby | Chetek | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Bonnie M. Creighton | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Lorraine A. Norem | Elkhorn | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Jane A. Travis | Onalaska | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7m) | Susan Eber | La Crosse | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Shirley P. Keller | Mt. Horeb | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | John M. Hartz | Hudson | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | E.R. Jonas | Ellsworth | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Lorayne M. Ritt | Waukesha | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Jerry L. Frese | Tomahawk | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Anita Van Beek | Sparta | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Judith A. Wheeler | Shorewood | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Charmaine M. Whitburn | Middleton | July 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| *Optometry Examining Bd.<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (8) | Jack Brueckner | Waupaca | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Linda Dejmek | Appleton | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | John D. Bonsett-Veal | Evansville | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Lynda Farrar | Oregon | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | John T. Carns | Marinette | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Doris Laufenberg | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Parole Commission<br>Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06, 15.145 (1) | Charles Kuehn | Green Bay | March 1, 1991 | None |
| *Personnel Commission<br>Secs. 15.06 (1)(d), 15.80 | Gerald F. Hoddinott | Madison | March 1, 1993 | Group 3 |
| | Laurie R. McCallum | Madison | March 1, 1994 | Group 3 |
| | Donald R. Murphy | Madison | March 1, 1996 | Group 3 |
| *Pesticide Adv. Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 140.77 (2) | Inactive (3 members) | | | |
| *Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (18) | Charles Elliott | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James H. Lang | Oshkosh | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James Senger | Green Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Tom Coenen | McFarland | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Richard C. Downs | Oshkosh | July 1, 1993 | None |
| *Pharmacy Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (9) | Kenneth Schaefer | Mosinee | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Shirley Graber | Stoughton | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Thomas McGregor | Waukesha | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Charles Dinkel | Oshkosh | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Dan Reynolds | Whitewater | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Victor C. McHenry | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Virginia Zehren | Green Bay | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Pharmacy Internship Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.915 (3) | Frances Mary Kerscher | Manitowoc | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| Physical Disabilities Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.197 (4) | Melanie Ohnstad | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | William W. Hatcher | Brown Deer | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Martin H. Lesica | Hartland | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Bobbi Wierichs | Algoma | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Stewart Holman | Washburn | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Walter Pernsteiner | Medford | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Jerome F. Statkus | Menomonee Falls | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | William C. Stewart, Jr. | Menomonie | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Sandra Thorpe Weeden | Beloit | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Pamela A. Wilson | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ken Bridell | Eau Claire | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jane Rueckl | Marinette | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jeanne Tregoning | Shullsburg | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Lori L. Vande Zande | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| *Physical Therapists Examining Council<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (1)(a) | Mary Ann Thedinga | Menomonie | July 1, 1988 | $25 per day |
| Physician's Assistants, Council on<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (2) | vacancy | | | |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Podiatrists Examining Council<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (1)(b) | Patricia A. Hamilton | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| *Prison Industries Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 12, 15.145 (2) | James Johnson | Middleton | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Anne Luber | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Scott K. Alexander | West Baraboo | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Otto C. Junkermann | Green Bay | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Milton D. Ward | Union Grove | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Mike O'Connell, Sr. | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | John D. Phillips | Lomira | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Charles Yost | Menomonee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Patrick J. Fiedler | Madison | May 1, 1994 | None |
| *Psychology Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (10m) | Asher Pacht | Madison | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | J.T. Williams | Mequon | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Charles M. Moore | Sparta | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Rebecca Bardwell | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Tee Heiser | Woodville | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Sylvia Rimm | Oconomowoc | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Public Broadcasting, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.917 (1) | Eleanor Anderson | Madison | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Peter Athanas | Richland Center | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert C. O'Malley | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert L. Snyder | Oshkosh | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | J. Michael Norman | River Falls | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Public Defender Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.78 | Armando A. Bras | Kenosha | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | James T. Rogers | Merrill | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Christine M. Wiseman | Mequon | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Lynda S. Culley | Superior | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Dagoberto Ibarra | Waukesha | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Marc T. McCrory | Janesville | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Daniel M. Berkos | Mauston | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Alan Robertson[5] | Blair | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Don Walsh | Franksville | May 1, 1993 | None |
| Public Records and Forms Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (4) | James Dougherty | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Sharon Halverson | New Lisbon | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | William Haupt | Lodi | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| *Public Service Commission<br>Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.79 | Charles H. Thompson | Wisconsin Dells | March 1, 1993 | Group 5 |
| | John T. Coughlin | Madison | March 1, 1995 | Group 5 |
| | Cheryl L. Parrino | Madison | March 1, 1997 | Group 5 |
| Public Television, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09 (1), 15.577 (2) | Richard A. Wisnewski | Chippewa Falls | July 1, 1988 | None |
| | Eileen Littig | Green Bay | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Carolyn Michalski | Mosinee | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Robert Rosenak | Eagle River | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Racing Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(v), 15.81 | Bette L. Hebal | Stevens Point | May 1, 1991 | $50 per day |
| | David C. Mebane | Madison | May 1, 1992 | $50 per day |
| | William B. Johnson | Hayward | May 1, 1993 | $50 per day |
| | David Bugher | Eau Claire | May 1, 1994 | $50 per day |
| | Eugene G. Martin | River Hills | May 1, 1995 | $50 per day |
| *Racing Board, Exec. Dir.<br>Sec. 562.03 | Terence M. Dunleavy | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 5 |
| Radiation Protection Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (12) | Andrew Crummy | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Daniel Dillon | Ogema | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Seymour Abrahamson | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles R. Wilson | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Richard G. Darling | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Radioactive Waste Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.915 (4) | David W. Opitz | Port Washington | Jan. 1, 1991 | None |
| | John Stoessel | Iron River | Jan. 1, 1991 | None |
| | Paul D. Ziemer | Green Bay | Jan. 1, 1991 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Real Estate Appraisers Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 17, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(x), 15.405 (10r) | Mary Reavey | Racine | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Jeffrey M. Barta | Waukesha | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | John A. Holzhauer | Milwaukee | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Elmer L. Hodge | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Linn A. Duesterbeck | Janesville | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Scott R. Williams | Wausau | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Gary J. Cuskey | Spooner | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| *Real Estate Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 8, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(r), 15.405 (11) | Terry N. Hilgenberg, Sr. | Shawano | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Peter J. Schils | Sheboygan | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Frederick M. Hannah, Sr. | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Mary C. Idso | Chippewa Falls | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Beechie O. Brooks | Milwaukee | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Dave Stark | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Anne Trunzo | Madison | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on Secs. 15.09, 15.407 (5)** | Floyd Adashek | Shorewood | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Julie A. Berger | Ripon | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joyce A. Bytof | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Richard K. Green | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Terry N. Hilgenberg, Sr. | Shawano | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Nancy Schmelzer | Madison | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Pernell H. Hewing | Whitewater | July 1, 1994 | None |
| **Recycling, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(b), 15.347 (17)** | Robert Cowles | Green Bay | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Reuben Damm | Columbus | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | William A. Dutton | Wausau | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Martin Forman | Milwaukee | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Timothy Gavin | Chippewa Falls | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Willard Gehrke | Appleton | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Stephen J. Hiniker | Madison | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Mary Hubler | Rice Lake | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Carol Kubly | Monticello | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Cloyd Porter | Burlington | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Joseph T. Pregont | Janesville | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Robert Reichelt | Merrill | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | John Reindl | Madison | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Dante A. Renzoni | Medford | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Donald L. Riviere | Neenah | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Marvin Roshell | Chippewa Falls | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Joseph P. Tate | Fort Atkinson | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| | Carol W. Wilson | Oconomowoc | Jan. 2, 1995 | None |
| ***Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.40** | Marlene A. Cummings | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 4 |
| **Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council Secs. 15.08 (1m)(b), 15.407 (1)(d)** | Gloria A. Beaser | Mindoro | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| **Retirement Board, Wis. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.165 (3)(b)** | Marilyn J. Wigdahl | La Crosse | May 1, 1989 | $25 per day |
| | Gale F. Dushack | Madison | May 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | Paul C. Adamski | Stevens Point | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | John Brown | Spooner | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | David R. Lenz | Watertown | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | C.F. Sayler | Necedah | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Wayne E. Koessl | Kenosha | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Donna E. Jarvis | Glendale | May 1, 1995 | $25 per day |
| **Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)** | Elaine Bostone | Waupaca | July 1, 1989 | None |
| | Dorothy Johnson | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | William Kienzle | Greendale | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Michael J. Mesenbourg | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ronald Jordi | Friendship | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert F. Taylor | Milwaukee | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | George E. Wilcox | Wautoma | July 1, 1993 | None |
| **Retirement System, Spec. Study Com. on the, Wis. Sec. 111.93 (3)** | Leon T. Kendall | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James M. Magalska | Wausau | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Kathleen A. Morgan | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert F. Taylor | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| **Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1)(c)** | Leon T. Kendall | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| ***Revenue, Secretary of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.43** | Mark D. Bugher | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 7 |
| **Rural Economic Development Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.155 (4) 5** | Calvin J. Frelik | Merrillan | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Otto Rusch | Washburn | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | John Prince | Waupun | May 1, 1994 | None |
| ***Rural Health Development Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (8)** | John Midtling | Milwaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Paul A. Miller | Woodruff | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Charles Lobeck | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Doris L. Bakker | Neillsville | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Timothy Size | Sauk City | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Linda Adrian | Lancaster | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Ray Willoughby | Eau Claire | July 1, 1994 | None |
| | Wilbur C. Beach | Prairie du Sac | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Richard Klug | Menomonee Falls | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | Kenneth M. Viste. Jr. | Oshkosh | July 1, 1995 | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| ***Savings and Loan, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.82** | Harold N. Lee, Jr. | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 3 |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Savings and Loan Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 5, 15.07 (5)(g), 15.825 (1) | Robert S. Gaiswinkler | Brookfield | May 1, 1991 | $10 per day |
| | William P. Podewills | Hales Corners | May 1, 1991 | $10 per day |
| | Nancy L. Schraufnagel | Elroy | May 1, 1991 | $10 per day |
| | Michael T. Crowley, Jr. | Mequon | May 1, 1993 | $10 per day |
| | Theodore J. Kanavas | Brookfield | May 1, 1993 | $10 per day |
| | Allen J. Knuth | Fond du Lac | May 1, 1993 | $10 per day |
| | Michael Meeuwsen[5] | Green Bay | May 1, 1993 | $10 per day |
| *Securities, Commissioner of<br>Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.85 | Wesley L. Ringo | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 4 |
| Sentencing Commission<br>Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06, 15.105 (17) | Rogerick L. Griffin | Milwaukee | March 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ann C. McKinley | Eau Claire | March 1, 1991 | None |
| | Gerald Peters | Milwaukee | March 1, 1991 | None |
| | David M. Travis | Madison | March 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joseph E. Wimmer | Waukesha | March 1, 1991 | None |
| | Mark E. Cupp | Madison | March 1, 1993 | None |
| | Laurence C. Gram, Jr. | Milwaukee | March 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jon P. Wilcox | Wautoma | March 1, 1993 | None |
| | Robert R. Pekowsky | Madison | March 1, 1995 | None |
| | Gregory J. Potter | Wisconsin Rapids | March 1, 1995 | None |
| | Daniel L. Vande Zande | Waupun | March 1, 1995 | None |
| | William H. Carver | Oshkosh | March 1, 1997 | None |
| | Michael D. Houlihan | Stevens Point | March 1, 1997 | None |
| *Snowmobile Recreational Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (1), 15.347 (7) | Harold H. Flater | Holcombe | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Joseph Kapusta | Antigo | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | James Saari | Hurley | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ralph J. Stukel, Jr. | Pewaukee | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Michael Cerny | Sharon | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Roger L. Davis | Woodruff | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Susan Hilliard | Briggsville | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Thomas E. Masson | Oconomowoc | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ernest C. Nelson | Iron River | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Donald Ruehlow | Prairie du Chien | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles E. Bena | Coon Valley | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Clifford A. Fredrickson | Amery | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | William Pfaff | New Lisbon | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Howard Potter | Iron River | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | James W. Toftness | Hayward | July 1, 1993 | None |
| Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Council on<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (4) | Susan M. Marks | Oconomowoc | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Cathie Pauly | Middleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Steven A. Huart | Wausau | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Gerald F. Johnson | Stevens Point | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Sylvia Kothe | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| State Capitol and Executive Residence Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (5) | Robert B. Graves | Spring Green | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Walter L. Wilson | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert E. Lewcock | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Eugene Potente | Kenosha | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Shirley Preuss | Mauston | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | John T. Nichols | Green Bay | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Marilynn Schall | Milwaukee | May 1, 1995 | None |
| State Emergency Response Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.315 | Thomas N. Anderson | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | James Barrett | Camp Douglas | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Lewis B. Harned | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Jay G. Kopplin | Muskego | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Dean R. McKenzie | Whitewater | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Theodore Meekma | Beaver Dam | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Edward Mishefske | Chippewa Falls | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Kendal C. Nichols | Wisconsin Dells | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Craig Olson | River Falls | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | David Sullivan | Sparta | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Caryl E. Terrell | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Robert Thompson | Poynette | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Joseph E. Tregoning | Shullsburg | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | David Woodbury | Stoughton | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | 2 vacancies | | | |
| State Employes Suggestion Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.175 (1) | Patricia E. Hackett | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Loren Anderson | Sun Prairie | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | James Behrend | Delafield | May 1, 1993 | None |
| *State Fair Park Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(j), 15.87 | Michael Hunter | Antigo | May 1, 1991 | $10 per day, not exc. $600 per year |
| | Marcella Russell | Shullsburg | May 1, 1992 | $10 per day, not exc. $600 per year |
| | Elizabeth A. Henry | Dane | May 1, 1993 | $10 per day, not exc. $600 per year |
| | Joseph J.M. Tuss | Pardeeville | May 1, 1994 | $10 per day, not exc. $600 per year |
| | Edward F. Leone | Milwaukee | May 1, 1995 | $10 per day, not exc. $600 per year |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Trails Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (16) | Jeffrey L. Butson | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Harold Flater | Holcombe | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Francis Land | Bristol | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Michael F. Sohasky | Antigo | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Harvey Brandau | Kendall | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Brent Gasser | Wisconsin Dells | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Terry Kohler | Brule | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Howard Mead | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Jerome C. Smith | Madison | July 1, 1993 | None |
| State Use Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (22) | Dennis Harkins | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Patrick H. Mommaerts | Black Earth | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | S. Gene Prell | Tomah | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Leo C. Talsky | River Hills | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Lyn L. Lefeber | Fond du Lac | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Annette S. Norsman | Madison | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Thomas J. Wisner | Fond du Lac | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Lynn A. Zander | Kewaskum | May 1, 1995 | None |
| Strategic Planning Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (1) | Mark J. Block | New Berlin | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Russell Cleary | La Crosse | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Robert B. Fick, Sr. | Oshkosh | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Arthur H. Gilster, Jr. | Fish Creek | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | John Komives | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Pablo M. Pedraza | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | John Torinus | West Bend | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Linda M. Trudell | Wauwatosa | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Fred Young, Jr. | Racine | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Paul Ziemer | Green Bay | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Tax Appeals Commission<br>Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(a), 15.06 (3)(a) 2, 15.105 (1) | Douglass H. Bartley | Mequon | July 1, 1993 | Group 4 |
| | Robert C. Junceau | Madison | July 1, 1993 | Group 4 |
| | Mary K. Wagner-Malloy | Kenosha | March 1, 1993 | Group 4 |
| | Thomas R. Timken | Wausau | March 1, 1995 | Group 4 |
| | Mark E. Musolf | Madison | March 1, 1997 | Group 4 |
| Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on<br>Sec. 13.52 (1) (d) | Leonard S. Sosnowski | Madison | Jan. 15, 1993 | None |
| Teachers Retirement Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (3)(a) | Theodore Bratanow | Grafton | May 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Bill L. Board | Elroy | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Mark H. Stone | Little Chute | May 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Robert M. Niendorf | Oshkosh | May 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| Tourism, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (2) | Mel Kelly | Platteville | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Jack D. Sorensen | Rhinelander | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Dennis Statz | Sturgeon Bay | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Elizabeth Black | Milwaukee | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ede Borek | Black River Falls | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Virginia Duncan | Bayside | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Charles Taylor | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | James Van Matre | Green Bay | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Kenneth W. Carlson | Woodruff | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Peter Chapman | Winneconne | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Tom Diehl | Wisconsin Dells | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Rolf Kurandt | Camp Douglas | July 1, 1993 | None |
| | Kelli Trumble Gavinski | Wisconsin Dells | July 1, 1994 | None |
| Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.467 (1) | Otis J. Foster | Mauston | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | Dan Gillis | Chilton | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | James C. Ratzel | Elm Grove | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | William Schmae | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | Ron J. Van Lanen | De Pere | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | James W. Van Sistine | Madison | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | Thomas Witczak | Appleton | July 1, 1990 | None |
| | Jerome Blied | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert W. Christian | Sheboygan | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Thomas Drootsan | Appleton | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Patrick Fox | Wautoma | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Justin B. Hall, Jr. | Hayward | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Marsha Wiley | Madison | July 1, 1992 | None |
| *Transportation, Commissioner of<br>Secs. 15.06 (1)(am), 15.465 (1) | Ervin Conradt | Shiocton | March 1, 1995 | Group 5 |
| *Transportation, Secy. of<br>Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.46 | Ronald R. Fiedler | Kohler | Pleas. of Gov. | Group 7 |
| Transportation Projects Commission<br>Sec. 13.489 (1) | David Bugher | Eau Claire | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Frank J. Pelisek | Milwaukee | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Herman V. Ripp | Appleton | Pleas. of Gov. | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uniform State Laws, Commission on<br>Sec. 13.55 (1) | Justice William G. Callow | Madison | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Lawrence J. Bugge | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| Uninsured, Council on Pilot Projects for the<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (18) | Tom Adams | Madison | June 30, 1991[6] | None |
| | Mary T. Deckert | Green Bay | June 30, 1991[6] | None |
| | James Hickman | Madison | June 30, 1991[6] | None |
| | Daniel Manders | Mauston | June 30, 1991[6] | None |
| | Lawrence Rupp | Madison | June 30, 1991[6] | None |
| U.S.S. Wisconsin, Board on the<br>Secs. 15.07 (2)(c), 15.105 (13) | David F. Porter | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert B. Rennebohm | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Diane L. Seder | Milwaukee | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Dennis Troha | Kenosha | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robert H. Lizon | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | W.A. Sundt | Fort Atkinson | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Thor J. Thorson | Viroqua | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | James W. McVey | Madison | May 1, 1993 | None |
| *Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.91 | Esther Doughty Luckhardt | Horicon | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Robin J. Vos | Burlington | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Laurence A. Weinstein | Middleton | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Ruth C. Clusen | Green Bay | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Obert J. Vattendahl | South Milwaukee | May 1, 1992 | None |
| | Ness Flores | Waukesha | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Thomas L. Lyon | Shawano | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Erroll B. Davis, Jr. | Madison | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Albert O. Nicholas | Hartland | May 1, 1994 | None |
| | Adolf L. Gundersen | La Crosse | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Paul Schilling | Milwaukee | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Lee Sherman Dreyfus | Waukesha | May 1, 1996 | None |
| | Charles Daniel Gelatt, Jr. | La Crosse | May 1, 1996 | None |
| | Phyllis Krutsch | Washburn | May 1, 1997 | None |
| | George Steil, Sr. | Janesville | May 1, 1997 | None |
| *Veterans Affairs, Board of<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.49 | Robert M. Frautschy | Marshfield | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | O. Dan Griffith | Madison | May 1, 1991 | None |
| | Denis E. Bay | Sturgeon Bay | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Carole J. Vasarella | Cedarburg | May 1, 1993 | None |
| | Michael W. Grebe | River Hills | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Jerry A. Kautzer | Green Lake | May 1, 1995 | None |
| | Wilbur L. Lee | Port Edwards | May 1, 1995 | None |
| *Veterinary Examining Bd.<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (12) | J.A. Hines | Oxford | July 1, 1991 | $25 per day |
| | M.E. Martin | Boscobel | July 1, 1992 | $25 per day |
| | Deborah L. Schroeder | Madison | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Wayne Weiland | Granton | July 1, 1993 | $25 per day |
| | Therese Gratz | Darlington | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | Gilbert Lewis | Menomonee Falls | July 1, 1994 | $25 per day |
| | vacancy | | | |
| *Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(e), 15.94 | Elaine Bina | Coon Valley | May 1, 1991 | $100 per year |
| | Paul E. Hassett | Madison | May 1, 1991 | $100 per year |
| | Allen Schraufnagel | Elroy | May 1, 1991 | $100 per year |
| | Delmar E. Delong | Clinton | May 1, 1993 | $100 per year |
| | Linus M. Stoll | Green Bay | May 1, 1993 | $100 per year |
| | Patricia J. Wodele | Nelson | May 1, 1993 | $100 per year |
| | Jonathan B. Barry | Madison | May 1, 1995 | $100 per year |
| | James N. Elliott | Milwaukee | May 1, 1995 | $100 per year |
| | Thomas J. Gordon | Bayfield | May 1, 1995 | $100 per year |
| *Waste Facility Siting Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 11, 15.07 (5)(t), 15.105 (12) | Richard Hebron | Franksville | May 1, 1991 | $35 per day |
| | Lynn Nimz | Wausau | May 1, 1992 | $35 per day |
| | Michael G. Utech | Oshkosh | May 1, 1993 | $35 per day |
| *Waterways Commission, Wis.<br>Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(ag), 15.06 (3)(a) 3, 15.345 (1) | J. Frederic Ruf | Pewaukee | March 1, 1993 | None |
| | William A. Barney | La Crosse | March 1, 1994 | None |
| | James F. Rooney | Racine | March 1, 1994 | None |
| | Michael J. Castle | Oshkosh | March 1, 1995 | None |
| | Willard G. Nystrom | Superior | March 1, 1996 | None |
| Women's Council<br>Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (11) | Ave Bie | Madison | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Ruth Godar | Mequon | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Peg Nugent Rectanus | Madison | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Susan Vergeront | Cedarburg | July 1, 1991 | None |
| | Margaret Farrow | Elm Grove | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Linda S. Parrish | Fennimore | July 1, 1992 | None |
| | Janet D. Parshall | Waukesha | July 1, 1992 | None |

| Officers[1] | Name | Home Address[2] | Term Expires[3] | Salary or Per Diem[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worker's Compensation Rating Committee<br>Sec. 626.31 (1)(b) | John H. Senseman | Verona | Pleas. of Gov. | None |
| | Thomas O. Timm | Mellen | Pleas. of Gov. | None |

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*Nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

[1] List includes *only* appointments made by the governor. Additional members frequently serve *ex officio* or are appointed by other means. The governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees, and makes temporary appointments under statute Chapter 17 to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur. For complete membership list, including officers, see description of agency in which it is located. Section numbers under each entry refer to statute sections authorizing appointment by the governor. Statute Section 21.18 provides for the governor's military staff.

[2] Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[3] Terms are specified by the following statute sections, or as otherwise provided by law: Sec. 15.05 (1) — secretaries; Sec. 15.06 (1) — commissioners; Sec. 15.07 (1) — governing boards and attached boards; Sec. 15.08 (1) — examining boards and councils; Sec. 15.09 (1) — councils.

[4] Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive $25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards, under Statute Sec. 15.07 (5), receive a per diem as noted in the table. Statute Sec. 20.923 places state officials within one of 10 executive salary groups for which salary ranges have been established. Group salary ranges set by the *Compensation Plan 1989-91* for FY 1990-91 are: Group 1: $39,070-$57,481; Group 2: $42,061-$62,450; Group 3: $45,282-$67,726; Group 4: $48,746-$73,456; Group 5: $52,480-$79,680; Group 6: $56,497-$86,443; Group 7: $60,823-$93,062; Group 8: $65,484-$100,186; Group 9: $70,495-$107,858; Group 10: $75,890-$116,116.

[5] Nominated by governor but not yet confirmed by senate.

[6] Appointed for term ending June 30, 1991 or the effective date of the 1991-93 budget bill, whichever is later.

Source: Appointment lists maintained by governor's office.

## GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES

**April 30, 1991**

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Tommy G. Thompson under his general powers; they are *not* individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the governor provides for their continued existence by executive order. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced by the governor. Some of the following committees originated more than 20 years ago.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees. In some cases, the governor has ordered other state agencies to staff and financially support committees.

Each committee in existence when a new gubernatorial term begins is required to submit a final report to the governor or governor-elect prior to the new term. The law requires that copies of each final report and any other report prepared by a special committee be submitted to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides for the expenses of special and executive committees created by law or executive order. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements.

The list of the governor's special committees is followed by a list of miscellaneous groups which the governor appoints in whole or part.

### African American Affairs, Governor's Council on

*Members:* To be appointed.

*Contact person:* SHERRY HILL.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

**Telephone:** (414) 227-4344.

Governor Thompson originally created the Governor's Council on Black Affairs in Executive Order 50, July 25, 1988, and created the current council in Executive Order 111, February 21, 1991. It develops positions on issues that concern the African American community, makes recommendations to the governor, and develops strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 9 members.

### Asian Affairs, Governor's Council on

*Members:* To be appointed.

*Contact person:* SHERRY HILL.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

**Telephone:** (414) 227-4344.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus created the council in Executive Order 46, June 19, 1980. It has been repealed and recreated several times, and was most recently recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 111, February 21, 1991. The council develops positions on issues that concern the Asian community, makes recommendations to the governor, and develops strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 9 members.

### Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

*Members:* SENATOR STITT, *chairperson;* SENATOR ANDREA, LINDA BOCHERT, MARY CARRINGTON, ERIC CHRISTENSEN, JACK CULLEY, GEORGE EVENSON, RONALD FIEDLER (secretary of transportation), JAMES KLAUSER (secretary of administration), BONNIE LADWIG, LEO H. LA FERNIER, KENNETH SZALLAI, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, BILL WIESMULLER.

*Program Manager:* WILLIAM LEHMAN.

**Address:** Coastal Management Section, Department of Administration, 6th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-8234.

The council was established by Acting Governor Martin J. Schreiber in Executive Order 49, October 7, 1977, and has been recreated or revised several times, most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Patrick J. Lucey in 1974. The 1977 council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes Management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978.

The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to Great Lakes coasts and assists in providing policy direction for Wisconsin's coastal management efforts. Members represent the legislature, state agencies, units of local government, the U.W. System, tribal governments, and citizens.

To provide opportunities for full participation in the program, the governor urged the council to establish citizens' committees to advise the council on key issues affecting the coasts.

### Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People With

*Members:* JOSEPH MIELCZAREK, JR., *chairperson;* ROBERT BARROW, *vice chairperson;* WAYNE COREY, ROSE CROMWELL, DALE CULLEN, ALBERT C. ELSER II, THOMAS FELL, DENNIS M. FILIPPELLI, GORDON HALDIMAN, CAROL ANN JESBERGER, MARTIN H. LESICA, VIRGINIA LUKASEK, ROGER RASMUSSEN, JOHN FREDERIC RUF, JR., ANNAMAE SCHULLER, DAVID STINSON, JOHN D. TRUESDALE.

*Executive Director:* PAUL A. YOCHUM.

**Address:** Room 558, 1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707-7852.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-5378 voice; TDD: (608) 267-2082.

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Governor Lucey recreated and renamed the committee in 1976. Governor Thompson reorganized the committee in Executive Order 75, December 1, 1989, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The committee is charged with: 1) advising the governor and state agencies on problems faced by people with disabilities; 2) reviewing legislation affecting people with disabilities; 3) promoting effective operation of publicly administered or supported programs serving people with disabilities; 4) promoting the collection, dissemination and incorporation of adequate information about persons with disabilities for purposes of public planning at all levels of government; 5) promoting public awareness of the needs and abilities of people with disabilities; and 6) encouraging the effective involvement of people with disabilities in government. The committee consists of up to 20 members, the majority of whom are people with disabilities.

The committee submitted its "Annual Report" in 1990.

### Early Intervention Interagency Coordinating Council

*Members:* ELOISE ANDERSON, *chairperson;* ROSEANNE CLARK, VICTOR CONTRUCCI, TERRENCE DOLAN, RACHEL GRANT, GWEN JENSEN, JEFF KUNZ, BARBARA LYONS, GEORGE MACKENZIE, ROBERT PEDERSEN, ROBERTA SAMPLE, LAWRENCE SIEGEL, ELIZABETH SNIDER-ALLEN, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, STACEY WIGFIELD.

*Contact person:* SUSAN ROBBINS.

**Address:** Department of Health and Social Services, Room 433, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-3270.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 17, June 26, 1987, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. It was created to comply with the provisions of the federal Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-457). The council helps the Department of Health and Social Services develop and administer early intervention services for handicapped infants and toddlers. It consists of 15 members and is directed by the governor to include: 1) at least 3 parents of handicapped infants, toddlers, or children; 2) at least 3 private or public providers of early intervention services; 3) at least one state legislator; 4) at least one member involved in personnel training; and 5) other members representing agencies who provide services or payment for early intervention services to infants and toddlers and their families. The governor ordered the council to be attached to the Department of Health and Social Services for administrative and support purposes.

The council issued "Annual Report, October 1, 1988-September 30, 1989", on April 6, 1990, and a second "Annual Report, October 1, 1989-September 30, 1990", on March 8, 1991.

### Education Block Grant Advisory Committee

*Members:* Katharine Lyall, *chairperson;* Robert Allen, Larry Ballwahn, Representative Coleman, James S. Coles, Lorraine B. Davis, Carol Diehl, Katherine V. Drews, William A. Gollnick, Robert Goslin, John Hanley, Karl Herz, John N. Kramer, Gene Ladendorf, Senator Lorman, John Madden, Marian M. Maki, Raymond D. Nicholls, Michelle Olley, Barbara J. Rolland, Senator Rude, Margaret D. Sherry, Linda Stewart, Representative Turba, John Wagener.

*Contact person:* Bette Jane Achtor, *Chapter 2 coordinator.*

**Address:** Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services, Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-9106.

The governor appoints the committee to advise the Department of Public Instruction on the use and allocation of federal funds that assist a wide variety of educational programs. These funds, known as Chapter 2 funds, are provided through Title I, Chapter 2 of the Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Act of 1965, as amended in 1988. The committee advises the department on its use of funds reserved for state programs and the formula that allocates money to local educational agencies. It also evaluates the effectiveness of both state and local programs. Members are chosen to represent the interests of public and private school children and their parents, school teachers, administrators, librarians, counselors, institutions of higher education, and the legislature.

### Employe Assistance Program Advisory Committee, State Agency

*Members:* Mari Barr, Gladys Benavides, Carla Berg, Lynn Boodry, Agnes Cammer, Jeffrey T. Carroll, Edward Cimermancic, Cyneth Dahm, Pat Dugan, Rhonda Dunn, Allen Ebel, Peter Eggert, John Emmart, Susan Fox, Scott Fromader, Sharon Gahnz, Nancy Gentry, Gary Goetz, Arely Gonnering, John Hageseth, Muriel Harper, Marnie Harrigan, Barbara Harris, Lee Hill, Janice Hughes, Susan Hunter, Marcus Johnson, Richard Johnson, Wanda Jones, Michael Kaphingst, Robert Keller, Sherry Kelly, Craig Klyve, Thomas Korpady, Joyce Krey, Keith Krinke, Daniel Lienau, Gretchen Link, Philip McCullough, Cheryl Mekschun, Larry W. Monson, Melvin Morgenbesser, Peter Olson, Valorie Olson, P.J. Panke, Nancy Pierce, Stephen Pilster-Pearson, Bruce Powers, Lynn Reigstad, Vincent Ritacca, Nora Roy, George Salter, Jennifer Schiffmacher, Daniel Stier, Michelle Stronach, Jill Thomas, Sandra Thompson, Stephanie W. Thorn, Debra Trakel, Thomas Vail, Ramona Weakland Warden, Jo Winston.

*Contact person:* Cephus Childs, Jr.

**Address:** Department of Employment Relations, P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707-7855.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-9564.

Governor Thompson created the advisory committee in Executive Order 94, June 12, 1990, to advise the secretary of employment relations on policy, program development and program maintenance issues that affect the operations of the Employe Assistance Program. The governor continued the committee in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The director of the employe assistance program from each agency serves on the committee.

### Families and Children, Governor's Commission on

*Members:* SUSAN SPRINGMAN, *chairperson;* JOAN ANDERSON, PETER BIOLO, SUZETTE DAUGHERTY, CONCEPCION C. DIANCIN, BRIDGET A. DONALDSON, PATRICIA HICKEY, PATRICIA MCCORMACK, SANDRA J. MCCORMICK, THOMAS P. MIHAJLOV, MARVIN L. MUNYON, MICHAEL PHAYER, JOANNE RICCA, ELISA ROMERO, NIKKI RUNDLE, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, JUANITA WILLIAMS, REPRESENTATIVE WOOD.

*Contact Person:* MELANIE OHNSTAD.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1212.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 115, March 19, 1991, to assess all existing state programs related to families and children and establish a blueprint for future programs. The governor directed the commission to define how public policies affect families and establish criteria to assess such policies; examine existing laws and propose legislation; lead in developing new programs and identify gaps and overlaps in existing state services; develop state programs to strengthen the role of parents in decisions affecting their children; devise a plan to help local family and children coordinating councils assist local delivery of services to families; and encourage the adoption of plans proposed by other family and children's issues reports where appropriate.

### Family and Children's Issues, Task Force on

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, *chairperson;* SENATOR FARROW, *vice chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON, JOAN ANDERSON, LAURA DEGOLIER, BRIDGET A. DONALDSON, SAMUEL GOLD, KATHY HARRELL-PATTERSON, MARVIN MUNYON, JUDITH PATTERSON, PAMELA PETERSON, ELISA ROMERO, SENATOR ROSHELL, NICHOLE RUNDLE, JACQUELINE D. SCHELLINGER, ELIZABETH TADDY, RHONDA TAYLOR, SENATOR WEEDEN, ANN WALSH-BRADLEY, JUANITA WILLIAMS, REPRESENTATIVE WOOD, CATHY S. ZEUSKE.

*Contact person:* STANLEY YORK.

**Address:** Department of Health and Social Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-5657.

Governor Thompson appointed the task force in Executive Order 71, November 2, 1989, to study issues related to the health, education, and welfare of families and children and to report its findings and recommendations by March 1, 1990. The governor appointed 21 members to the task force including members of the Women's Council, the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Board, the Child Abuse and Neglect Board, the Early Intervention Inter-agency Council, the Citizen's Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Domestic Abuse.

The task force submitted its "Report to the Governor" on April 3, 1990, and disbanded.

### Forestry, Governor's Council on

*Members:* WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, *chairperson;* JOHN AHL, RICHARD BIERLICH, RICHARD CONNOR, ROBERT J. ENGELHARD, RICHARD HALL, CHARLES HIGGS, REPRESENTATIVE HOLPERIN, RACHEL L. JORDAN, DANIEL MEYER, REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, EUGENE SCHMIT, REPRESENTATIVE SCHWARTZ, ROBERT P. STILIN, LINDA WINDMOELLER, DENNIS WOOD.

*Contact person:* CHARLES HIGGS, *state forester.*

**Address:** Bureau of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0842.

Governor Dreyfus originally created the council by Executive Order 65, March 23, 1981. The council was most recently recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to Wisconsin's forests and provides policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. Members include representatives of institutions of higher learning; the public; state government; and the logging, lumber and paper industries.

### Fort McCoy, Governor's Special Task Force on

*Members:* MAJOR GENERAL JERALD D. SLACK, *chairperson;* SENATORS HELBACH, LEEAN, MOEN, RUDE, VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, HAMILTON, MUSSER, SCHNEIDER, VAN GORDEN; WALTER BALTZ, COL. RAYMOND BOLAND, CHARLES B. HOSLET, JOSEPH J. SCHAITEL, DAVID SULLIVAN.

*Contact person:* LEROY E. CONNER, JR., *executive assistant.*

**Address:** Department of Military Affairs, P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111.

**Telephone:** (608) 241-6396.

The governor established the task force in Executive Order 114, March 14, 1991. It was appointed in response to U.S. government proposals to expand the mission of Fort McCoy. The governor directed the task force to coordinate state organization and local government support of the development of Fort McCoy; provide information to federal officials making decisions on the status of Fort McCoy; work with the legislature and state agencies to enhance the mission of Fort McCoy and benefit the Wisconsin National Guard; and assist in presenting issues to benefit Fort McCoy. The task force consists of at least 16 members, 8 of whom are legislators.

### Hispanic Affairs, Governor's Council on

*Members:* To be appointed.

*Contact person:* SHERRY HILL.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

**Telephone:** (414) 227-4344.

Governor Dreyfus created the council as the Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanics in Executive Order 46, June 19, 1980. It has been revised several times since, most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 111, February 21, 1991. The governor directed the council to develop positions on issues that concern the Hispanic community, make recommendations to the governor, and develop strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 9 members.

### Historical Records Advisory Board, State

*Members:* JOHN FRANK COOK, KEITH DALLENBACH, DELORES F. EDWARDS, TIMOTHY ERICSON, PETER GOTTLIEB, EVELYN HARTLEP, AUDREY JOHNSON, REBECCA M. MITCHELL, DORIS PICHA.

*Coordinator:* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, *director.*

**Address:** 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-7580.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. It was most recently continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local, and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered 3-year terms.

The board issued a 6-part report, "Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History", in 1983.

### Housing Policy Task Force

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE DARLING, RICHARD GREEN, SENATOR LORMAN, IRIS COLON LUCIO, DEE MEYER, REPRESENTATIVE MOORE, SENATOR PLEWA, EDWARD W. SMYTH, LOU STADLER, GERALD L. WUEBBEN.

*Contact person:* LEE MARTINSON.

**Address:** Division of Housing, Room 310, 106 East Doty Street, 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-4889.

Governor Thompson established the task force in Executive Order 90, February 2, 1990. It was appointed to identify existing state agency housing programs and recommend whether to consolidate any of these programs in the Division of Housing within the Department of Administration. The governor directed the task force to examine the effect of fragmentation of state housing operations on the public and state government; gains in efficiency and effectiveness through consolidation of current housing programs; and the future role of the Division of Housing in state housing programs.

The task force issued its "Wisconsin Housing Policy Task Force Report" in December 1990.

### International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on

*Members:* MARGARET LESCRENIER, *chairperson;* ROBERT T. AUBEY, ROGER E. AXTELL, ROBERT BERNKLAU, DAVID N. BIANCARDI, GREG BLASKA, RALPH-REINHARD BOER, ANTHONY S. BOULOS, PAUL L. CHETCUTI, EDSON P. FOSTER, JR., THOMAS GAGLIONE, TRUMAN GRAF, RALPH H. GRANER, JOHN HALVERSON, DAVID P. HAMMER, PAUL HSU, SUSAN HUGHES, ALAN P. JONES, JR., KENNETH L. KLUGE, JOHN I. LAUN, JULIE J. PEDRETTI, MARY A. REGEL, DUANE L. REPP, JOSEPH A. RICE, MILE SASICH, PATRICIA A. SEAGO, JAMES SMITH, JAMES STURM, GEORGE TESAR, THOMAS J. WALLER, PATRICK A. WILLIS, JANET WULF.

*Secretary:* RALPH H. GRANER.

**Address:** Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1480.

**Fax:** (608) 266-5551.

Governor Dreyfus created the committee in Executive Order 76, June 24, 1981. It was most recently continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The committee advises the governor, through the Department of Development and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, on the state's role in all matters related to the development of international trade and the impact of national trade policies on Wisconsin business. The committee also develops procedures for coordinating government and business activities for trade promotion and information and technical assistance.

### Job Training Coordinating Council, State

*Members:* FRED LUBER, *chairperson;* BEVERLY ANDERSON, REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, J. MICHAEL BORDEN, RON BRUNNER, ANTHONY DUFEK, BEVERLY FRENCH, RAY FULARCZYK, ANITA GEBERT, JAMES GRASSE, HERBERT GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), SAUNDRA HERRE, JACQUELYN J. LAHN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, REGENT MATERO, ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, GEORGE MUELLER, AUDREY O'HARROW, JACK REIHL, MELVIN ROSE, CAROL SKORNICKA (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), PALMER J. SMITH, JAMES STOWELL, CHARLES TOLLANDER, ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development), ROBERT VICARS, GERALD WHITBURN (secretary of health and social services), DWIGHT YORK (director, vocational, technical and adult education).

*Executive Director:* JUNE SUHLING.

**Address:** Division of Employment and Training, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 231X, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2439.

Governor Anthony S. Earl established the council in Executive Order 4, January 19, 1983, to comply with the provisions of the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982. Governor Thompson later repealed and recreated it in Executive Order 54, December 30, 1988, to comply with federal provisions enacted in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418) and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. He directed the council to: 1) recommend job training service delivery areas to the governor; 2) review JTPA Title II service delivery area plans and determine their consistency with state criteria; 3) recommend a statewide coordination and special services plan that must be followed by local service delivery areas; 4) review state and local dislocated worker programs and submit comments to the governor and the U.S. Department of Labor; 5) advise the governor on performance standards for dislocated worker programs; 6) submit an annual report to the governor on JTPA activities and performance; 7) certify that the Wagner-Peyser job training plan submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor reflects joint decisions by Job Service, local elected officials and the Private Industry Council; 8) identify employment, training, and vocational education needs throughout the state; assess the extent to which those needs are being met by available programs; and advise the governor, legislature, and state agencies on needed changes; and 9) review plans of all state agencies that provide employment and training services.

Members of the council are nominated by private and public bodies and appointed by the governor. The governor appoints public members directly. Thirty percent of the members are representatives of business and industry (including agriculture where appropriate); 30 percent are representatives of the legislature, state agencies and organizations, units or consortia of local governments, and local education agencies; 30 percent are representatives of organized labor and community-based organizations; and 10 percent are public members.

The council issued its "Annual Report to the Governor" on Job Training Partnership Act programs in December 1988.

### Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on

*Members:* GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *chairperson;* WILLIAM G. BUNK, WILLIAM T. CURRAN, JUDITH M. HARTIG, ARVID A. SATHER, JONATHAN T. SWAIN.

*Contact person:* CHARLES B. HOSLET, *legal counsel.*

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 1, January 6, 1983. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the council in Executive Order 2, January 28, 1987, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council makes recommendations to the governor on filling vacancies in the state court system. It is expected to provide the governor with a list of at least 3, but not more than 5 qualified persons, no later than 6 weeks after notification that the vacancy exists. The council consists of 6 permanent members and 2 temporary members who are selected according to the type of vacancy which is to be filled. For a supreme court vacancy, the governor appoints the 2 temporary members in consultation with the State Bar. For a court of appeals vacancy, the governor appoints 2 temporary members who must reside in the district in which the vacancy occurs. In the case of circuit courts, the chairperson, in consultation with the president of the local bar association, appoints 2 temporary members who must reside in the circuit. In Executive Order 2, Governor Thompson set standards for the council to follow in making its recommendations.

### Juvenile Justice Commission, Governor's

*Members:* KATHLEEN M. ARTHUR, *chairperson;* FRANK MEDINA, *vice chairperson;* ANITA ANDEREGG, JOEL CHESEBRO, JOSEPH S. COUGHLIN, BRIDGET A. DONALDSON, KATHRYN W. FOSTER, JOHN GILLESPIE, DANIEL GILLIS, CHARLES B. HOSLET, BRIAN ILLINGWORTH, CHARLES LAPPEN, ANTHONY MAGGIORE, MARTIN ORDINANS, JEANNETTA ROBINSON, JOHN ROSS, GEOFFREY WALLACE, PATRICIA A. WENDT.

*Contact person:* JEROME D. LACKE.

**Address:** Office of Justice Assistance, Second Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53702-0001.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the commission as the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group in Executive Order 55, January 30, 1989, and repealed and recreated it as the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission in Executive Order 110, February 6, 1991. The commission serves as the primary body responsible for implementing the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Wisconsin. It is charged to advise the governor and the legislature on juvenile justice issues. The Office of Juvenile Justice provides staff to and pays the expenses of the commission.

### Law Enforcement and Crime, Governor's Commission on

*Members:* CLARENCE SCHWARTZ, *chairperson;* JAMES KOLEAS, *vice chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON, DENNIS BAILEY, JACKIE ERWIN, BRADLEY GEHRING, REPRESENTATIVE GOETSCH, CHARLES B. HOSLET, KEN JOHNSON, NOBLE KLEVEN, DEAN MEYER, ANTHONY PARIS, SCOTT PEDLEY, FERNANDO PEREZ, STEVE WERNER.

*Contact person:* JEROME D. LACKE.

**Address:** Office of Justice Assistance, Second Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53702-0001.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 31, November 25, 1987, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The governor designated the commission to serve as the primary body for law enforcement planning and policy development. The Office of Justice Assistance provides staffing for and pays the expenses of the commission.

### Lottery Advertising, Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on

*Members:* GORDON BALDWIN, *chairperson;* HARVEY BREUSCHER, FRANK DE GUIRE, MARSHA LINDSAY, JAMES B. WOOD.

*Contact person:* GORDON BALDWIN.

**Address:** University of Wisconsin Law School, Room 515A, Law Building, Madison 53706.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-2240.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 113, March 11, 1991. The governor directed the commission to investigate methods and means the Lottery Board uses to provide lottery information to the public; recommend what methods may be used to present information in a nonpromotional manner; and advise whether promotional advertising has been used and if so, to what extent.

### Minority Participation in Post-Secondary Vocational and Technical Education, Commission on

*Members:* ROSALIND ALLEN, ROBERT BLESSINGTON, ELIZABETH BRUNELLE, JAMES CATANIA, TINA FLORES, HARRY FRANKE, HOWARD FULLER, SENATOR GEORGE, THOMAS GORDON, HARRY GUZNIZACK, JAMES HANEY, MARY JANE HERNANDEZ, VASANT KUMAR, YING LEE, DOROTHY LEPAGE, JOYCE MALLORY, ROSE MASSEY, CHARLES MCDOWELL, VIRGINIA NUSKE, VALERIE L. O'CONNOR, JOSE OLIVIERI, ABEL ORTS, REPRESENTATIVE PANZER, ABDULCADIR SIDO, JAMES SULTON, PAT TRAVIS, RITA VAN GROLL, XIANG VANG, FREDERICO ZARAGOZA.

*Contact person:* LINDA STEWART.

**Address:** Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0025.

Governor Thompson established the commission in Executive Order 81, January 22, 1990. The commission was directed to make recommendations regarding the recruitment, retention, and graduation of minority students in the VTAE system; develop a plan to expand the participation of minority students and staff in the VTAE system; recommend a plan to increase the pool of trained job-ready minority students and place them in skilled, well paying positions in the Wisconsin work force; establish a plan to coordinate minority initiative activities among the principal components of post-secondary vocational and technical education; and develop a plan to evaluate the implementation of the commission's recommendations. The term minority was defined to mean Blacks, Hispanics, Southeast Asians, and American Indians. At least 50 percent of the commission members were minority group members. Members also included representatives of VTAE districts, business and industry, community-based organizations, labor, the legislature, and related state and local agencies. The governor directed the commission to submit its recommendations to the State Director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by December 1, 1990.

### Natural Resources in Northern Wisconsin, Governor's Council on

*Members:* JIM GALLOWAY, *chairperson;* OWEN ANDERSON, ROBERT BECKER, DAWN BERGLUND, JIM BERLIN, BOB DAVENPORT, DICK GRIES, DICK GURNOE, BRIDGET HAGERTY, ROGER LA PENTER, RUSSELL LINDBLAD, NEIL LONG, TERRY MOULTON, "BUTCH" ST. GERMAINE, MYRON SCHUSTER, FRANK SLIZ, JOHN VAN HOLLEN, BUD WAHL

*Contact person:* JOHN VAN HOLLEN, *executive secretary.*

**Address:** Route 2, Mason 54856.

**Telephone:** (715) 372-4063.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 100, July 2, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council was directed to study policies to manage and use natural resources in northern Wisconsin and to recommend programs to ensure the availability of these resources.

### Northern Wisconsin, Governor's Committees on Area Promotion in

*St. Croix Band and Barron, Burnett, Polk and Washburn Counties:* ED BEARHART, JR. (tribal member), C.W. FOX (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* GLORIA MERRIL, KENNETH MOSAY, EUGENE TAYLOR, LEWIS TAYLOR (tribal members); HERBERT HOWE, HANS RECHSTEINER, STANLEY SHORES, AL SKINNER, DONNA WINBERG (nontribal members).

*Bad River and Red Cliff Bands and Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties:* DONALD MOORE (tribal member), LEA JUSTICE (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* RICHARD ACKLEY, ANDREW GOKEE, ROSE GURNOE, LEO H. LA FERNIER, EDITH LEOSE (tribal members); DAWN BERGLUND, LINDA BROWN, MARYANN BROWN, NORI NEWAGO, GERALD PHILLIPS, DAVID RUMPKE (nontribal members).

*Lac du Flambeau Band and Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties:* GREGORY GUTHRIE (tribal member), JEFFREY LONG (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* GEORGE BROWN, JR., ELMER GRAVEEN, DAVID VETTERNECK, THOMAS WAYMAN, JR., WAYNE WOLFE (tribal members); GEORGE LANSLEY, MAXINE MULLEADY, KARI ZAMBON (nontribal members).

*Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Band and Forest, Langlade, Oneida and Marinette Counties:* JAMES LANDRU, JR. (tribal member), RUSSELL MALLOW (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* FRED ACKLEY, JR., PETER MCGESHICK, SR., EMMANUEL POLER, JUDITH POLER (tribal members); MARY EICKMAN, BRIDGET HAGERTY, EVELYN HARTLIP, MARY HAYES, DOROTHY KEGLEY, RICHARD KRAWZE, EARL SMITH (nontribal members).

*Lac Courte Oreilles Band and Price and Sawyer Counties:* To be appointed.

Governor Thompson established the 5 committees to promote northern Wisconsin in Executive Order 101, July 2, 1990, and continued them in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. They are assigned to review and make recommendations to local and state governments and other interested parties on ways to improve Indian and nonIndian relations and foster economic development in northern Wisconsin. Each committee advises the Department of Development on the expenditure of state tourism promotional funds. The governor directed that each committee have 12 persons divided equally between tribal and nontribal members and be cochaired by one of each. Tribal members are appointed upon recommendation of the tribal councils involved. Other members are appointed from the counties named.

### Nursing Education Coordinating Council, Governor's

*Members:* ALBERT J. BEAVER, *chairperson;* BONNIE ALLBAUGH, MARY ANN CLARK, KATHERINE COUTURE, VIVIEN DEBACK, FLORENCE ERICKSON, IDA GEAR, JO ANN HANAWAY, MAUREEN MIDTHUN, TOM NEUMANN, BARBARA PEICKERT, JOAN PETRON, SUE PINKERTON, BARBARA PRYBYSKI, JAMES URNESS.

*Contact person:* ALBERT J. BEAVER.

**Address:** Room 1660 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-7876.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 57, April 21, 1989, on recommendation from the University/VTAE Nursing Education Study Committee which, in turn, was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 341. The council was continued in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The governor directed the council to: 1) monitor the progress of VTAE programs, UW departments, and private colleges and universities in attaining the recommendations of the UW/VTAE Nursing Education Study Committee, particularly regarding the transfer of credits and relationships between associate degree and baccalaureate programs; 2) establish an expanded data base on educational mobility for registered nurses to assess the extent to which they understand what options are available and effective; 3) transmit information on educational opportunities to all Wisconsin registered nurses, especially new graduates; and 4) report annually on its activities to the governor, legislature, the VTAE board, and the UW System. The governor further directed the council to complete its work within 2 years and requested that the UW System and the VTAE board provide staff assistance.

### Occupational Information Coordinating Council, State

*Members:* PATRICK OSBORNE (deputy secretary, industry, labor and human relations), *chairperson;* GLENN DAVISON (assistant director, vocational, technical and adult education), RICHARD LORANG (deputy secretary, health and social services), LYLE MARTENS (assistant superintendent, public instruction), FRED LUBER (chairperson, Wisconsin Jobs Council), DIANE HARMELINK (deputy secretary, development), KATHERINE LYALL (executive vice-president, UW System).

*Executive director:* MAILE PA'ALANI.

**Address:** Division of Employment and Training Policy, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 211X, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-8012.

Governor Earl created the council in Executive Order 75, May 15, 1985, and Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council is directed to oversee the planning, coordination, and implementation of a comprehensive, cost-effective information system for the labor market and study occupational supply and demand, as required under Section 125 (a) of the Job Training Partnership Act and Section 422 (b) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The membership consists of the heads of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the University of Wisconsin System, the Department of Development, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the State Job Training Coordinating Council, or their designees.

Fiscal responsibility for the council belongs to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The department provides the executive director of the council, as required by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

The council issued "Wisconsin Works, A Career Tabloid" in 1990.

### Pardon Advisory Board

*Members:* CHARLES B. HOSLET, *chairperson*; NANNETTE H. HEGERTY, MARCUS JOHNSON, BARTLEY MAUCH (appointed by governor); MICHAEL LEW (designated by secretary of corrections), PAUL LUNDSTEN (designated by attorney general).

*Chairperson:* CHARLES B. HOSLET, *legal counsel*.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39, March 6, 1980. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the board in Executive Order 116, May 1, 1991. The board consists of 6 members. Three are appointed by the governor, and one each is designated by the secretary of corrections and the attorney general. The governor's legal counsel or deputy legal counsel is a voting member and chairs the board.

The board reviews all completed applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor. As part of its review procedure, it holds monthly public hearings and submits written recommendations to the governor on each applicant's request.

### Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on

*Members:* CHET E. BRADLEY, *chairperson;* MARY BETH BAUER, RONALD COOK, CLIFTON DEVOLL, TERRANCE ERICKSON, SCOTT FROMADER, GAIL JORDAN, ARNIE MIEHE, DAVE MINTEN, CONNIE KAY PARKOVICH, SUSIE PETTA, JOHN ROBERTS, RUTH SOVA, SHELLEY WEISS, LAURIE L. WOELFFER.

*Contact person:* CHET E. BRADLEY.

**Address:** Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7032.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 10, April 19, 1983, and Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council makes recommendations to the governor concerning programs and policy development related to fitness and better health. It works to forge cooperative relationships among state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens and to implement educational programs that will increase interest and participation in health and fitness programs.

The council issued an "Annual Report" in January 1991.

### Quality Workforce, Commission for a

*Members:* CARL WEIGELL, *chairperson;* A.J. AMATO, JOHN BIRKHOLZ, RANDY CRUMP, RICHARD DIGNAN, SENATOR FARROW, REPRESENTATIVE GROBSCHMIDT, BERNARD NIELSEN, FRANCIS OLANTUNJI, JACK REIHL, LAURA STRAIN, JUNE SUHLING, JOHN TORINUS, FREDERICK J. WENZEL, DWIGHT A. YORK.

*Contact person:* JANET WASHBON.

**Address:** Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2017.

The governor established the commission in Executive Order 84, January 31, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The commission was established to conduct research and establish procedures to determine the present and future skill needs of Wisconsin employers and strengthen the partnership between business and education; make recommendations to address potential labor force shortages; and develop recommendations to strengthen the relationship between business and the VTAE system. The governor directed the commission to present its recommendations to both the governor and the state director of the VTAE system. Membership of the committee includes business, labor, legislative, and vocational and technical education representatives.

### Recreational Business Development, Governor's Advisory Committee on

*Members:* MILDRED PETERSON, *chairperson;* HARLAND BOSACKI, JANET CARLSON, KENNETH W. CARLSON, ARTHUR DONALDSON, CAROL GEARY, JACK GRAY, SARAFINO MORICHETTI, PAUL S. OLSON, PHILIP RASMUSSEN, WALTER STEPNIAK, MARTHA TORAN, JOAN URDAN.

*Contact person:* MILDRED PETERSON.

**Address:** 213 Cedar Street, Elroy 53929.

**Telephone:** (608) 426-8545.

Governor Thompson created the committee in Executive Order 80, January 11, 1990, repealed and recreated it in Executive Order 91, March 9, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The committee was directed to advise the governor and the Division of Tourism in the Department of Development on the concerns of and development opportunities for the recreational business industry.

The committee submitted its "Task Force Report" in February 1991 and disbanded.

### Schools for the 21st Century, Commission on

*Members:* ANNE ANIFSON, DEAN R. AXTELL, JOHN G. BACHMEIER, DAVID BECKWITH, BILL BOYD, MARY F. BUESTRIN, FERMIN BURGOS, DON CHAPMAN, CHAD CHELLEVOID, JR., TAMARA CHUDACOFF, RICHARD COLLINS, LINDA A. CROSS, WILLIAM J. DECKER, GINA MARIE DEGIOVANNI, JAMES N. ELLIOTT, ODY FISH, JAMES FORBES, ROBERT FROEHLICH, SCOTT FROMADER, GAIASHKIBOS, NORMAN N. GILL, JOHN T. HAYS, KARL V. HERTZ, DAVID M. HIRSCH, MONTE HOTTMANN, FLORENCE A. HYATT, JOHN JANTY, JOANNE KLEIST, MICHELE LAROCK, ESTHER M. LETVEN, TERRENCE J. MACTAGGART, PATRICIA MAGESTRO, MAUREEN MCCORMACK, MARION MCEVILLY, DEBRA MCGRIFF, CHARLES MILLER III, SANDRA R. MILLS, MARVIN L. MUNYON, MARGARET NIELSON, PAULINE NIKOLAY, PAUL M. NORTON, LINDA OAKS, RUSSELL J. O'HARROW, PAUL ORMSON, JOSE OLIVIERI, BILL PATON, SUSAN D. PHILLIPS, ALBERT PITTS, RITA PROVOZNIK, DONNA M. PURCELL, MICHAEL P. RILEY, WILLIAM ROBERTS, JOSEPH ST. THOMAS, KWAME SALTER, AL SCHRAUFNAGEL, WAYNE SCHULTZ, BARBARA SHADE, MARGARET SHERRY, FRANCIS BARRY SILBERG, EUGENE SLADKEY, JULIE C. STAFFORD, CAROLYN STANFORD, JAMES STEWART, THOMAS L. STRICK, ROBERT S. SWANSON, ROBERT TAYLOR, SUE ANN THOMPSON, JOHN WANDSCHNEIDER, GARY WEHLAGE, DARLENE WEISS, JACOB WEISSGERBER, KATHLEEN WESTPHAL, DARYLANN WHITEMARSH, JOHN M. WIGMAN, S. MICHAEL WILK, AGNES WILLIAMS.

*Contact person:* HERBERT J. GROVER.

**Address:** 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1771.

Governor Thompson established the commission in Executive Order 76, December 14, 1989. The commission was directed to examine and recommend changes in public schooling including factors that affect students' readiness to begin school and to continue their education successfully; ways to ensure future teacher supply and quality; curriculum and standards aimed at academic achievement and citizenship; methods of assessing student and school achievement; ways to promote a better relationship between schools and community institutions; ways to increase the use of educational technology and the proficiency of students in technology, science, and mathematics; and school finance and its relationship to educational results.

The commission submitted "A New Design for Education in Wisconsin: Schools Capable of Continuous Improvement" on December 21, 1990, and disbanded.

### Science and Technology Council, Governor's

*Members:* STEVEN J. BOMBA, ROBERT CERVENKA, SENATOR COWLES, JANE HARRIS CRAMER, LESTER DAVIS, JAMES DIMARCO, WILLIAM FIFE, JR., WILLIAM GOESSEL, JAMES KEYES, TIMOTHY LAWLESS, EDWARD J. LENNON, WILLIAM A. LINTON, JOHN RAYNOR, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, KENNETH A. SHAW, ROBERT R. SPITZER, ROBERT TRUNZO, DWIGHT A. YORK.

*Contact person:* RANDALL WADE, *director*.

**Address:** Bureau of Research and Technolgy, Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-9214.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 82, January 24, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council was directed to aid in development and inventory of the state's existing science and technology assets and resources that could be made available to businesses; identify ways to use these resources to further economic development; advise the Department of Development on implementation of its technology-based economic development program; identify technological trends that may impact the state's economy, including those the state should promote; identify public and private initiatives that might benefit Wisconsin; and make recommendations on initiatives that could be adopted. Members of the council include representatives from government, educational institutions, private business, and individuals experienced in commercial development of new technologies. The governor directed the council to submit an interim report by November 15, 1990, and a final report by October 1, 1991.

The council issued "The High Technology Sector in Wisconsin", March 1990; "A Comparitive Analysis of Research and Development Spending", June 1, 1990; "Interim Report of the Governor's Science and Technology Council", November 1990; and "Science and Technology Survey: A Strategic Analysis of Wisconsin", November 1990.

### Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities, Governor's Committee on Long-term Care of

*Members:* C.W. FOX, S. RICHARD HEYMANN, HOWARD LUDWIGSON, LYNN MORGAN, DAVID W. OPITZ, WAYNE RATZLAFF, STEVEN A. SCHMIDT, GEORGE L. SORENSON, MARY W. STURTEVANT, JAMES F. YOUNG.

The governor established the committee in Executive Order 74, November 24, 1989. The committee was directed to make recommendations concerning the funding of long-term care of existing solid and hazardous waste facilities after owner responsibility ends; study and recommend equitable methods of funding the state's long-term costs for care of solid and hazardous wastes; and identify and evaluate methods to insure the state against default by owners and operators of existing and future waste disposal facilities. The governor directed the committee to submit its findings by February 1, 1990.

### Student Debt, Governor's Committee on

*Members:* RICHARD WARCH, *chairperson;* JAMES F. FRIEDBACHER, GIL HOMSTAD, JON LITSCHER, KATHARINE C. LYALL, CANDICE A. PFEIFFER, WILLIAM L. RANDALL, JAMES L. SANKOVITZ, LARRY G. SCHNACK, LINDA STEWART.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53702-7863.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1212.

The Governor's Committee on Student Debt was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 to study the problem of student debt contracted for graduate and professional degrees, undergraduate education, vocational and technical training, and education in proprietary schools. The act directed the committee to consider the incidence of bankruptcy and default on student loans; any institutional factors that might have led to student debt; and potential debt as an obstacle to enrollment of minority students and as a deterrent to the pursuit of certain areas of study. The committee was to consist of at least 7 members appointed by the governor. The act also directed the committee to report its findings to the governor and the legislature by February 15, 1991.

The committee submitted its "Final Report" in March 1991 and disbanded.

### Telecommunications Relay Service Council

*Members:* THOMAS E. HARBISON, LAWRENCE R. POWELL, *cochairpersons;* WALDO CORDANO, CHERI FRENCH, JACK HATHWAY, FRANKLIN H. SILVERMAN, EDITH SIMONS, DEAN W. VOEKS, 4 vacancies.

*Contact person:* THOMAS SANEW, Telecommunications relay service contract administrator.

**Address:** Bureau of Information and Telecommunications Management, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7844, Madison 53707-7844.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-0613.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 95, June 19, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The council was directed to advise the Bureau of Information and Telecommunications Management in the Department of Administration on the feasibility or desirability of: establishing requirements and procedures for a telecommunications relay service; requiring the service to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; requiring users to pay rates that are no greater than rates for equivalent voice telecommunications service; prohibiting relay service operators from refusing or limiting the length of calls; prohibiting relay service operators from disclosing the contents of calls or keeping records of their contents beyond the duration of the calls; prohibiting relay service operators from deliberately altering the content of a call; requiring relay service operators to take training on the problems faced by hearing-impaired and speech-impaired persons using the service; and authorizing the establishment by contract of a statewide telecommunications relay service and making it available within 2 years of the date of Executive Order 95. Four of the 11 members of the council must use a telecommunications relay service. These must include one speech-impaired person, one hearing-impaired person, one speech- and hearing-impaired person, and one person not having a speech or hearing impairment. Five of the members must include one representative each of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, Wisconsin Telecommunications, Inc., Wisconsin State Telephone Association, a local exchange telecommunications utility, and an interexchange telecommunications utility doing business in this state.

### United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

*Members:* KATHLEEN EDDY YIH, *chairperson;* CHARLES S. RADDATZ, *vice chairperson;* CURTIS G. REITHEL, *secretary;* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *treasurer;* BARBARA BARROW, RICHARD E. BLACK, ROLAND B. DAY, B. DRAZOVIC, JOSEPH ELDER, SHARI KAPLAN, PAMELA LANGER, JODIE LEU, KATHERINE MARRS, ROBERT SCHACHT, WALTER H. WHITE.

*Staff Director:* SUSAN MCGOVERN.

**Address:** Institute of World Affairs, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201-0413.

**Telephone:** (414) 229-4379.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was continued most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs about the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, expressing its views on issues affecting the UN, and communicating its views to public officials and the media. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "30th Annual Report of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1989" was issued in February 1990.

### Urban Indian Affairs, Governor's Council on

*Members:* To be appointed.

*Contact person:* SHERRY HILL.

**Address:** Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

**Telephone:** (414) 227-4344.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 111, February 21, 1991. The council develops positions on issues that concern the urban Indian community, makes recommendations to the governor, and develops strategies to implement these recommendations. The council consists of up to 9 members.

### Vocational Education, Wisconsin Council on

*Members:* DENNIS J. FORJAN, GREGORY GRACZ, CHRISTA D. HANSON, COURTNEY LEONARD, MARY MUEHLIUS, TRYGVE OVERBO, SHIRLEY PREUSS, CHARLES RUSSELL, JAMES STOWELL, KATHRYN SWEET, DIANNE THOMPSON, HENRY A. WALLACE, JR., RICHARD WILLIAMS.

*Executive Assistant:* SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

**Address:** Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education, Suite 703, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7813.

**Fax:** (608) 266-6772.

The council was organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal Vocational Education Act, and Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 109, January 25, 1991. Seven of the 13 council members, including the chairperson, must be from the private sector. The council advises the state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Department of Public Instruction, governor, legislature, business community, and general public on policies the state should pursue to strengthen vocational-technical education (especially programs and services for individuals with special needs); development and implementation of the state plan for vocational education; distribution of financial assistance between secondary and postsecondary vocational-technical education programs; and evaluation of the vocational education program delivery systems assisted under the Vocational Education Act and the Job Training Partnership Act. The council most recently undertook 2 projects of critical concern to single parents and prison inmates. The council issues special reports and specific recommendations to state policymakers regarding vocational and technical education in Wisconsin on an ongoing basis.

The council issued "Practical Solutions to the Future Workforce Needs of Wisconsin" on January 17, 1990; "Effective Programs for Rural Single Parents" in 1990; and "Biennial Evaluation Report, 1989-1990", on March 28, 1991.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

### Humanities Committee, Wisconsin

*Members:* DEETTE BEILFUSS, PATRICIA J. COCHRAN, JOYCE FINUCAN, JANE LATHROP, JERRY PHILLIPS, MARY M. WILLIAMS (appointed by the governor).

*Executive Director:* PATRICIA C. ANDERSON.

**Address:** 716 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-0706.

The Wisconsin Humanities Committee, an independent, nonprofit organization, was established in 1972 under the provisions of Public Law 89-209. The committee was originally appointed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, but subsequent members are appointed by the committee for 3-year terms. By federal law, the governor may appoint as many as 6 committee members. Members of the committee include civic leaders, representatives of business, government, labor, professional, cultural and educational institutions, and scholars and teachers in the humanities.

The committee receives funds annually from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It makes grants to support projects that promote the use, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities among out-of-school adults in Wisconsin. Any nonprofit organization or institution may apply to the committee for project support. In planning and presenting public programs, applicant organizations must involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities.

The committee publishes "Perspectives", a quarterly newsletter.

### Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

*Board of Trustees:* The governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees: GEORGE F. FLYNN, JOSEPH E. GORMAN, JON MCGLOCKLIN, CHARLES MCNEER, HARRY QUADRACCI, WILLIAM L. RANDALL, WILLARD T. WALKER, CHARLES WALLACE, ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, JR., PAUL D. ZIEMER.

*President:* T. MICHAEL BOLGER.

**Mailing Address:** 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

**Telephone:** (414) 257-8225.

**State Appropriation 1989-91:** $11,493,900.

**Publications:** World, Health News, Trends, Alumni News, Facts, Directory of Physician Consultants, President's Newsletter.

**Statutory References:** Sections 39.15 and 39.155.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It receives state funds on the condition that it give first preference in admissions to Wisconsin residents. State funds are appropriated to the college on a per capita basis for each Wisconsin resident enrolled based on a formula that sets a ceiling on the number of students supported. The Higher Educationsl Aids Board determines whether applicants qualify as state residents. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the college to support a graduate medical education program in family practice. State law requires the college to make every effort to ensure at least 5 percent of the total enrollment consists of minority students.

The governor appoints one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees with senate consent for 6-year terms. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under state appropriations.

The college was originally part of Marquette University. It separated from the university in September 1967. In 1969, the legislature enacted a law to provide state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., to increase the supply of physicians in Wisconsin. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, appropriated funds provided that Wisconsin residents receive first preference for admission and the governor appoint one-third of the Board of Trustees. The legislature made a token appropriation to test the law's constitutionality. The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled the law constitutional in *State ex rel. Warren v. Rueter,* 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969). Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, began full funding of state support for the school. In 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the school to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

## OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

**Lieutenant Governor: SCOTT McCALLUM.**

*Chief of Staff:* SHERRY L. SCHULTZ.
*Communications Coordinator:* MICHAEL O'BRIEN.
*Constituent Relations Coordinator:* MICHAEL GOETZMAN.
  *Constituent Relations Assistant:* MICHAEL FRIEDLANDER.
*Lieutenant Governor's Scheduler:* LAURIE SEIFERT.
*Executive Secretary:* LINDA MICHIELS.

**Mailing Address:** Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3516.

**Fax:** (608) 267-3571.

**Number of Employes:** 8.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $809,000.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article V, Sections 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 14, Subchapter II.

**Agency Responsibility:** If the incumbent governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor for the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor serves as acting governor when the governor is impeached, incapacitated, or absent from the state.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to represent the governor's office on any statutory board, commission, or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all the authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may also designate the lieutenant governor to represent the chief executive's office on any nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body created to maintain relationships with federal, state, and local governments or regional agencies. The lieutenant governor participates in national organizations of lieutenant governors and may be asked by the governor to coordinate specific state services and programs.

**Organization:** From 1848 until 1970, the lieutenant governor was elected for a 2-year term on a separate ballot in the November general election of even-numbered years. Since 1970, voters have elected the governor and lieutenant governor jointly to a 4-year term by casting a single ballot for both offices. The lieutenant governor is the state's second-ranking executive officer, a position comparable on the state level to that of the Vice President of the United States.

**History:** The Territory of Wisconsin had no lieutenant governor. Before statehood, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor in the event of the governor's death or absence.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which the voters rejected, and the Constitution of 1848, which they accepted, provided for the post of lieutenant governor. The office appeared in the second constitution, however, only after considerable debate. Some delegates to the second constitutional convention argued that the president of the senate, chosen from the membership of that body, should succeed the governor, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. A proposed amendment substituted the speaker of the assembly for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person's becoming governor who had not been elected on a statewide basis prevailed, however, and led to reinstating the post of lieutenant governor in the constitution submitted to the electorate in 1848.

Originally, the lieutenant governor was also the president of the senate and could cast a deciding vote in case of a tie. In 1979, the voters ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members beginning in 1981.

*Functional Area:*

# COMMERCE

## Department of AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

*Members of the Board:* Carol Ward Knox, *chairperson;* James E. Harsdorf, *vice chairperson;* Jerry Franz, *secretary;* Harland E. Everson, Kenneth Lindquist, Ralph Steiner, Louis Wysocki (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: ALAN T. TRACY,** 266-7100.

*Deputy Secretary:* Elizabeth Kohl, 266-0691.

*Executive Assistant:* Joseph E. Tregoning, 267-3304.

*Hearing Examiner:* Cheryl Daniels, 267-3831.

*Policy and Program Analysis:* Will Hughes, *director*, 267-3311.

*Public Affairs:* Christe McKittrick, *director*, 266-7106.

*Legal Services:* James K. Matson, *chief counsel*, 266-7225.

*Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service:* Lyle Pratt, *state statistician*, 266-7195.

*Agricultural Resource Management Division:* Nicholas J. Neher, *administrator*, 266-7130.
  *Agrichemical Management, Bureau of:* Ned Zuelsdorff, *director*, 266-7129.
  *Land and Water Resources, Bureau of:* David Jelinski, *acting director*, 267-0137.
  *Plant Industry, Bureau of:* William E. Simmons, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7131.

*Animal Health Division:* Dennis J. Carr, *administrator*, 266-7145.
  *Field Services, Bureau of:* Fred S. Idtse, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7158.
  *Technical Services, Bureau of:* Bob Ehlhenfeldt, *director*, 266-2465.

*Food Division:* Steven Steinhoff, *administrator*, 266-7240.
  *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*.
  *Food Safety and Inspection, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-7243.
  *Meat Safety and Inspection, Bureau of:* Gary Bauer, *acting director*, 266-7259.

*Marketing Division:* James Smith, *administrator*, 266-7170.
  *Grading and Market News, Bureau of:* Michael J. Lester, *director and assistant administrator*, 267-9052.
  *National Market Development, Bureau of:* Debra L. Casucci-Crave, *director*, 267-9053.
  *International Agri-Business Center:* David Hammer, *director*, 266-7182.

*Operations Division:* Mary Masterson, *administrator*, 266-7103.
  *Budget and Accounting, Bureau of:* Barbara Knapp, *director*, 266-7114.
  *Human Resources, Bureau of:* Cheryl Anderson, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7104.
  *Information Services, Bureau of:* Kenneth Schindler, *director*, 267-0267.
  *Laboratory Services, Bureau of:* Gerald R. Myrdal, *director*, 267-3500.
  *Support Services, Bureau of:* Fred Malcolmson, *director*, 267-2891.

*Trade and Consumer Protection Division:* John Alberts, *administrator*, 266-7220.
  *Consumer Protection, Bureau of:* Merry Fran Tryon, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-8512.
  *Trade Practices, Bureau of:* Robert Park, *director*, 266-7223.

**Statutory Councils:**

*Animal Health and Disease Research Council:* DENNIS J. CARR (state veterinarian); LEO WALSH (director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station); HOWARD J. COOK (veterinarian member), CHARLES FINUCAN (dairy farmer member), J. MICHAEL BLASKA (family farmer member), MICHAEL WEHLER (meat animal producer), ROBERT C. SARTORI, JOE J. SCHAITEL, RUTH SCHWEMMER. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

*Fertilizer Research Council:* Voting members: DON LANGKAMP, ED LIEGEL, DAN UMINSKL (industry members nominated by fertilizer industry); FRED AWE, JAMES KOEPKE, RON WOLOSEK (crop farmer members). (All are appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.) Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

*Council on Local Rabies Control Programs:* JEFF DAVIS, DAVID GESKE, WILLIAM KELSEY, JOHN KOLPANEN, GEORGE KUPFER, WILLIAM KURTH, TOM WITTKOPF, GEORGE ZIMMER. (All are appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.) (Council is scheduled to expire 6/30/91.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708-8911.

**Location:** 801 West Badger Road, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-1721; Consumer Protection Hotline: (800) 422-7128; Farmers Assistance Hotline: (800) 942-2474.

**Fax:** Agricultural Resource Management Division: (608) 266-5307; Animal Health Division: (608) 266-7673; Central Animal Health Laboratory: (608) 267-0636; Marketing Division: (608) 266-1300.

**Publications:** Wisconsin Agri-Business Export Directory; Agricultural Development and Diversification Fact Sheets and Directory; *Agricultural Statistics; Animal Laws of Wisconsin;* Animal Health Lab Task Force Report; Asian Cheese Market Research in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong; BST Labeling Study Report; *Best Management Practices Technical Bulletin;* Biennial Report; *Wisconsin Forestry; Dairy Facts;* Food Division Emergency Response Plan; Food Safety Task Force Report; *From the Ground Up: Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture Project Directory;* Guide to Wisconsin Cheese Factory Outlets and Tours; Home Improvement Practices.

**Number of Employes:** 699.89.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $70,901,700.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.13; Chapters 91-100.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection regulates agriculture, trade, and commercial activity in Wisconsin for the protection of the state's citizens. It administers programs to safeguard food products from the point of production to the point of retail sale and to protect the public against fraud and misbranding in the sale of food and other critical commodities and commercial services. To assure fair and open competition in all sectors of the marketplace, the department has broad authority to regulate deceptive advertising and unfair business practices. The agency is designated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to handle product safety complaints in Wisconsin.

To preserve the productive potential of the state's agricultural economy and to safeguard human health and well-being, the department administers programs designed to protect both the health of animals and plants and the quality of land and water resources.

Through its regulatory and marketing assistance programs, the department facilitates the marketing of Wisconsin products in interstate and international markets. It also provides special assistance programs, such as debt mediation and tuition assistance for farmers who want to improve their skills.

**Organization:** Board members serve staggered 6-year terms. They direct and supervise the department and appoint the secretary, who serves at the pleasure of the board.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of the Secretary* includes policy and program analysis, public affairs, legal counsel, and the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

The *Agricultural Resource Management Division* administers programs designed to protect public health and the environment. It works to prevent agricultural practices that contaminate surface water and groundwater and, jointly with the Department of Natural Resources, administers a nonpoint source pollution program. It administers cooperative state-county programs to promote farmland preservation and land conservation; regulates the sale and use of pesticides and the sale of fertilizer, lime, feed, soil and plant additives, and seed; conducts programs to prevent and control plant pests; and coordinates the department's toxic response team. Through new programs such as those related to sustainable agriculture and gypsy moth control, the department addresses changing issues in agriculture, forestry, and environmental protection.

The *Animal Health Division* works closely with veterinarians to prevent and control serious domestic animal diseases in the state. It performs more than 1.6 million laboratory tests annually, licenses and inspects livestock dealers and markets, regulates the import and export of livestock across state lines, takes quarantine and control measures to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and assists in the enforcement of state humane laws.

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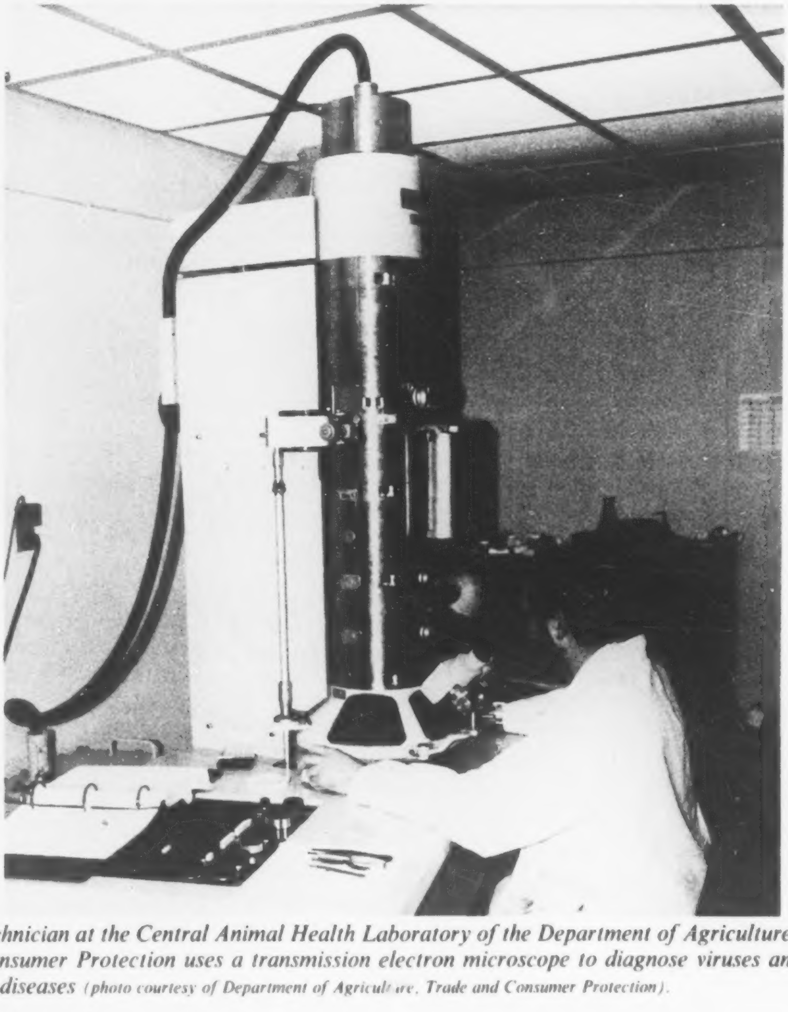
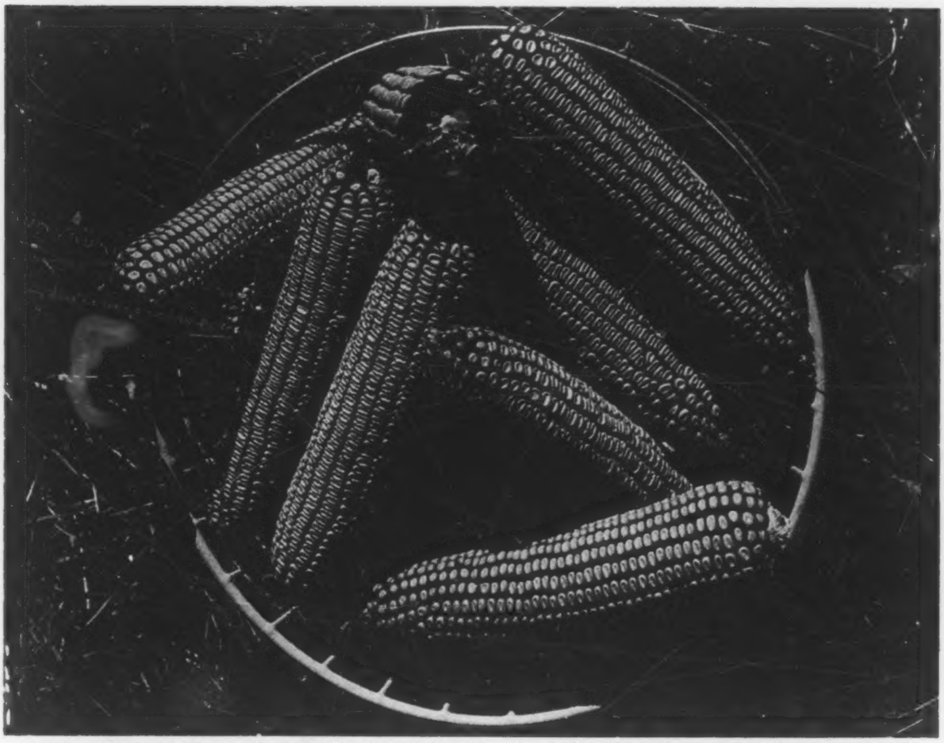


*A technician at the Central Animal Health Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection uses a transmission electron microscope to diagnose viruses and other animal diseases (photo courtesy of Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).*



*Wisconsin annually produces more than 310 million bushels of corn for grain, valued at more than $668 million. These crops are used to produce ethanol fuel, biodegradable plastics, and sweeteners for soft drinks as well as to feed livestock* *(photo courtesy of Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).*

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply. From production through processing, packaging, distribution, and retail sale, the division works to ensure safe and wholesome food and to prevent fraud and misbranding in food sales. It licenses and inspects dairy plants, food and beverage processing establishments, meat slaughter and processing facilities, food warehouses, grocery stores, and other food establishments. The division inspects all dairy farms; inspects and samples food products; and regulates food product advertising, packaging, and labeling.

The *Marketing Division* promotes Wisconsin agricultural products in national and international markets. It inspects and certifies the grade of fruits, vegetables, and grains, including grain shipped from the ports of Superior and Milwaukee, and administers programs to develop and promote new uses of agricultural commodities. The division also regulates the operation of semiautonomous marketing boards elected by the producers of various agricultural products. These boards use fees from producers for promotion, research, and education about the commodities.

The *Operations Division* provides departmentwide administrative services, including budgeting and accounting, laboratory analysis, data processing, computer support, personnel, facilities, and general services.

The *Trade and Consumer Protection Division's* broad authority to prohibit unfair trade practices forms the cornerstone of the state's general trade regulation and consumer protection program. The division enforces laws governing advertising, consumer product safety, consumer fraud, and honest weights and measures. To promote fair and open competition in the marketplace, it regulates trade practices. It monitors the financial condition and business practices of dairy plants, grain warehouses, and food processing plants to protect agricultural producers from fraud and financial defaults.

**Statutory Councils:** The *Animal Health and Disease Research Council* evaluates problems of farm poultry, farm animals, and fur-bearing animals. It identifies priority areas for health and disease research and makes recommendations for research funding to the Animal Health and Disease Research Board. The 7 public members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 281, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (2) and 95.175 of the statutes.

The *Fertilizer Research Council* recommends research projects in soil fertility, soil management, plant nutrition, and groundwater to be conducted by the UW System. These projects are financed through funds generated from research fees attached to the sale or distribution of fertilizers and soil or plant additives. The 6 public members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The council was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (5) and 94.64 (8m) of the statutes.

The *Council on Local Rabies Control Programs* coordinates rabies control efforts of local governments and state agencies. The 8-member council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 184, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (1) and 95.21 (9) of the statutes.

**History:** Many programs now administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection date from the state's early history. By the time the first Department of Agriculture was created in 1915, it had been preceded by separate agencies concerned with livestock health, beekeeping, and horticulture.

The modern department had its inception in 1929 when Chapter 479 consolidated several agencies into the Department of Agriculture and Markets headed by 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor. Chapter 85, Laws of 1939, replaced the commissioners with a 7-member, part-time, policy-making board appointed by the governor. The board, in turn, appointed a full-time director to administer the department. Chapter 85 also renamed the department the Department of Agriculture but did not change its structure and responsibilities, including market regulation.

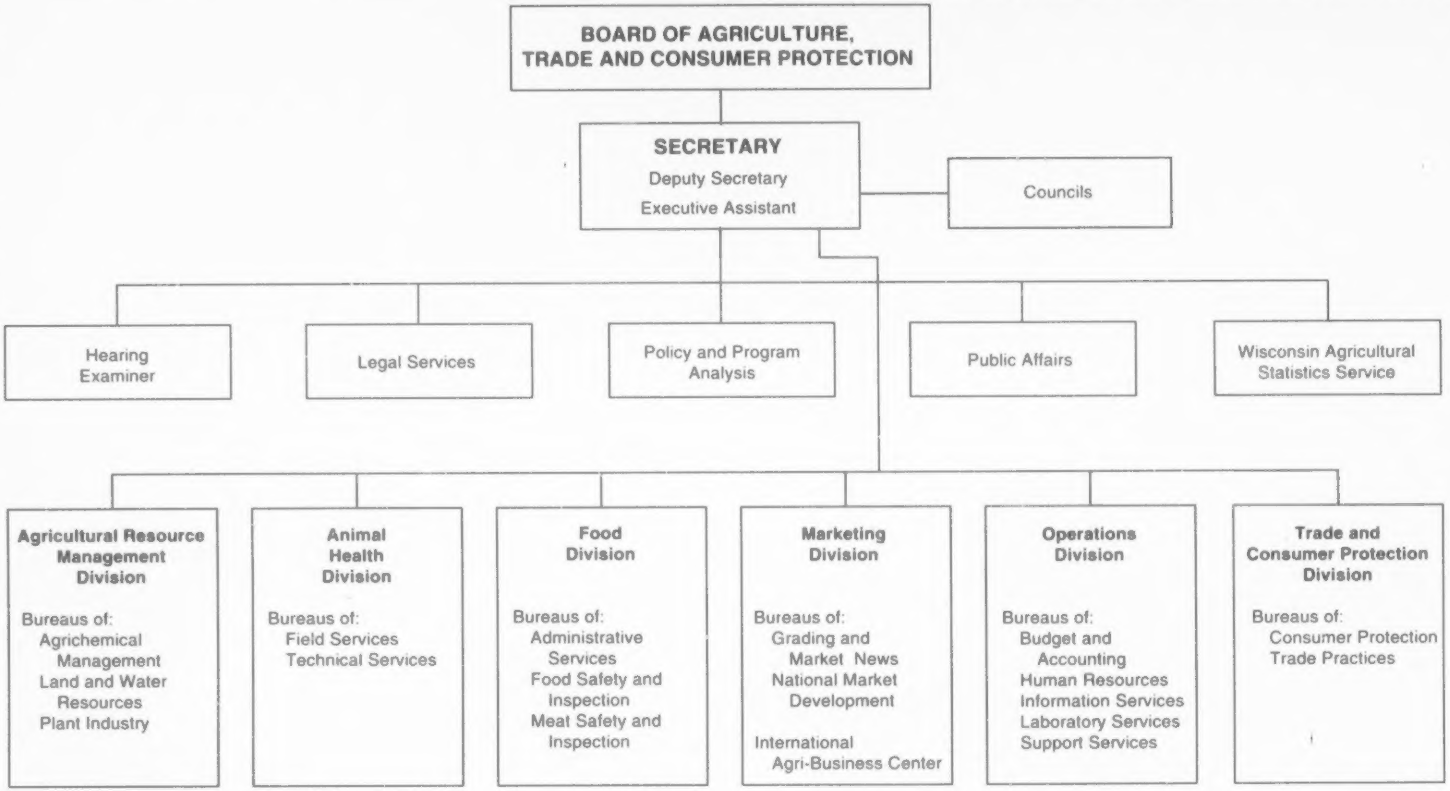
From the beginning the department also had a consumer protection mission. Chapter 452, Laws of 1889, creating the Office of Dairy and Food Commissioner, empowered the commissioner to inspect and ascertain the purity of any food, drink, or drug offered for sale in the state. Chapter 670, Laws of 1919, which created a Division of Markets within the department, declared that one purpose in establishing standards for the quality of farm products was to prevent deception. This law also directed the division head to make rules protecting both producers and consumers from unfair business practices.

In an effort to reflect more accurately the department's long-standing responsibilities, Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, reassigned one of the 7 board positions specifically to represent consumers. It also changed the department's name to Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Traditional departmental responsibilities for plant and animal health and productivity have been augmented in recent years by programs that focus on conservation of the land and water resources that sustain agricultural enterprises. The 1981 Legislature, for example, transferred all soil and water conservation programs to the department, and the 1987 Legislature gave the department responsibility for the agricultural portion of the state's nonpoint source pollution control program.

The 1989 Legislature assigned the department new duties related to developing technologies that affect agriculture. It required the department to review certain releases of genetically engineered organisms into the environment and to study the advantages and disadvantages of labeling dairy products produced with milk from cows receiving bovine somatotropin (BST), also known as bovine growth hormone (BGH).

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION


BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Councils
Hearing Examiner
Legal Services
Policy and Program Analysis
Public Affairs
Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Resource Management Division
Bureaus of:
Agrichemical Management
Land and Water Resources
Plant Industry
Animal Health Division
Bureaus of:
Field Services
Technical Services
Food Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Food Safety and Inspection
Meat Safety and Inspection
Marketing Division
Bureaus of:
Grading and Market News
National Market Development
International Agri-Business Center
Operations Division
Bureaus of:
Budget and Accounting
Human Resources
Information Services
Laboratory Services
Support Services
Trade and Consumer Protection Division
Bureaus of:
Consumer Protection
Trade Practices

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Animal Health and Disease Research Board
- Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board
- Land Conservation Board
- Potato Industry Board

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE RESEARCH BOARD

*Members:* BERNARD C. EASTERDAY (dean, UW School of Veterinary Medicine); NEAL A. JORGENSEN (designated by director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station); DENNIS J. CARR (state veterinarian); DARRELL E. JOHNSON (public member appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.135 (3) and 95.175.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Animal Health and Disease Research Board, which was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 281, determines priorities for animal health and disease research and the percentage of research effort to be allocated to the areas of highest priority, based on recommendations of the Animal Health and Disease Research Council. It also encourages UW System faculty members to submit research funding applications in the priority areas. It awards funds for both pure and applied research and can accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests for research purposes.

### FARM MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD

*Members:* ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); RICHARD DEAN (designated by banking commission); JOE SCHAITEL (farm member appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.135 (5) and 93.50.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board administers a program that helps farmers resolve financial disputes with creditors. The board selects mediators and arbitrators, promulgates rules, distributes forms, and sets general policy guidelines. Originally created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 153, the board is scheduled to expire June 30, 1991.

### LAND CONSERVATION BOARD

*Members:* BYRON BERG (representing county land conservation committee, chosen by committee), *chairperson;* FORREST D. HARTMAN (charitable organization), *vice chairperson;* JAMES BRADLEY (farmer), *secretary;* CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), FRANCIS M. FENNESSY (designated by secretary of administration), ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ARVID ANDERSON, JOSEPH OLSON (representing county land conservation committees, delegated by committees); ROBERT UPHOFF (resident of a city of 50,000 or more). (All except *ex officio* and committee designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.135 (4) and 92.04.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Land Conservation Board advises the secretary and department on all matters related to soil and water conservation, animal waste management, and farmland preservation. As part of its farmland preservation duties, it certifies agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances. The board also advises the UW System annually about needed research and education programs related to soil and water conservation. It reviews and makes recommendations to the department on erosion control plans, animal waste management plans, and ordinances; applications for state aid; and annual and long-range plans.

The board's 3 county land conservation committee members are chosen by their committees to serve 2-year terms. The 3 public members serve staggered 4-year terms. One of them must live in a city of 50,000 or more, one must be a farmer, and one must represent a charitable organization concerned with natural resource protection. The board invites the appointment of 5 advisory members: one from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and one from the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture); the dean of the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the director of UW-

Extension, or their designees; and a person designated by the staff of the county land conservation committees.

The board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, which abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board and transferred its functions to the Land Conservation Board. Chapter 346 transferred administration of the state's soil and water conservation program from the UW System to the department, but left the university responsible for research and educational programs regarding soil and water conservation.

## POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

Operation of the Potato Industry Board, created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973, was suspended by the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection in 1989. That action, taken under Section 100.39 (9) (a) of the statutes, coupled with a referendum to establish a potato marketing board, as provided in Chapter 96, Wisconsin Statutes, allows potato growers themselves, rather than an appointed board, to administer programs that affect the production and marketing of potatoes. The secretary also requested the Wisconsin Legislature to terminate the Potato Industry Board. This proposal, contained in 1991 Assembly Bill 91, was pending before the legislature when the Blue Book went to press. The 1989-1990 Blue Book contains a discussion of the Potato Industry Board.

*Agriculture, Wisconsin's largest industry, employs almost 20 percent of the state's workforce. Approximately 82,000 farms add $5.5 billion to the state's economy (photo courtesy of Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).*

# Office of the Commissioner of BANKING

**Commissioner: TOBY E. SHERRY,** (608) 266-1621.

*Deputy Commissioner:* Richard L. Dean, 266-1621.

*Public Information Officer:* Andrew C. Smith, 266-1621.

*Administrative Services Division:* Darlene D. Miller, *administrator*, 266-1621.

*Banks Division:* Michael J. Mach, *administrator*, 266-1621.

*Consumer Credit Division:* Howard D. Quimby, *administrator*, 266-1621.

*Legal Division:* Leon M. Swerin, *legal counsel*, 266-1621.

**Statutory Board:**

*Banking Review Board:* Ralph J. Tenuta, *chairperson;* Richard A. Braun, *vice chairperson;* James M. Curran, *secretary;* Robert C. Gorsuch, E. Ray Willoughby (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876.

**Location:** Suite 800, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** (608) 266-1621; Consumer complaint hotline: (800) 452-3328.

**Fax:** (608) 267-6889.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks; various brochures and pamphlets on credit and consumer protection.

**Number of Employes:** 88.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $7,791,400.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.55; Chapter 220.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Banking, advised by the Banking Review Board, regulates and supervises state-chartered banks and consumer financial service industries. It charters banks and licenses loan companies, collection agencies, community currency exchanges, sales finance companies, adjustment service companies, auto dealers, sellers of checks, and insurance premium finance companies. The office regularly examines state-chartered banks. It may conduct joint examinations with Federal Reserve System examiners and with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The office also regulates interstate bank acquisitions and mergers under regional reciprocal interstate banking laws with Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio.

The commission administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act (Chapters 421 to 427, Wisconsin Statutes), which applies to anyone extending consumer credit in Wisconsin. It inspects consumer credit companies to ensure compliance with the laws governing their business practices. With Banking Review Board approval, the commissioner may also establish uniform rules for savings programs and fiduciary operations.

**Organization:** The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate and must have had 3 years' experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. Almost three-quarters of the agency staff is employed in the examination of financial institutions regulated by the agency.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Services Division* prepares the agency's budget, directs fiscal management, manages personnel (including affirmative action responsibilities), and administers the agency's procurement, records and forms, and information systems.

The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks. It conducts annual examinations to ensure that the condition of banks is sound and that depositors' funds are safeguarded. It investigates applications for expanded banking powers, new financial products, and new bank charters. In cooperation with banking agencies of other states, the division reviews acquisitions by and of Wisconsin banks and bank holding companies in the Midwest interstate banking regions.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies. It licenses and examines all agencies assigned to the office's jurisdiction and administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act. To protect the public, it processes consumer complaints, including those forwarded from the Departments of Justice and Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. These complaints deal primarily with unfair sales practices, billing errors and collection practices. In addition, it reviews merchant contracts, meets with trade and consumer groups, seeks compliance, and takes legal action when necessary.

The *Legal Division* provides legal advice to the agency. It also conducts hearings, drafts administrative rules and legislation, and joins the Department of Justice in investigations and litigation relating to the Wisconsin Consumer Act and other laws administered by the agency.

**Statutory Board:** The *Banking Review Board* reviews administrative actions and counsels the commissioner in developing policies, rules, and legislation relating to the banking industry. The board has 5 members, at least 3 of whom must each have 5 years' banking experience. The board was created by Chapter 10, Laws of Special Session 1931-32, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.555 (1) and 220.035 of the statutes.

**History:** For the first 5 years of statehood, no regular commercial banks existed in Wisconsin. Article XI of the state constitution prohibited the legislature from chartering banks without voter approval. Bank regulation began with the creation of the Office of Bank Comptroller by Chapter 479, Laws of 1852, which was approved the following year by the voters. That law allowed any group meeting state requirements to go into the banking business.

Bank supervision was transferred to the state treasurer in 1868 and remained with that office until 1903. A constitutional amendment, approved in 1902, gave the legislature the power to enact a general banking law. In Chapter 234, Laws of 1903, the legislature created the State Banking Department. The department was also responsible for supervising savings and loan associations until 1947 and credit unions until 1972. Under the 1967 reorganization act (Chapter 75), the department continued as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

## Office of the Commissioner of CREDIT UNIONS

**Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW,** 267-2606.

*Deputy Commissioner:* Thomas J. Maday, 266-8893.

**Statutory Board:**

*Credit Union Review Board:* John E. Milner, *chairperson;* Greg A. Hilbert, *vice chairperson;* Maurice M. Dresang, *secretary;* Larry Anderson, Jesse Sandoval (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Mailing Address:** Suite 200, 6300 University Avenue, Middleton 53562-3416.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0438.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0479.

**Publication:** Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

**Number of Employes:** 23.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,230,700.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.59 and 15.595; Chapter 186.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions regulates credit unions chartered to do business in Wisconsin. It charters new credit unions, examines credit union records and assets, consents to consolidation of credit unions within the state and, in cooperation with similar agencies in neighboring states, approves interstate mergers. If a credit union is not in compliance with state law, the commissioner may remove its officers, suspend operations, or take possession of the corporation's business.

**Organization:** The commissioner of credit unions is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and must have at least 3 years of experience either in operation of a credit union or in a credit union supervisory agency.

**Statutory Board:** The *Credit Union Review Board* is attached to the office of the commissioner. Its 5 members serve staggered 5-year terms and each must have at least 5 years of experience in credit union operations. The board reviews rules and regulations issued by the commissioner, acts as an appeals board for persons aggrieved by any act of the commissioner, and advises the commissioner on improving the condition and service of credit unions. The board was created by Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.595 and 186.015 of the statutes.

**History:** Regulation of credit unions originated with the enactment of Chapter 334, Laws of 1923, which subjected them to supervision by the State Banking Department. The 1923 law repealed an enactment dating back to 1913 under which the banking department had regulated cooperative credit associations. Chapter 193, Laws of 1971, created the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions as a separate agency by removing the credit union division and its advisory board from the banking commission and giving it expanded powers.

## Department of
## DEVELOPMENT

**Secretary of Development: ROBERT TRUNZO,** 266-8976.

*Deputy Secretary:* FRITZ RUF, 266-1916.

*Executive Assistant:* CHRISTOPHER P. SWAIN, 267-0770.

*Special Assistant:* RICHARD SMITH, 266-7370.

*General Counsel:* DENNIS FAY, 266-6747.

*Development Finance, Office of:* PHILIP ALBERT, *director*, 266-7099.
*Administrative Services, Division of:* HELEN MCCAIN, *administrator*, 266-1529.
  *Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of:* FREDRIKA FEENY, *acting director*, 266-3202.
  *Information Management, Bureau of:* DENNIS SIMONSON, *director*, 266-9974.
  *Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of:* JILL THOMAS, *director*, 266-6948.

*Community Development, Division of:* ARMANDO BRAS, *administrator*, 266-9944.
  *Community Services, Bureau of:* LOUIS S. CORNELIUS, *director*, 266-8629.
  *Community Revitalization, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*.
*Economic Development, Division of:* ROLF WEGENKE, *administrator*, 266-3203.
  *Special Assistant:* BARRY WANNER, 267-7200.
  *Business Development, Bureau of:* H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL, *director*, 266-1065.
  *International Development, Bureau of:* RALPH GRANER, *director*, 266-1767.
  *Minority Business Development, Bureau of:* ROBERT WYNN II, *director*, 266-8380.
  *Permit Information Center:* DENNIS LEONG, *director*, 266-9869.
  *Small Business Ombudsman:* SARA BURR, *ombudsman*, 266-0562.
*Policy, Research and Information Services, Division of:* TIMOTHY LAWLESS, *administrator*, 266-3208.
  *Information Services, Bureau of:* ROGER M. NACKER, *director*, 266-1386.
  *Policy Development, Bureau of:* LOUIS S. CORNELIUS, *director*, 266-8629.
  *Research, Bureau of:* RANDALL WADE, *director*, 267-9214.
*Tourism Development, Division of:* RICHARD SPEROS, *administrator*, 266-2147.
  *Communications, Bureau of:* GARY KNOWLES, *director*, 266-8773.
  *Tourism Marketing and Development, Bureau of:* ROMY SNYDER, *director*, 266-3750.
  *Film Promotion, Office of:* vacancy, *director*, 267-7176.

**Statutory Councils:**

*Columbus Quincentennial Council:* HENRY PIANO, *chairperson;* DANIEL M. AMATO, ELIZABETH BLACK, LOUIS J. CECI, JOSEPH DELUCIA, ALFRED S. DE SIMONE, PAUL IANELLI, ANTHONY J. MACHI, RAYMOND A. MATERA, BETTY PUCCIO, MARY STORZ, CHARLES VIGNIERI (appointed by governor).

*Main Street Programs, Council on:* ARMANDO BRAS (designated by secretary of development); H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ED WENDLAND (Wisconsin Downtown Action Council representative), GERALD TALEN (chamber of commerce representative), GEORGE MEYER, JR. (Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation representative), BEVERLY ANDERSON (city, village, town representative), LEWIS HERRO, RONALD TRACHTENBERG (business community representatives), CHARLES CAUSIER (planning profession representative), JOHN E. SOMERVILLE (architectural profession representative), JAMES OGILVIE (financial community representative) (appointed by governor). Nonvoting: ALICIA GOEHRING, *secretary* (designated by secretary of development).

*Rural Health Development Council:* FRITZ RUF (designated by secretary of development); GERALD WHITBURN (secretary of health and social services); LINDA ADRIAN (public health representative); DORIS L. BAKKER (licensed nurse); RON CALDWELL (Farmers Home Administration representative); RICHARD KLUG, RAY WILLOUGHBY (private lender representatives); CHARLES LOBECK (UW Medical School representative), JOHN MIDTLING (Medical College of Wisconsin representative); WILBUR C. BEACH, PAUL A. MILLER (health care facility representatives); TIMOTHY SIZE (Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority representative); KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (licensed physician). (All except *ex officio* members and their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

*Strategic Planning Council:* vacancy (designated by governor), *chairperson;* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development), GEORGE LIGHTBOURN (designated by secretary of administration), KATHERINE LYALL (designated by UW System president); WALLY BERGSTROM, MARK J. BLOCK, RUSSELL CLEARY, ANN CRUMP, ROBERT B. FICK, SR., ARTHUR H. GILSTER, JR., JOHN KOMIVES, DAVID NEWBY, PABLO PEDRAZA, JOHN TORINUS, LINDA M. TRUDELL, FRED YOUNG, JR., PAUL ZIMMER (appointed by governor).

*Tourism, Council on:* TOM DIEHL, *chairperson;* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development); SENATORS LASEE, VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL, STOWER; H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ARLEY CURTZ (executive secretary, Arts Board); ELIZABETH BLACK, EDE BOREK, PETER CHAPMAN, JOE JEANNETTE, MARY ELIZABETH KELLY, ROLF KURANDT, JACK D. SORENSEN, DENNIS STATZ, CHARLES TAYLOR, JAMES VAN MATRE, 2 vacancies. (All except *ex officio* members and legislators are appointed by governor.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

**Location:** 9th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephones:** (608) 266-1018; Business hotline: (800) 435-7287; Tourism hotline: (800) 372-2737.

**Fax:** Business: (608) 267-2829; International: (608) 266-5551; Policy, Research and Information Services: (608) 267-0436; Tourism: (608) 266-3403; Eau Claire: (715) 836-2510; Green Bay: (414) 498-6313; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4064; Stevens Point: (715) 346-4277.

**Publications:** A variety of reports are available upon request. For a list of publications, contact the Information Services Office at (608) 266-3224.

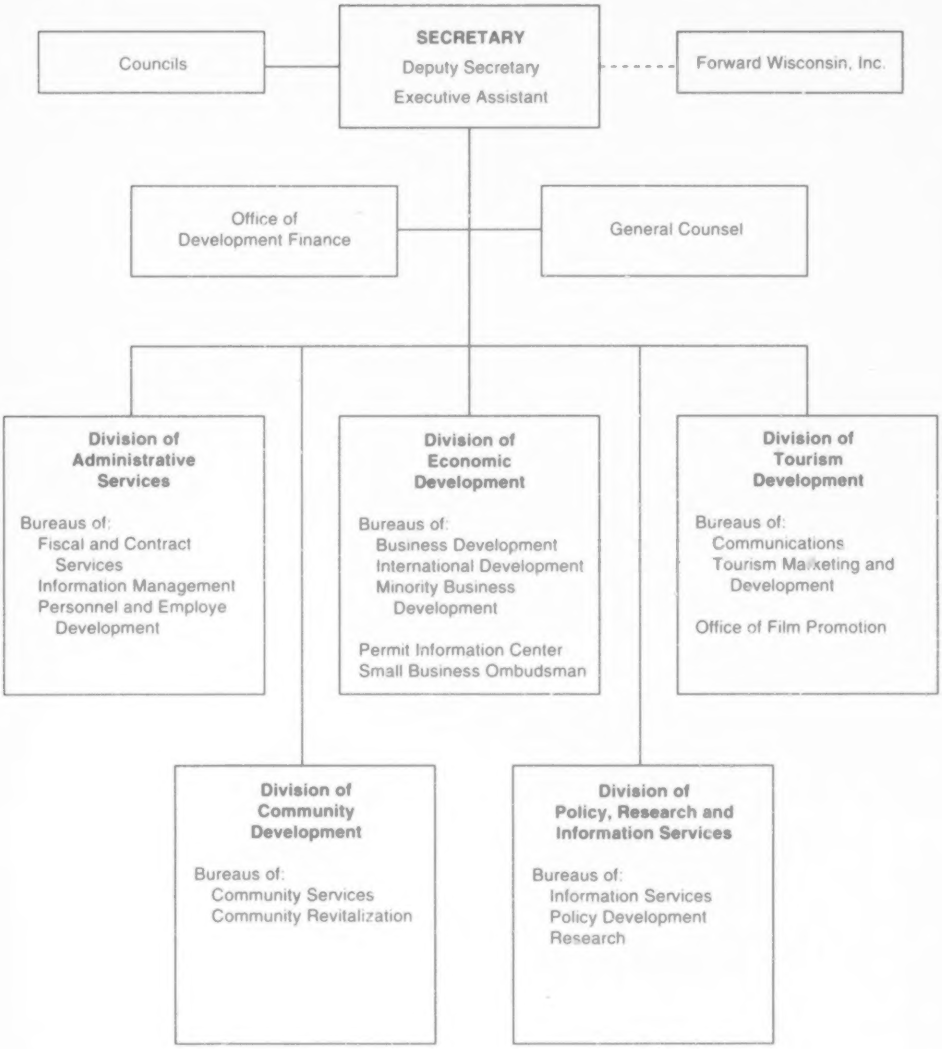
**Number of Employes:** 165.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $160,206,100.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.15; Chapter 560.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Development administers the state's economic development programs and policies. It provides technical, consultation and other assistance for industrial, commercial and recreational expansion. The department promotes the location of new businesses and the retention of existing firms, especially small and minority-owned enterprises. In addition, it encourages job creation, particularly in economically depressed areas, and helps communities draw up development plans. The agency administers federal economic assistance programs that affect local governments and businesses. It provides financial assistance for

## DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT


Councils
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Forward Wisconsin, Inc.
Office of Development Finance
General Counsel
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus of:
Fiscal and Contract Services
Information Management
Personnel and Employe Development
Division of Economic Development
Bureaus of:
Business Development
International Development
Minority Business Development
Permit Information Center
Small Business Ombudsman
Division of Tourism Development
Bureaus of:
Communications
Tourism Marketing and Development
Office of Film Promotion
Division of Community Development
Bureaus of:
Community Services
Community Revitalization
Division of Policy, Research and Information Services
Bureaus of:
Information Services
Policy Development
Research

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Development Finance Board
- Employe Ownership Board
- Hazardous Pollution Prevention Board
- Minority Business Development Board
- Rural Economic Development Board

foreign trade development; promotes the state's tourist attractions; and reports on state economic trends, business aid programs, and long-term development strategies. Businesses and communities may take advantage of the department's information clearinghouse to obtain help in dealing with other state and federal agencies.

**Organization:** The department is directed by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators outside the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of the Secretary* establishes departmental policy and directs its programs. It also coordinates economic development programs with other state agencies, private corporations, and Forward Wisconsin, Inc., a public-private partnership, supported by private donations and state funding, which promotes Wisconsin's business climate.

The *Office of Finance Development* administers many of the state's economic development financing programs. These include Customized Labor Training, Technology Development Fund, Major Economic Development Projects Program, Employe Ownership Loan Assistance Program, Community-Based Economic Development Program, Rural Economic Development Program, and Minority Business Development Program (federally funded). The office also administers the housing and public facilities portion of the Wisconsin Development Fund.

*In recent years, Wisconsin has promoted film production as a developing industry. Here, an ABC-TV movie crew prepares a set at Old World Wisconsin for shooting a scene in which 1930s bank robber John Dillinger stops to gas up his getaway car after a bank robbery. The "gas station" is actually the 1876 Harmony Town Hall (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides budgetary, personnel, fiscal, information management and word processing services for the department. It carries out affirmative action, employe assistance and safety programs.

The *Division of Community Development* administers a variety of programs to assist Wisconsin communities plan, manage and direct their economic development. The Main Street Program assists communities in revitalizing their downtown areas. The Community Preparedness Program helps communities assess their strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities; organize their resources; and plan projects to ensure their economic viability. The Development Zone Program encourages private sector investment in economically depressed areas by providing tax incentives. The division approves plans that develop employment opportunities for the unemployed and those facing barriers to employment. The Boundary Review Program examines proposed municipal annexations, incorporations, and consolidations and recommends changes that are in the best interests of the municipalities and the state. Programs for business management and assistance provide management, marketing, and financial analysis assistance to entrepreneurs and small businesses in small communities. Under the Native American Initiative, the division offers technical business assistance and economic development information to Native American entrepreneurs and tribal communities and organizations.

The *Division of Economic Development* administers the department's business and statewide development programs. These include programs to provide information on industrial sites, new and minority business opportunities, and international trade possibilities. It serves as an advocate for small business through its Permit Information Center and ombudsman. Its international trade services include financial assistance for trade plans or projects and trade offices in Germany, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Japan.

The *Division of Policy, Research and Information Services* is the information bridge between the department and other executive agencies, the legislature, other states, the federal government, and the private sector. It advertises the state's economic advantages, publicizes important business developments, acts as the strategic planning arm of the department, and conducts research on the state's economy and public policy issues. It recommends long-term development strategies and specific public and private sector programs to encourage economic growth. Its duties include programs in innovation research for small business and entrepreneurial assistance.

The *Division of Tourism Development* promotes travel to Wisconsin's scenic, historic, artistic, educational, and recreational sites. It stimulates the development of private commercial tourist facilities and assists cooperative projects between profit and nonprofit tourist ventures. The division encourages local tourist development programs and the production of films in Wisconsin.

**Statutory Councils:** The *Columbus Quincentennial Council* advises the department on ways to celebrate the 500th anniversary on October 12, 1992, of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.157 (6) of the statutes. It is scheduled to expire on November 15, 1993.

The *Council on Main Street Programs* helps develop the state's Main Street Program for revitalization of business areas, reviews the program's effectiveness, and recommends municipalities to participate in the pilot program. The 11 members of the council are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 109 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (7), 560.081, and 560.082 of the statutes.

The *Rural Health Development Council* advises the department in administering the physician loan assistance program, the rural hospital loan guarantee program, delivery of health care and improvement of facilities in rural areas, and coordination of state and federal programs available to assist rural health facilities. The 11 members who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate serve 5-year terms. The council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 317 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (8) and 560.185 of the statutes.

The *Strategic Planning Council* develops plans for state economic development and directs long-range studies of state economic policy issues. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 84 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (1) and 560.038 of the statutes. It is scheduled to end on the effective date of the 1991-93 budget act.

The *Council on Tourism* advises the secretary about tourism and encourages Wisconsin private companies to promote the state in their advertisements. Five members elected by the council from the public members assist the secretary in formulating a statewide marketing plan. The 13 appointed members serve 3-year terms. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 1 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (2) and 560.24 of the statutes.

**History:** Until the 1950s, the promotion of state industrial development was entirely in private hands. Between 1955 and creation of the present Department of Development in 1979, a variety of state agencies promoted statewide and local economic development, including business development, local economic development, regional planning, economic opportunity, and tourism.

Statewide business and economic development promotion originated with the Division of Industrial Development, established in the governor's office in 1955. The division was transferred to the newly created Department of Resource Development in 1959 and renamed the Division of Economic Development. In 1965 it returned to the governor's office. While in the executive office, it absorbed the Office of Economic Opportunity (1966), which had been created in the Department of Resource Development to administer the federal antipoverty programs enacted in 1964.

The division became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development with the Executive Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75). This act also integrated local and regional planning functions with the Division of Economic Development.

In 1971, the legislature elevated the division to department status as the Department of Business Development. The department absorbed the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources in 1975. With the enactment of Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, the Department of Business Development reunited with the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the current Department of Development.

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*Wisconsin's varied recreation resources support a year-round tourist industry that accounted for $6.295 billion in gross sales in 1990. Tourism also supported a total of 128,426 full-time jobs in Wisconsin that year (photo courtesy of Department of Development).*

When Chapter 361 created the department, it also transferred the Division of Emergency Government (formerly the Bureau of Civil Defense) and the housing relocation and community assistance functions to other agencies. The 1985 budget act transferred the department's housing responsibilities to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority.

Since 1983, the department has received additional responsibilities in the areas of technological development, international trade, community projects, supportive employment, and small and minority business services. Major funding for development loans and grants to finance economic development, labor training programs, and technology development through the Wisconsin Development Fund was enacted in 1987 Wisconsin Act 27. In 1989-90, the legislature added programs for rural development and health, hazardous pollution prevention, development zones, and recycling.

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BOARD

*Members:* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development); CAROL SKORNICKA (secretary of industry, labor and human relations); DWIGHT YORK (director of vocational, technical and adult education); GRACIELA AUBEY, STEVEN J. BOMBA, DAVID W. OPITZ, THOMAS J. PARKER, GERALD M. THORNE, DEAN A. TREPTOW. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

**Statutory References:** Section 15.155 (1); Chapter 560, Subchapter V.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Development Finance Board, which was originally created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27, awards grants or loans from the Wisconsin Development Fund. It may make technology grants or loans to consortiums to support research intended to develop new products or improve existing products or processes. Businesses may obtain customized labor training grants or loans to provide state residents with job training in new technology and industrial skills if the training is not available through existing federal, state or local resources. Funds are available for major economic development projects that cannot secure other financing and for activities that do not fit into existing programs, including projects that exceed the $250,000 limit on applications for customized labor training or technology development funds. The 6 board members appointed by the governor are selected for 2-year terms to represent the scientific, technical, labor, small business, minority business, and financial communities.

### EMPLOYE OWNERSHIP BOARD

*Members:* PHIL ALBERT (designated by secretary of development); BILL PINKOVITZ (director, UW-Extension Small Business Development Center); MICHAEL MARCKS (labor representative appointed by governor), CHARLES NASON (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.155 (2) and 560.16.

**Agency Responsibility:** The board encourages the development of employe-owned enterprises as an alternative to plant closings. It approves Employe Ownership Assistance Loans, which the Department of Development administers for employe groups that are considering the purchase of existing businesses and wish to conduct studies on their own or through professional consultants. The board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

## HAZARDOUS POLLUTION PREVENTION BOARD

*Members:* CHRISTOPHER P. SWAIN (appointed by secretary of development), vacancy (natural resources department hazardous pollution prevention coordinator), vacancy (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations), vacancy (appointed by secretary of health and social services), vacancy (UW-Extension representative appointed by UW System president); RANDY REEK (small business representative appointed by assembly speaker), DAVID W. OPITZ (large business representative appointed by senate minority leader), vacancy (environmental group representative appointed by senate president), ELIZABETH WESSEL (environmental group representative appointed by assembly minority leader); JORDAN S. HARWOOD (large business representative), DANIEL J. HARTWIG (environmental group representative), LEON H. TOWNE (organized labor representative), JOHN M. TRIES (municipality with publicly owned wastewater treatment works representative) (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.155 (5), 144.955, and 560.19.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Hazardous Pollution Prevention Board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 325 and the 8 members who are appointed by the governor or legislative officers serve 3-year terms. The board may award hazardous pollution prevention audit grants to identify and determine the costs of processes that use or produce hazardous substances, waste, and toxic pollutants and to identify preventive measures. It may not act on applications until the department has reviewed them and made its recommendations.

With the Department of Natural Resources, the board monitors and reviews the UW-Extension's educational and technical assistance to the hazardous pollution prevention program, the department's own hazardous pollution prevention activities, and implementation of the federal "Capacity Assurance Plan" (a plan for the management of hazardous waste generated in the various states).

The board, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, periodically submits a report to the governor and each house of the legislature on the state's hazardous pollution prevention programs.

## MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*Members:* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development); ASHOK BHARGAVA, JOHN W. CADOTTE, SNOW MITCHELL, JR., DRUCILLA PASLEY, ROBERT RIVAS, GILBERT G. RIVERA (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Section 15.155 (3); Chapter 560, Subchapter VII.

**Agency Responsibility:** The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its appointed members serve 2-year terms. It may award grants or loans to minority group members, minority businesses, or local development corporations for projects that will start a new business or expand an existing business (development projects) or that will consider and plan the start-up of a new business (early planning projects). For grants or loans funding development projects, recipients must provide at least 25% of the cost of the project. Recipients of grants for early planning projects must contribute at least 50% of the amount of the grant from nonstate funds. Department of Development rules governing the administration of the programs are subject to board review.

## RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*Members:* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development), ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); SENATORS BERNDT, JAUCH; REPRESENTATIVES LINTON, OURADA; CALVIN J. FRELK, JOHN PRICE, OTTO RUSCH (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.155 (4) and 560.17.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Rural Economic Development Board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its 3 appointed members, who serve 3-year terms, must have experience operating a business located in a rural municipality. It awards grants or loans of up to $30,000 to businesses in rural municipalities in cases in which the business has fewer than 25 employes and is starting up or expanding its operations. The loan may be used to pay for professional services to help start or expand a business and management assistance that continues after start-up or expansion.

## Office of the Commissioner of INSURANCE

**Commissioner: ROBERT D. HAASE,** 266-0102.

*Deputy Commissioner:* JOHN W. TORGESON, 267-9454.

*Assistant Deputy Commissioner:* RANDY BLUMER, 267-9460.

*Financial Examinations, Bureau of:* MATTHEW C. MANDT, *director*, 266-0083.

*Legal Counsel:* FRED NEPPLE, 266-7726.

*Legislative Liaison:* SANDRA DREW ANDERSON, 266-7649.

*Administrative Services, Division of:* HILDE NEUJAHR, *administrator*, 266-5673.

*Regulation and Enforcement, Division of:* GREGORY KROHM, *administrator*, 266-9892.

*Market Regulation, Bureau of:* GUENTHER RUCH, *director*, 266-0295.

*Research and Public Information, Office of:* MARY GROSSMAN, *supervisor*, 266-0086.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:**

*Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, Board of Governors of the:* ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* DONNA LUTZOW, MARY TRAVER, ROBERT WOOD, vacancy (insurer representatives appointed by commissioner); DIANNE GREENLEY, WILLIAM T. HATCHER, DAN JOHNSON (public members appointed by commissioner).

*Insurance Security Fund, Board of Governors of the:* JOHN CLEARY (insurer representative appointed by commissioner), *chairperson;* ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner); KEVIN O'CONNOR (representing attorney general); CATHY S. ZEUSKE (state treasurer); KARL P. AARO, DAVID DIERCKS, KENNETH J. ERLER, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, BERT HUTCHISON, CLAIRE W. JOHNSON, WAYNE R. MICKSCH, WILSON D. PERRY, JAMES THOMAS (insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner).

*Patients Compensation Fund/Health Care Liability Plan, Board of Governors of the:* ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* ROBERT DILLER, JAMES R. FOX, WILLIAM S. GIBSON (insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner); DONALD TAITELMAN (named by State Bar of Wisconsin); WILLIAM MCCUSKER (named by Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers); vacancy (named by Wisconsin Hospital Association); WALTER MORITZ, RICHARD G. ROBERTS (named by State Medical Society of Wisconsin); RICHARD GRABER, SONDRA STRECKERT, JACK STRONG, MARIBETH VOCKE (public members appointed by governor).

*Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council:* KENNETH VISTE, *chairperson;* OTTO COX, *vice chairperson;* C. ROBERT JACKSON, *secretary;* JOHN KIEF, RONALD SCHAULAND (appointed by health care liability plan board of governors).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707-7873.

**Location:** 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-3585; Agent licensing: (608) 266-8699/266-7465; Insurance complaint hotline: (800) 362-3020.

**Fax:** (608) 266-9935.

**Publications:** Annual Report; *The Bulletin* (4 times annually); various pamphlets for consumers. (Call or write to the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, P.O. Box 7873, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7873.)

**Number of Employes:** 111.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $110,963,400.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.73; Chapter 601.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance supervises the insurance industry in Wisconsin. The office examines insurance industry financial practices and marketing conduct, licenses agents, reviews rates and forms, investigates consumer complaints, and provides consumer information.

Its goals are to ensure the financial solidity of insurers doing business in Wisconsin; secure fair treatment for policyholders, claimants and insurers; encourage industry self-regulation; emphasize loss prevention as part of good insurance practice; and educate the public on insurance issues.

In addition to its regulatory duties, the agency administers segregated funds that provide insurance protection for local government property, offer life insurance for Wisconsin residents, and pay a portion of medical malpractice claims that exceed prescribed limits. It also administers the fire department dues program.

**Organization:** The commissioner of insurance administers the agency and is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commissioner from outside the classified service, and the 2 division administrators are appointed from the classified service by the commissioner.

**Unit Functions:** The *Bureau of Financial Examinations,* which reports to the assistant deputy commissioner, conducts field audits of insurers licensed in this state; monitors the activities of nondomestic insurers; oversees insurer rehabilitation and liquidation; audits and collects insurer taxes and fees; and administers the fire department dues program in cooperation with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the state treasurer. Fire department dues are paid by fire insurers and disbursed to municipalities for fire protection and firefighters' pension and disability funds.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides word and data processing, and budgetary, personnel and other support services for the agency. It also conducts the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program.

The division administers 3 segregated funds. The State Life Insurance Fund offers up to $10,000 low-cost life insurance protection to any Wisconsin resident. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides mandatory coverage for local governments against fire loss and optional coverage for local governments on property they own or for which they are liable. The Patients Compensation Fund pays that portion of medical malpractice claims against qualified health care providers in excess of certain statutory limits or the maximum insured liability limit and provides malpractice occurrence coverage for health care providers.

The division also manages the Wisconsin Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan that provides health insurance to persons who qualify as a result of reduced or cancelled coverage or substantial increases in premiums and who are not able to find adequate coverage in the private sector.

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* regulates the marketing practices of insurers and agents and provides research and public information. It helps consumers resolve problems with insurers and agents, conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices, investigates agent activities, prepares enforcement proceedings, and prosecutes offenders. Other duties include review of rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency to ensure their compliance with state law; examination of insurer rating procedures; and examination of insurer advertising files.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:** The *Board of Governors of the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan* oversees the state's health insurance risk sharing plan and selects the insurer to administer the plan. The board's public members may not be professionally affiliated with the practice of medicine, a hospital, or an insurer. At least 2 of them must be reasonably expected to qualify for plan coverage themselves or have a child or spouse who could qualify. The board was created by Chapter 313, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 619.15 of the statutes.

The *Board of Governors of the Insurance Security Fund* administers the insurance security fund that protects insurance policyholders from excessive delay and loss in the event of insurer liquidation. The fund is financed by an assessment paid by most insurers in this state. The board was originally created in Chapter 144, Laws of 1969, with substantial revisions in Chapter 109, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 646.12 and 646.13 of the statutes.

The *Board of Governors of the Patients Compensation Fund/Health Care Liability Plan* oversees the health care liability plans for health care coverage for licensed physicians, nurse anesthetists, medical partnerships, medical service corporations, and hospitals and supervises the Patients Compensation Fund. Public members serve staggered 3-year terms. At least 2 of them must not be lawyers or doctors and cannot be affiliated with hospitals or insurance companies. The board was created by the medical malpractice law, Chapter 37, Laws of 1975, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 619.04 (3) and 655.27 of the statutes.

The *Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council* reviews, within one year of the first payment on a claim, each claim paid by the Patients Compensation Fund, a mandatory health care risk sharing plan, a private medical malpractice insurer, or a self-insurer for damages arising out of medical care provided by a health care provider or provider's employe. The council can recommend adjustments in fees paid to public funds or premiums paid to private insurers, if requested by the insured or insurer. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 340 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 655.275 of the statutes.

**History:** Insurance regulation dates back to 1870 when Chapter 56 created an insurance department in the secretary of state's office to license agents and, upon complaint, examine company books. In 1878, the legislature created a department of insurance, headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor, to perform the same functions. From 1881 to 1911, an elected commissioner administered the insurance department. With the enactment of Chapter 484, Laws of 1911, the insurance commissioner was again made an appointee. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act renamed the department the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued it as an independent regulatory agency.

Other regulation highlights include the development of the standard fire insurance contract in 1891 and stricter regulation of the life insurance industry in 1907 to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. In 1911 and 1913, Wisconsin added local governments to the state insurance fund. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a state life insurance fund for its residents when Chapter 577, Laws of 1911, authorized the agency to issue life insurance and annuity contracts. Since 1947, the agency has been responsible for review of all insurance policy premium rates. Today's insurance laws are largely the result of a recodification developed between 1967 and 1979 by the Legislative Council.

## LOTTERY BOARD

*Members:* Judith Hartig, *chairperson;* John Van Hollen, *vice chairperson;* Jacqueline Schellinger, *secretary;* J. Michael Borden, John Rose (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director: WILLIAM F. FLYNN, JR.**

*Deputy Director:* Diane Harmelink, 267-4501.

*Administrative Assistant:* Bonnie Zitske, 266-1645.

*Legal Counsel:* Michael Liethen, 267-4502.

*Administration and Operations Division:* Bernard F. Mrazik, *director*, 267-4500.

*Communications Division:* William J. Clausius, *director*, 267-4562.

*Marketing Division:* Nancy McCoy, *director*, 267-3602.

*Sales Division:* Donald Walsh, *director*, 267-4563.
    *District 1 Sales Manager, Madison:* Lisa Lynch, (608) 266-3640.
    *District 2 Sales Manager, Milwaukee:* Joanne Ramharter, (414) 529-8000.
    *District 3 Sales Manager, Green Bay:* Gary Cravillion, (414) 448-5080.
    *District 4 Sales Manager, Rhinelander:* Dale Langer, (715) 362-7777.
    *District 5 Sales Manager, Eau Claire:* Dale Langer, (715) 836-2977.

*Security Division:* Ronald Kuhn, *director*, 267-4561.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8941, Madison 53708-8941.

**Location:** 1802 West Beltline Highway, Madison.

**Telephones:** (608) 266-7777; Player hotline: (800) 242-7777.

**Fax:** (608) 267-4565.

**Publications:** Quarterly Report of the Lottery Board; Wisconsin Lottery Annual Report; Lottery Player Newsletter.

**Number of Employes:** 145.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $76,076,400.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article IV, Section 24 (6).

**Statutory References:** Section 15.71; Chapter 565.

**Agency Responsibility:** Administration of the Wisconsin Lottery is supported entirely by revenues from the sale of lottery tickets. Based on policies set by the Lottery Board, the agency selects qualified retailers to sell lottery tickets; establishes what information is to be included in bids by vendors; decides what types of lottery games to offer; determines the amount, if any, of incentive bonuses paid to retailers; approves advertising requirements for the lottery; and defines what constitutes a lottery ticket.

*The Wisconsin Lottery's portable ticket sales booth allows retail partners to offer all types of lottery tickets at major events such as Summerfest in Milwaukee, the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis, and Oktoberfest in La Crosse (photo courtesy of Lottery Board).*

**Organization:** The 5-member Lottery Board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms. The governor also appoints an executive director, with the advice and consent of the senate, to administer the agency. The executive director appoints from outside the classified service the assistant directors who head the operating divisions.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of the Executive Director* is responsible for carrying out the policies set by the board. The executive director submits monthly financial reports to the board.

The *Administration and Operations Division* provides internal management services, including budgeting, accounting, records, data processing, facilities management, and employe relations. The division audits vendor contracts and validates and pays prizes.

The *Communications Division* is responsible for coordinating all media relations and internal communications. It publishes monthly informational newsletters for the statewide retailer network and produces drawings and game shows that are broadcast weekly.

The *Marketing Division* is responsible for developing formats for new games, researching player attitude, and developing informational programs for the playing public.

The *Sales Division* oversees the sale of games and tickets to retailers. Its 5 district offices supervise field sales representatives who make the initial sales contacts with retail outlets. A telemarketing group makes weekly contact with retailers to take ticket orders and provide up-to-date information about lottery games.

The *Security Division* is responsible for the physical security of agency headquarters and district office facilities, settling problems with retailers, and supervising the distribution and printing of game tickets.

**History:** The Wisconsin Constitution prohibited lotteries until 1987, when the voters of Wisconsin ratified an amendment to Section 24, Article IV, providing an exception to the constitutional ban on gambling. This amendment authorized the legislature to create a state-operated lottery. It also prohibited use of public funds or lottery revenues for promotional advertising of the lottery, required any informational advertising to include the odds of winning, and required net lottery proceeds to be used for property tax relief. In 1987 Wisconsin Act 119 the legislature created the Wisconsin Lottery and the Lottery Board to administer it.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Commissioners:** CHARLES H. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* JOHN T. COUGHLIN, CHERYL PARRINO (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Executive Assistant to the Chairperson:* SCOTT NEITZEL, 267-7897.

*Secretary to the Commission:* JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

*Senior Policy Advisor:* VICTOR W. MAYER, 266-3182.

*General Counsel:* STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

*Public Information Officer:* JEFF BUTSON, 266-9600.

*Administrative Services Division:* JOYCE NARVESON, *administrator*, 266-3587.

*Electric Division:* ANITA SPRENGER, *administrator*, 267-3590.

*Examining Division:* ANN PFEIFER, *administrator*, 266-5473.

*Gas, Water and Federal Intervention Division:* SCOT CULLEN, *administrator*, 266-1567.

*Telecommunications Division:* SUSAN E. STRATTON, *administrator*, 266-0699.

*Utility Operations and Review Division:* CONRAD OLESON, *administrator*, 267-7829.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707.

**Location:** Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2001.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; various statistics on electric utilities, gas utilities and telephone companies and guides for utility customers.

**Number of Employes:** 184.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $18,467,800.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.79; Chapter 196.

**Agency Responsibility:** The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities, as defined in Section 196.01, Wisconsin Statutes, including those which are municipally owned and operated. Utility regulation is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public at reasonable and just rates without undue discrimination. The commission reviews and evaluates plans for proposed facilities filed biennially by all electric utilities (including cooperatives). It issues certificates of public convenience, which allow utilities to operate in Wisconsin. It also conducts research and sponsors demonstration projects to study service demands, pricing structure, and supply of electrical power. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. Additional duties include supervision of telecommunications and natural gas, as well as emergency resource management of electrical power, natural gas and telecommunications (in cooperation with the Division of Emergency Government).

**Organization:** The 3 full-time commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve staggered 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a public utility or serve on or under a political party committee. The governor designates a chairperson who, in turn, appoints the division administrators.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, and coordinates the management of data processing services.

The *Electric Division* is responsible for all major aspects of state regulation of electric utilities. It regulates rates charged by electric utilities and reviews their planning and construction activity.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares verbatim transcripts of testimony.

The *Gas, Water and Federal Intervention Division* is responsible for the regulation of gas, water and combined water and sewer public utilities. It develops short- and long-range plans for the rate designs of these utilities and monitors and evaluates utility construction. The division intervenes in actions pending before federal regulatory agencies that may affect Wisconsin rate payers. Intervention may range from monitoring the case to preparing testimony or filing briefs.

The *Telecommunications Division* is responsible for regulating telecommunications utilities. It develops short- and long-range plans for regulation of the conveyance of voice, data, or other information by telephone lines or other media. It analyzes telecommunications construction plans, rate design, and rate changes.

The *Utility Operations and Review Division* develops consumer service policies and programs for processing consumer complaints. It monitors construction cost variances and utility construction projects for legal compliance. It also audits utility records for compliance with the Uniform System of Accounts and commission directives. The division investigates and tries to resolve stray voltage problems on dairy farms.

**History:** Public utility regulation in Wisconsin followed and was closely related to railroad regulation. Railroads were the first modern enterprise to have their rates regulated, and Wisconsin, in 1874, became one of the first states to pass such laws. Chapter 273 established a railroad rate structure and created a railroad commission to supervise rail freight operations. Two years later, the legislature repealed much of the 1874 law and established a single commissioner of railroads, who became an elected official in 1881.

The forerunner of today's commission dates from Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, which created the Railroad Commission to supervise rail operations, appraise railroad property, and set rates. With the enactment of Chapter 499, Laws of 1907, which extended the powers of the Railroad Commission, Wisconsin became the first state to regulate all public utilities.

In 1931, the agency was renamed the Public Service Commission and, in 1933, it was made responsibile for comprehensive motor carrier regulation. The 1967 executive branch reorganization continued the commission as an independent agency. An era came to an end when the 1977 budget transferred railroad and motor carrier regulatory functions to the Transportation Commission.

Among more recent developments. Chapter 72, Laws of 1979, created the Citizens Utility Board, a nonprofit public corporation, to represent and protect the interests of residential utility consumers before the legislature, the courts, and state regulatory agencies, including the Public

Service Commission. Laws passed in 1985 provided for a partial deregulation of public utility holding companies and telecommunications service.

Following a 3-year study, the commission restructured its operating units along industrial lines in 1990 to protect the rate-paying public more effectively as competition increased within the various sectors of the utility industry.

## RACING BOARD

*Members:* DAVID C. MEBANE, *chairperson;* EUGENE G. MARTIN, *vice chairperson;* C. DAVID BUGHER, *secretary;* BETTE L. HEBAL, WILLIAM B. JOHNSON (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director: TERENCE M. DUNLEAVY,** 267-3291.

*Deputy Director:* F. SCOTT SCEPANIAK, 267-3291.

*General Counsel:* MICHAEL MCCLURE, 267-3291.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7975, Madison 53707-7975.

**Location:** Suite 1000, 150 East Gilman Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-3291.

**Fax:** (608) 267-4879.

**Number of Employes:** 54.15.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $4,922,500.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article IV, Section 24 (5).

**Statutory References:** Section 15.81; Chapter 562.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Racing Board regulates racing and pari-mutuel wagering. It decides what types of races may be conducted, issues racetrack licenses and occupational licenses related to racing, ensures humane treatment of racing animals, regulates contracts for goods and services to tracks, audits recordkeeping by license holders, and files written quarterly reports on racing operations with the governor and other public officials. In addition, the board may award grants or establish programs related to animal management, tourism, and treatment of compulsive gambling.

**Organization:** The agency is supervised by the 5-member board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms. The board's operations are administered by an executive director appointed by the governor with senate approval. The executive director appoints a deputy from outside the classified service, and other staff members are selected from the classified service.

**History:** Until 1987 betting on races was illegal in Wisconsin. On April 7 of that year, the voters ratified the creation of Section 24 (5), Article IV, of the Wisconsin Constitution to except pari-mutuel on-track betting from the prohibition against legislative authorization of lotteries. The amendment also provided that the state itself could not own or operate a pari-mutuel betting facility.

1987 Wisconsin Act 354 created the Racing Board to regulate racing and on-track pari-mutuel betting. On April 30, 1990, the first official race was run at Wisconsin Dells Greyhound Park (Lake Delton). Also in 1990, other tracks opened in Delavan, Kaukauna, and Kenosha.

## Department of REGULATION AND LICENSING

**Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: MARLENE A. CUMMINGS,** 266-8609.

*Deputy Secretary:* Patricia C. McCormack, 267-2435.

*Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison:* Myra L. Shelton, 266-8608.

*Administrative Services, Division of:* William Dusso, *administrator and general counsel,* 266-0011.

*Enforcement, Division of:* John Temby, *administrator,* 266-5434.

*Business Licensing and Regulation, Division of:*

*Business and Design Professions, Bureau of:* Jacquelyn J. Lahn, *director,* 266-3423.

*Accounting Examining Board* (266-3020): Joel D. Garlock, *chairperson;* James H. Moe, *vice chairperson;* Karen A. Kalishek, *secretary;* Russell L. Hanson*, Donald R. Hendrickson, Daniel J. Ritter*, Terry Von Haden.

*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of* (266-1397):

*Architects' Section:* Arlan Kay, *chairperson;* John T. Nichols, *vice chairperson;* Bruce D. Kieffer, *secretary;* Dennis Brown*, Melvin Russell*.

*Designers' Section:* Jerome Quinn*, *chairperson;* Lynne LeCount, *vice chairperson;* William C. McCullough, *secretary;* Gary R. Meinert*, Michael G. Poja.

*Engineers' Section:* Jane R. Pavis*, *chairperson;* Mark E. Nurczyk, *vice chairperson;* John St. John, *secretary;* Marvin F. Devries, Floyd A. Rathburn*.

*Land Surveyors' Section:* G. Robert Sheffers, *chairperson;* David M. Schmalz, *vice chairperson;* William Bandow, *secretary;* Melvyn L. Hoffman*, Bernard E. Thompson*.

*Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board* (266-1630): Henry H. Moore, Jr., *chairperson;* Diane N. Barnidge, *vice chairperson;* Russell M. Brown, *secretary;* Toni A. Palermo (electrologist); Frank M. Catrine, John Fahey, Joyce Haugestuen*, Audrie J. Kreyer, James Schultz, Don Vanden Branden*, vacancy.

*Funeral Directors Examining Board* (266-1630): James A. Sass, *chairperson;* Roman M. Jungers II, *vice chairperson;* Jerome J. Brunette, Jr., *secretary;* D. Bruce Carlson, Norman N. Gill*, Ernest Lofton*.

*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board* (266-3020): Shirley P. Keller (administrator), *chairperson;* Susan Eber (RN), *vice chairperson;* John M. Hartz (administrator), *secretary;* Jerry L. Frese, Anita Van Beek, Judith A. Wheeler (administrators); E.R. Jonas (MD); Lorayne M. Ritt*, Charmaine Whitburn*; Susan S. Wood (nonvoting designee of secretary of health and social services).

*Real Estate Appraisers Board* (266-1630): Scott R. Williams, *chairperson;* Mary Reavey (assessor), *vice chairperson;* John A. Holzhauer, *secretary;* Jeffrey M. Barta, Gary J. Cuskey*, Linn A. Duesterbeck, Elmer L. Hodge*.

*Direct Licensing and Real Estate, Bureau of:* Cletus J. Hansen, *director,* 266-5439.

*Bingo Control Board* (266-2775): Benjamin F. Kregel*, *chairperson;* Shirley Schmerling*, *vice chairperson;* Sylvester Clements*, *secretary;* Terry Grosenheider*, Bruce F. Pierson*.

*Real Estate Board* (266-2775): Peter J. Schils, *chairperson;* Terry N. Hilgenberg, Sr., *vice chairperson;* Mary Idso*, *secretary;* Beechie O. Brooks, F. Marvin Hannah, Sr.*, David K. Stark, Anne Trunzo*.

*Council on Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations:* (266-2775): Floyd Adashek, Julie A. Berger, Joyce A. Bytof, Richard K. Green*, Pernell H. Hewing*, Nancy Schmelzer; Terry N. Hilgenberg, Sr. (designated by Real Estate Board).

*Health Professions and Services Licensing, Division of:* vacancy, *administrator,* 266-0483.

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*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all board members except those described separately.

*Health Professions, Bureau of:* Patrick D. Braatz, *director*, 266-0483.

*Dentistry Examining Board* (266-2811): Eva Dahl, *chairperson;* Robert A. Henschel, *vice chairperson;* Robert J. Mork, *secretary;* Thomas G. Brandt; L. Melodi Duwell (dental hygienist); Alvin R. Golz*, Gwen T. Jackson*, Francesca J. Martin.

*Hearing and Speech Examining Board* (266-2811): Meredy Hase (audiologist), *chairperson;* Frederic Tyszka (hearing aid dealer), *vice chairperson;* Nancy J. Dobrinski*, *secretary;* Thomas W. Grossman (otolaryngologist); Ann Gmeiner Heinrich (speech language pathologist); James A. Bohren, Juliana Starr Jornt (hearing aid dealers); Julia M. Olson*.

*Council on Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology* (266-2811): Susan M. Marks, *chairperson;* Steven Huart, *vice chairperson;* Sylvia Kothe (audiologist), *secretary;* Gerald F. Johnson (audiologist), Cathie Pauly.

*Medical Examining Board* (266-2811): H. Mowat Waldren, *chairperson;* George W. Arndt, *vice chairperson;* Michael P. Mehr, *secretary;* Susan F. Behrens, James L. Esswein, Mark A. Hughes (DO), Rodolfo Molina, B. Ann Neviaser*, Clark O. Olsen, Sandra F. Thomas*; Kenneth Viste (chairperson, Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council and nonvoting board member).

*Occupational Therapy Examining Council* (266-2811): Teresa L. Black (occupational therapy assistant), *chairperson;* Wayne Winistorfer, *vice chairperson;* Patricia Behn, *secretary;* Gail Henschel*, John A. Ndon*. (Medical Examining Board appoints all members.)

*Physical Therapists Examining Council* (266-2811): Dixie Hettinga, *vice chairperson;* Mary Ann Thedinga*, *secretary;* Mary Ann Enerson, James Marx. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

*Physician's Assistants, Council on* (266-2811): Milt Viergutz, *chairperson;* Glen D. Brandt, *vice chairperson;* vacancy (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); Susan Skaros, vacancy*. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except *ex officio* and public members.)

*Podiatrists Examining Council* (266-2811): Mark Julsrud, *chairperson;* Stephen Arbes, Patricia Hamilton*, Melvin Price. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

*Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council* (266-2811): Larry R. Boller, *chairperson;* Jeffrey Johnson, *vice chairperson;* Gloria A. Beaser*, *secretary;* William Dovenbarger (MD); Susan H. Sawyer. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

*Pharmacy Examining Board* (266-2811): Danny R. Reynolds, *chairperson;* Thomas McGregor, *vice chairperson;* Virginia Zehren, *secretary;* Charles H. Dinkel, Shirlee Graber*, Victor McHenry*, Ken Schaefer.

*Veterinary Examining Board* (266-2811): J.A. Hines, *chairperson;* Wayne Weiland, *vice chairperson;* Therese Gratz*, *secretary;* Gilbert Lewis, M.E. Martin, Deborah L. Schroeder, vacancy*.

*Health Service Professions, Bureau of:* Ramona Weakland Warden, *director*, 267-7223.

*Acupuncture Direct Certification* (267-7222).

*Chiropractic Examining Board* (267-7222): Meredith H. Bakke, *chairperson;* Peter W. Vrieze, *vice chairperson;* Steven Hernandez, *secretary;* Cynthia J. Green*, Bettye J. Lawrence*, vacancy.

*Nursing, Board of* (266-0145): Jacqueline Johnsrud, *chairperson;* Pamela A. Maxson, *vice chairperson;* Edward Manuel*, *secretary;* Lorraine A. Norem, Jane A. Travis, Rosella Van Hollen (all RNs); Elaine August, Bonnie M. Creighton (LPNs); Roberta P. Overby*.

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*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all board members except those described separately.

*Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses:* WANDA B. SAWYER (RN, faculty member), *chairperson;* ELAINE AUGUST (LPN), *secretary;* JUNE BAHR, DEBRA A. HERMANN (LPNs); vacancy (RN) (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

*Examining Council on Registered Nurses:* ANNE KERSBERGEN, *chairperson;* PAMELA A. MAXSON, *vice chairperson;* SHIRLEY A. BERGER, *secretary;* MAUREEN E. O'BRIEN (all RNs appointed by Board of Nursing).

*Optometry Examining Board* (267-7222): LYNDA FARRAR, *chairperson;* LINDA DEJMEK, *vice chairperson;* JOHN D. BONSETT-VEAL, *secretary;* JACK BRUECKNER, JOHN T. CARNS, DORIS LAUFENBERG*, vacancy*.

*Psychology Examining Board* (266-0070): ASHER R. PACHT, *chairperson;* REBECCA BARDWELL, *vice chairperson;* TEE HEISER*, *secretary;* CHARLES M. MOORE, SYLVIA B. RIMM, J.T. WILLIAMS*.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8935, Madison 53708-8935.

**Location:** 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2112.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0644.

**Publications:** *Biennial Report; Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Charitable Organizations Unit Quarterly Report on Registered Charitable Organizations; Consumer Information: Other Resources; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin; The Impaired Professionals Procedure; Monthly Disciplinary Report; Regulation: In Partnership with the Consumer; Regulatory Digest*, which consists of 17 separate newsletters, each specific to one regulatory board; *Study Manual for the Private Detective Examination; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings; Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing.*

**Number of Employes:** 123.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $11,696,500.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.40 and 15.405; Chapter 440.

**Agency Responsibility:** The department provides administrative services to the state occupational licensing boards. To some extent, it also offers them policy assistance in such areas as evaluating and establishing new licensing programs, creating routine procedures for legal proceedings, and adjusting policies in response to public needs.

Administrative services include preparation, administration, and evaluation of examinations; custody of records; license renewal; and legal counsel. The department investigates and prosecutes complaints against licensees and assists with drafting statutes and administrative rules. Through the Office of Impaired Professional Procedures, it monitors licensees who are chemically impaired and who agree to comply with board requirements, including treatment for chemical dependency, while retaining their professional licenses.

The department provides direct regulation and licensing of certain occupations and activities: acupuncturists; real estate appraisers, brokers and salespersons; mortgage bankers; loan originators; loan solicitors; time-share salespersons; charitable organizations; professional fund raisers and solicitors; cemeteries and cemetery pre-need sellers; private detectives and private detective agencies; and crane games, boxing, bingo, and raffles. The department also regulates schools of barbering and cosmetology, aesthetics, electrology, and manicuring.

Most boards attached to the department have independent responsibility to regulate specific professions. Within statutory limits, boards determine education and experience requirements for licensure, develop and evaluate licensing examinations, and establish standards for professional conduct. These standards are set by administrative rule and enforced through legal action upon complaints from the public. Boards may reprimand a licensee or limit, suspend, or revoke the license of a practitioner who violates laws or board rules. In some cases, boards may also impose forfeitures.

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*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all board members except those described separately.

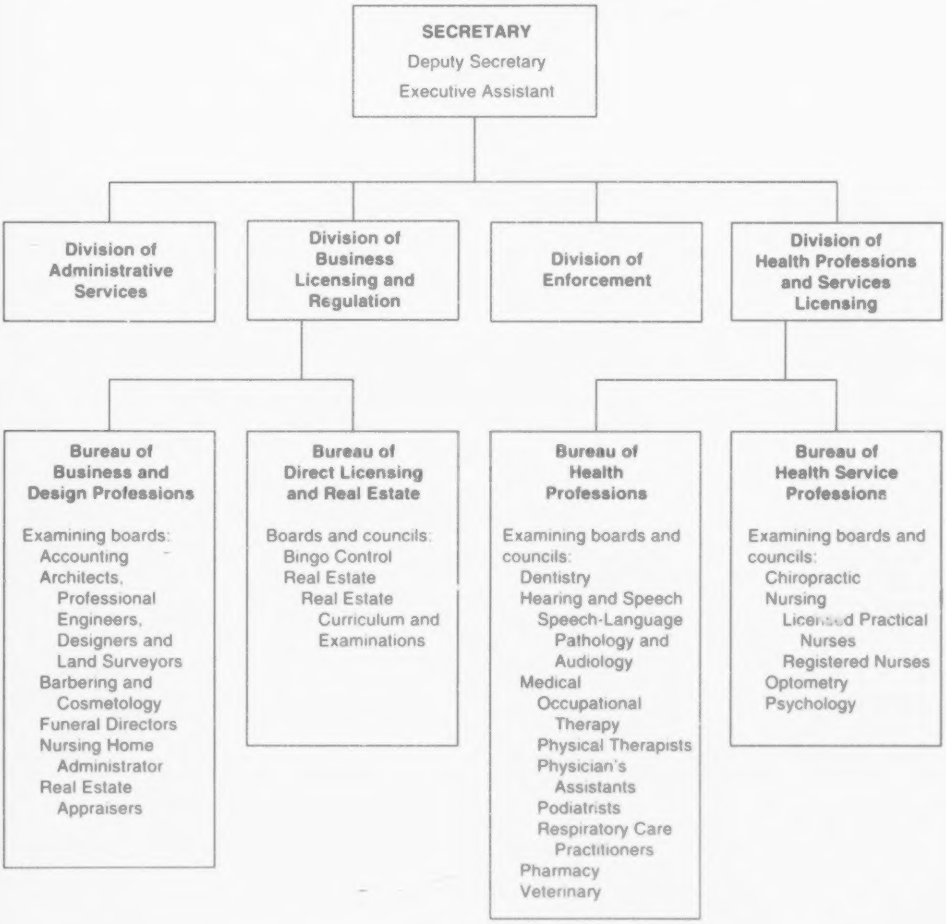
**Organization:** The governor appoints the department secretary with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, and the heads of various subunits.

The boards attached to the department consist primarily of members of the professions and occupations they regulate. In 1975, the legislature required that at least one public member serve on each board. In 1984, it added an additional public member to most boards. Public members are prohibited from having ties to the profession they regulate. In most cases, the governor appoints all members of the licensing and regulation boards with the advice and consent of the senate, but some members of the examining councils are appointed by their related boards.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Administrative Services* provides centralized services to the boards and the department. It processes documents and renews licenses; assists with the development and administration of licensing examinations; provides legal counsel, the services of administrative law judges, and technical assistance in writing and revising administrative rules; and manages the department's automated systems.

The *Division of Business Licensing and Regulation* serves various boards and has direct licensing responsibilities. It provides licensing and registration services related to real estate, mortgage banking, cemeteries, private detective agencies, boxing, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and crane games. It also assists the Bingo Control Board, which with the depart-

**DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING**


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Business Licensing and Regulation
Division of Enforcement
Division of Health Professions and Services Licensing
Bureau of Business and Design Professions
Examining boards:
Accounting
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors
Barbering and Cosmetology
Funeral Directors
Nursing Home Administrator
Real Estate Appraisers
Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate
Boards and councils:
Bingo Control
Real Estate
Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations
Bureau of Health Professions
Examining boards and councils:
Dentistry
Hearing and Speech
Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology
Medical
Occupational Therapy
Physical Therapists
Physician's Assistants
Podiatrists
Respiratory Care Practitioners
Pharmacy
Veterinary
Bureau of Health Service Professions
Examining boards and councils:
Chiropractic
Nursing
Licensed Practical Nurses
Registered Nurses
Optometry
Psychology

## Boards and Councils within the Department of Regulation and Licensing

| Unit and Statutory Citation: | Created by: | Duties Specified |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (1) | Ch. 337, L. 1913, as amended by Ch. 327, L. 1967. | Ch. 442, Wis. Stats. |
| Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of<br>S. 15.405 (2) | Ch. 644, L. 1917, as amended by Ch. 486, L. 1931, Ch. 547, L. 1955, and Ch. 446, L. 1969, which extended the board's jurisdiction to additional professions. | Ch. 443, Wis. Stats. |
| Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (17) | Ch. 221, L. 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering. Ch. 431, L. 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology. 1987 WisAct 265 combined these boards. | Ch. 454, Wis. Stats. |
| Funeral Directors Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (16) | Ch. 420, L. 1905, as amended by Ch. 39, L. 1975, and 1983 WisAct 485. | Ch. 445, Wis. Stats. |
| Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (7m) | Ch. 478, L. 1969. | Ch. 456, Wis. Stats. |
| Bingo Control Board<br>S. 15.405 (4m) | Ch. 156, L. 1973. | S. 163.04, Wis. Stats. |
| Real Estate Appraisers Board<br>S. 15.405 (10r) | 1989 WisAct 340. | S. 458.03, Wis. Stats. |
| Real Estate Board<br>S. 15.405 (11) | Ch. 656, L. 1919, as amended by Ch. 94, L. 1981. | S. 452.04, Wis. Stats. |
| Council on Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations<br>S. 15.407 (5) | 1989 WisAct 341, as amended by 1989 WisAct 359. | S. 452.06 (2), Wis. Stats. |
| Dentistry Examining Board | Ch. 129, L. 1885. | Ch. 447, Wis. Stats. |
| Hearing and Speech Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (6m) | Ch. 300, L. 1969, as amended by 1989 WisAct 316, which extended its jurisdiction to additional professions. | Ch. 459, Wis. Stats. |
| Council on Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology<br>S. 15.407 (1)(c) | 1989 WisAct 316. | S. 459.23 and 459.44, Stats. |
| Medical Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (7) | Ch. 264, L. 1897. | S. 448.02, Wis. Stats. |
| Occupational Therapy Examining Council<br>S. 15.407 (1)(c) | 1987 WisAct 399. | S. 15.407 (1), Wis. Stats. |
| Physical Therapists Examining Council<br>S. 15.407 (1)(a) | Ch. 327, L. 1967. | S. 15.407 (1), Wis. Stats. |
| Physician's Assistants, Council on<br>S. 15.407 (2) | Ch. 149, L. 1973. | S. 448.20, Wis. Stats. |
| Podiatrists Examining Council<br>S. 15.407 (1) (b) | Ch. 327, L. 1967. | S. 15.407 (1), Wis. Stats. |
| Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council<br>S. 15.407 (1)(d) | 1989 WisAct 229. | S. 15.407 (1), Wis. Stats. |
| Pharmacy Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (9) | Ch. 167, L. 1882. | S. 450.02, Wis. Stats. |
| Veterinary Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (12) | Ch. 294, L. 1961. | S. 453.03, Wis. Stats. |
| Chiropractic Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (5) | Ch. 408, L. 1925. | S. 446.03, Wis. Stats. |
| Nursing, Board of<br>S. 15.405 (7g) | Ch. 346, L. 1911. | S. 441.01, Wis. Stats. |
| Licensed Practical Nurses, Examining Council on<br>S. 15.407 (3)(b) | Ch. 402, L. 1949. | S. 441.10, Wis. Stats. |
| Registered Nurses, Examining Council on<br>S. 15.407 (3)(a) | Ch. 365, L. 1921. | S. 441.05, Wis. Stats. |
| Optometry Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (8) | Ch. 488, L. 1915. | S. 449.04, Wis. Stats. |
| Psychology Examining Board<br>S. 15.405 (10m) | Ch. 290, L. 1969. | S. 455.04, Wis. Stats. |

ment is responsible for regulating bingo and raffles. The division serves the following examining boards: accounting; architects, professional engineers, designers and land surveyors; barbering and cosmetology; funeral directors; nursing home administrators; and real estate appraisers.

The *Division of Enforcement* investigates complaints against licensees of the boards, and the department then seeks resolution of disputes. Where appropriate, it commences formal disciplinary action. It inspects new establishments in which barbering, cosmetology, aesthetics, electrology, and manicuring may be practiced, establishments where ownership has changed, and schools that offer instruction in those fields. It also inspects new funeral establishments, new pharmacies, and pharmacies where ownership has changed. The division audits the trust accounts of real estate brokers and the financial records of bingo organizations, mortgage bankers, loan solicitors, and cemetery authorities.

The *Division of Health Professions and Services Licensing* provides services to the examining boards that regulate health care professions, including dentistry, hearing and speech, medicine, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine. It serves the examining boards for chiropractic, nursing, optometry, and psychology and administers the direct certification of acupuncturists.

**History:** Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, created the Department of Regulation and Licensing and attached to it 14 separate examining boards that had been independent agencies. The department now provides centralized administrative services to 17 boards.

The reorganization act also transferred to the department some direct licensing and registration functions not handled by boards, including those for private detectives and detective agencies, charitable organizations, and professional fund raisers and solicitors.

The department's responsibilities have changed significantly since its creation. Initially, it performed routine housekeeping functions for the examining boards, which continued to function as independent agencies. Subsequently, a series of laws centralized within the department substantive administrative functions previously performed by the boards. The 1977 budget modified funding arrangements by creating a single appropriation funded by fees charged to licensees of all boards.

## Office of the Commissioner of SAVINGS AND LOAN

**Commissioner: HAROLD N. LEE, JR.,** 242-2180.

*Deputy Commissioner:* Paul C. Adamski, 242-2180.

*Administrative Division:* Paul C. Adamski, *administrator*, 242-2180.

*Examination Division:* Edward L. Brinson, *administrator*, 242-2180.

*Legal Division:* Thomas M. Boykoff, *general counsel*, 242-2180.

**Statutory Board:**

*Savings and Loan Review Board:* William P. Podewils, *chairperson;* Michael T. Crowley, Jr., *vice chairperson;* Allen J. Knuth, *secretary;* Robert Gaiswinkler, Theodore J. Kanavas, Nancy L. Schraufnagel, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Mailing Address:** Suite 202, 4785 Hayes Road, Madison 53704-7365.

**Telephone:** (608) 242-2180.

**Fax:** (608) 242-2187.

**Publications:** Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report.

**Number of Employes:** 17.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,797,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.82 and 15.825; Chapter 215.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan supervises state-chartered savings and loan associations and enforces the laws governing them. It certifies non-

Wisconsin savings and loan associations to do business in Wisconsin and may suspend or take possession of any association that violates state law. It also works with agencies that regulate other depository institutions and with consumer protection offices to resolve consumer complaints about state-chartered savings and loan associations. The office rules on acquisitions, new branches and other offices, and the organization of mutual holding companies. Along with other states in the Midwest region, the commissioner may rule on interstate mergers or acquisitions.

**Organization:** The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate and is required to have at least 3 years' experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or in a savings and loan supervisory authority or a combination of both. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner, heads the administrative division and supervises the other 2 divisions. The deputy commissioner must have at least one year of industry or supervisory experience.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Division* administers internal budget and fiscal operations, prepares publications, and is in charge of public information. It also provides data processing, systems analysis, and other support services. The division examines data centers serving the savings and loan industry.

The *Examination Division* conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to identify adverse financial trends, weaknesses in association policies and procedures, and violations of state law. It conducts joint examinations with the federal Office of Thrift Supervision and, occasionally, with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The *Legal Division* conducts agency hearings; drafts agency rules; resolves consumer complaints; handles applications for new charters, branches, acquisitions, and consolidations; and advises the agency on questions involving the public records, open meetings, and lobby laws.

**Statutory Board:** The *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and approves the agency's proposed rules. It also hears appeals on certain actions taken by the commissioner. The 7 board members serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members must each have had a minimum of 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state. The board was created by Chapter 441, Laws of 1947, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 215.04 of the statutes.

**History:** Attempts to register and examine savings and loan associations date back to the 1850s in Wisconsin, but there are no records of any associations incorporating under these laws. In 1876, the legislature passed a law to require the registration of mutual loan and building associations and placed them under the supervision of the state treasurer. Several associations incorporated shortly afterward. In 1903, the Banking Department assumed responsibility for regulating savings associations. Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, removed the regulation of savings and loan associations from the Banking Department by creating a separate Savings and Loan Association Department. The law also created the forerunner of today's Savings and Loan Review Board. The department was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan by the executive reorganization act in 1967 and continued as an independent agency.

# Office of the Commissioner of SECURITIES

**Commissioner: WESLEY L. RINGO,** 266-3433.

*Deputy Commissioner:* DANIEL J. EASTMAN, 266-3432.

*General Counsel:* RANDALL E. SCHUMANN, 266-3414.

*Executive Counsel:* PATRICIA D. STRUCK, 266-0532.

*Administration, Policy and Budget, Division of:* STEPHANIE W. THORN, *administrator*, 266-3583.

*Legal Services, Division of:* STEPHEN K. MUELLER, *chief attorney*, 266-7968.

*Licensing and Regulation, Division of:* KENNETH L. HOJNACKI, *administrator*, 266-7824.

*Securities and Franchise Investment Registration, Division of:* JAMES R. FISCHER, *administrator*, 266-8559.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701-1768.

**Location:** 111 West Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-3431; Hotlines: Greater Dane County area — (608) 266-3431; Remainder of state — (800) 472-4325.

**Fax:** (608) 256-1259.

**Publications:** Securities Bulletin (bimonthly), Small Business Information Guide to Raising Capital in Wisconsin; Investor Alert!; Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors; Securities/Franchise Investor Protection; The Agency; Investigate; Investment Fund.

**Number of Employes:** 30.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,107,900.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.85; Chapters 551, 552, and 553.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Securities regulates the offer and sale of securities and franchise investments as well as corporate takeovers. It examines and registers securities and franchise offerings and exempts certain offerings from registration. The office licenses and monitors the activities of broker-dealers, securities agents, and investment advisors. It conducts field audits, investigates complaints, and institutes administrative, civil, or criminal actions when violations are detected.

The commissioner's major mission is to protect the investing public from fraud, deception, misrepresentation, and unfair and inequitable offerings. This also includes protection from unfair franchise and corporate takeover offers. The agency encourages small business development in Wisconsin through the Investor Education Program and student internships. It also works with industry officials to improve the state's investment climate.

**Organization:** The commissioner is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. All agency employes except the commissioner and deputy commissioner are included in the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Commissioner of Securities* establishes agency policy and coordinates agency programs. The General Counsel provides legal advice and representation to the agency, ensures that the agency meets its legal obligations, formulates agency positions on key financial market issues, and issues legal opinions. The Executive Counsel acts as counsel to the commissioner, serves as a hearing examiner, and assists the General Counsel and the Division of Legal Services.

The *Division of Administration, Policy and Budget* prepares the agency's budget, directs management analysis and fiscal management programs, and handles all personnel and interagency matters.

The *Division of Legal Services* enforces securities, franchise investment, and corporate takeover laws. It conducts investigations and drafts administrative orders and assessments issued by the commissioner. It may negotiate repurchase offers or monetary settlements on behalf of investors. It also prepares any civil injunctions and criminal proceedings that may be referred to the Department of Justice or to district attorneys for further action. In addition to maintaining a "hotline" for fraud and embezzlement information, the division also reviews Regulation D and franchise exemption filings. Regulation D filings are requests for exemptions from registration.

The *Division of Licensing and Regulation* issues licenses to broker-dealers, their agents and investment advisors. It conducts field examinations of broker-dealer offices, surveillance operations on individual brokerages, and investigations of alleged violations of statutory or administrative rule provisions. The division responds to inquiries and complaints from Wisconsin investors and oversees the agency's Investor Education Program.

The *Division of Securities and Franchise Investment Registration* reviews securities, including mutual funds, and franchise investment offerings for registration in Wisconsin. It may recommend disallowance of a registration to the commissioner, if the sale of the offering would be unfair or inequitable to purchasers. The division also responds to inquiries about particular registration applications and notice filings.

**History:** Securities regulation dates back to 1913, when the legislature passed what was known as a "blue sky" law to protect the public against securities fraud. (A "blue sky" stock is one with little or no value.) In 1919 the law was rewritten (Chapter 674) and was considered one of the strictest in the nation at that time. From 1913 until 1939, securities regulation fell under the Railroad Commission (and its successor the Public Service Commission) and the Banking Commission. The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, to regulate the sale of stocks, bonds, and other forms of business ownership or debt. The 1967 executive reorganization act renamed the department the Office of the Commissioner of Securities and continued it as an independent agency.

Present-day regulation is based on a uniform act passed by more than two-thirds of the states and adopted by Wisconsin in 1969 following a Legislative Council study. The 1971 Legislature expanded the commission's duties with passage of a franchise investment law (Chapter 241) and a corporate takeover law (Chapter 300). Legislation enacted in 1985 and 1987 expanded the number of securities issues eligible for exemption from registration.

## STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

*Members:* JOSEPH J.M. TUSS, *chairperson;* MICHAEL HUNTER, *vice chairperson;* MARCELLA RUSSELL, *secretary;* ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development); JAMES SMITH (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ELIZABETH A. HENRY, EDWARD F. LEONE. (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER,** (414) 257-8820.

*Assistant Director:* JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.

*Financial Manager:* DOUGLAS SMITH, (414) 257-8807.

*Public Relations Director:* JULIE CARLSON, (414) 257-8920.

*Special Events Director:* MARY BETH CARR, (414) 257-8816.

*Space Sales Director (exhibit/concession space, fair):* CLIFF JUNCK, (414) 257-8825.

*Marketing Director (exhibit/concession space, non-fair events):* DAVID BARCZAK, (414) 257-8828.

*Grounds and Maintenance Superintendent:* FRANK ROBERTSON, (414) 257-8880.

*Food Service Manager (internal food operations):* GEORGE CROMOS, (414) 257-8900.

*Police Department:* WILLIAM HARRINGTON, *chief,* (414) 257-8835.

**Mailing Address:** Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214-0990.

**Telephone:** (414) 257-8800.

**Fax:** (414) 257-8811.

**Publications:** WSFP Update (semi-annual); monthly non-fair event schedule; annual non-fair event schedule; fair brochures and premium books.

**Number of Employes:** 38.93.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $17,138,200.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.87; Chapter 42.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State Fair Park Board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise its use for fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational, and recreational purposes; to lease or license the property's use for other purposes when not needed for public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of the premises.

The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park and to provide a permanent location for an annual Wisconsin State Fair, major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest. Development and operation of State Fair Park facilities must be accomplished in a manner that will allow the facilities to be financially self-supporting and permit maximum private enterprise involvement consistent with protection of state interests.

**Organization:** The State Fair Park Board consists of 7 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the governor to staggered 5-year terms. The park director is hired by the board from outside the classified service.

**History:** Beginning with the first Wisconsin State Fair at Janesville in October 1851, the event has served as a showcase for Wisconsin agriculture and industry. It has been self-financing since 1935. The State Agricultural Society, which sponsored the first fair, continued to operate it through 1897. In that year, Chapter 301 created the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture and placed operation of the fair under its control. When the Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection) was created in 1915, the board of agriculture and the state fair became part of the new department.

*The annual Wisconsin State Fair provides hands-on experience. Since its beginning in 1851, the fair has been dedicated to educating fair visitors about Wisconsin agriculture and industry (photo courtesy of Wisconsin State Fair Park).*

In 1961, the independent Wisconsin Exposition Department, headed by a 7-member board, was created to manage the fair and the park's year-round operation. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the exposition department became the Wisconsin Exposition Council in the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, created a 3-member State Fair Park Board, appointed by the governor and attached to the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes. The 1985 Legislature increased board membership to 5, specified 5-year terms of service, and required senate confirmation of the governor's nominees.

In 1990, as provided by 1989 Wisconsin Act 219, the State Fair Park Board became an independent body headed by a 7-member board composed of 5 gubernatorial appointees plus the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and the secretary of development or their designees. The board's duties remain the same as when the agency was attached to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the law directs the board to coordinate its activities with the department.

Over the years, the location of the state fair was debated and even its continued existence was in doubt. At various times between 1851 and 1885, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, and Watertown hosted the fair. Milwaukee was chosen as the state fair site from 1886 through 1891, and the fairs held there were so successful that a permanent site was purchased at West Allis, a Milwaukee suburb, in 1891. The new site, first used for the 1892 fair, remains the state fair's location.

Several studies published during the 1960s recommended that the fair be moved to a larger site in the Milwaukee area. During the period that relocation proposals were under consideration, the facility received minimal maintenance. A task force report issued in 1971 described the fair's physical facilities as "severely obsolete .... increasingly unsafe .... approaching insolvency" and declared 1971 a "year of decision" for the state fair.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, provided decisions. The fair would remain at its West Allis site and new facilities would be developed with funds raised through self-amortizing state bonds. Since then, the State Fair Park Board has spent about $13 million to construct new exhibitor booths, livestock display areas, and entertainment facilities. Individuals, organizations, and corporations have spent an additional $4 million to build permanent concessions.

*Functional Area:*

# EDUCATION

## EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

*Board Members:* Ruth C. Clusen (appointed by UW System regents), *chairperson;* Robert J. Bodden (public member), *vice chairperson;* James R. Klauser (secretary of administration); Ronald C. Bornstein (designated by president, UW System); Glenn A. Davison (designated by director, vocational, technical and adult education system); Leslyn Shires (designated by superintendent of public instruction); Senators George, Lorman; Representatives Grobschmidt, Harsdorf; Sally Bilder (chairperson, Council on Public Radio), Eileen Littig (chairperson, Council on Public Television), Rollie Hicks (chairperson, Council on Instructional Telecommunications), Charlotte McEssy (public education representative), Robert E. McCarthy (private education representative), Raymond N. Sauvey (public member). (Public members and education representatives are appointed by governor.)

**Executive Director: PAUL M. NORTON,** 273-5511.

*Deputy Director:* Lawrence J. Dickerson, 273-5501.

*Director of Broadcasting:* Luke Lamb, 262-2477.

*Public Information:* James Batt, 273-5510.

*Administrative Services Division:* Ted Tobie, *administrator*, 273-5502.

*Education Services Division:* Ronald Unmacht, *administrator*, 273-5524.

*Engineering Division:* William C. Woods, *administrator*, 273-5524.

  *Field Engineering:* James Sheetz, *manager*, (414) 735-5180.

  *Network Technical Operations:* Dennis Behr, *manager*, 273-6916.

*Radio Division:* Jack Mitchell, *administrator*, 263-4120.

*TV Division:* Byron Knight, *administrator*, 263-2129.

  *Program Information:* Michael Bridgeman, *manager*, 273-5980.

**Statutory Councils:**

*Council on Public Radio:* Sally Bilder, *chairperson;* (council consists of selected members of the board of the Wisconsin Public Radio Association, a private organization).

*Council on Public Television:* Eileen Littig, *chairperson;* Carolyn Michalski, Robert Rosenak, Richard A. Wisnewski, vacancy (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-4296.

**Telephone:** (608) 273-5500.

**Fax:** (608) 273-5411.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; Parade of Programs (ITW schedule for elementary/secondary schools); Interconnect Newsletter; Tape Dubbing Service Catalogue; Radio Program Guide; Television Program Guide; ECB General Information Brochure; Teachers' manuals and schedules for instructional programs on the Wisconsin Educational Television and SCA Radio Networks; UHF Tuning Guides.

**Number of Employes:** 110.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $24,637,200.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.57; Chapter 39, Subchapter I.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Educational Communications Board serves as a licensee of Telecommunication Broadcast Facilities, and it plans, constructs and operates the state's public radio and television networks. It buys programs or has them produced for broadcast on the networks.

The agency reviews and coordinates joint radio and television programming for schools and educational agencies. Through its research efforts, it serves as the chief source of information on state educational radio and television, and educational telecommunication technologies. It operates a satellite dish to transmit or retransmit courses and teacher in-service programs for the state and nation. The board provides instructional programs for elementary and secondary students, and it operates the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) to meet local programming needs in cooperation with community educational institutions. It also broadcasts nondegree programs for vocational and university students.

In addition to its instructional duties, the board receives and disburses funds from governmental and private sources for statewide educational and cultural broadcasting and contracts for the personnel and equipment to carry out these responsibilities.

**Organization:** The board is comprised of 16 members. The public school and private school representatives and the 2 public members are appointed by the governor to 4-year terms. The UW System board of regents appointee also serves a 4-year term.

The board appoints an executive director from outside the classified service to administer the agency. The agency's division administrators are appointed by the executive director and may be from outside the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Services Division* develops operating and capital budgets; provides data processing, purchasing and fiscal services; and handles personnel matters, including affirmative action and equal opportunity planning. It also provides administrative services for the Wisconsin Public Radio Association and the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc.

The *Education Services Division* provides formal instructional programs and materials to teachers and students in Wisconsin's public and private schools who use broadcast public radio and television, computer networks, and the statewide ITFS systems. In cooperation with the Satellite Educational Resources Consortium, it also offers courses not otherwise available to local high schools.

The *Engineering Division* develops, operates, and maintains the statewide telecommunication systems used to deliver educational programming and administrative information. It also coordinates the operation of the Emergency Broadcast System and the National Weather Service.

The *Radio Division* provides informational and cultural programming to the general public over the stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network (Wisconsin Public Radio) and a number of noncommercial affiliated stations.

The *TV Division* is responsible for TV network programming, TV fund-raising, and regional office services. It provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public. The division raises funds from viewers and other private sources. It oversees 3 regional offices in Green Bay, Menomonie, and Appleton that are responsible for station development, cooperation with area educational institutions, promotion and production coordination of local radio and television broadcast programming, and supervision of area ITFS offerings.

**Statutory Councils:** The *Council on Public Radio* and the *Council on Public Television* advise the director of the communications board. Both councils were created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 and their composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.57 of the statutes.

**History:** Wisconsin's commitment to statewide educational broadcasting dates back to 1945. At that time, WHA-AM at the University of Wisconsin in Madison was the only radio station in the state that provided educational programming. Chapter 570, Laws of 1945, created the State Radio Council to plan, produce and transmit educational, cultural and service programs over a statewide FM radio network. Over the next 2 decades, the council constructed and activated 10 radio transmitters. In 1953, the council also assumed responsibility for research in educational television.

The 1967 executive reorganization act renamed the council the Education Broadcasting Division, under the supervision of a board, and attached it to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. With the demise of the coordinating council in 1971, the Educational Communications Board became an independent agency (Chapter 100, Laws of 1971). In 1971, the board also began to extend educational television to the entire state. By 1977, it had constructed 5 UHF television stations. Several signal translators erected in the 1980s extended service to the more remote areas of the state. In 1989, the agency began operating the satellite uplink, providing courses not previously available to the state.

# HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

*Members:* CORNELIA HEMPE (public member), *chairperson;* MIKE CLUMPNER (public member), *vice chairperson;* HELEN BIE (public member), *secretary;* HERBERT GROVER (superintendent of public instruction); ERROLL B. DAVIS, JR., C. DANIEL GELATT, JR., ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT (UW System regents); DELMAR DELONG, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL (vocational, technical and adult education board members); GORDON N. MALAISE, ALBERT J. DIULO, CHARLES MATHY, MARY B. SENSENBRENNER, K.G. WEISKE (representing private institutions of higher education); RUTH RAITZER, JOAN PIPER-VIEREG (public members); JEFF BARTZEN, KOLLEEN RATHBURN, vacancy (student members). (All members, except state superintendent, are appointed by governor.)

**Executive Secretary: VALORIE T. OLSON.**

*Deputy Secretary:* PETER EGGERT.

*Administrative and Fiscal Services, Office of:* LOWELL R. MAVES, *manager.*

*Programs and Policy, Division of:* DONAVAN K. FOWLER, *administrator.*

*Loans and Compacts, Bureau of:* JAMES T. PRINDIVILLE, *director.*

*Grants and Data Processing, Bureau of:* ARTHUR H. GILL, *director.*

**Statutory Council:**

*Council on Financial Aids:* KENNETH COOK, *chairperson;* SUZANNE DALY, KERRY DZUIBEK, MELANIE EMMONS, BRADLEY KIMMES, DAVID WADD, TOM WELSH, JAN WINKEL (students appointed by representative student groups); KAY ELMER, JANE HOJAN-CLARK, JAN MORSE, NANCY NINAS, TOM RABE, DEBORAH STUDLEY (elected by Wisconsin Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7885, Madison 53707-7885.

**Location:** Suite 902, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-2206.

**Fax:** (608) 267-2808.

**Publications:** Biennial Report, Report of the State Grant Committee.

**Number of Employes:** 17.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $88,662,800.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.67; Chapter 39, Subchapter III.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Higher Educational Aids Board is responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system for Wisconsin residents attending institutions of higher education. It also may enter into interstate agreements, such as remission of nonresident tuition and student loan collection programs.

**Organization:** The board is a part-time, independent policy-making body composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and 18 members appointed by the governor. Among these appointees are 3 student members who represent the UW System, the vocational, technical and adult education system, and a private institution. The board's executive secretary is appointed by the governor.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of Administrative and Fiscal Services* is responsible for agency budget management, general and revenue bond accounting, auditing, purchasing, and maintenance. It coordinates financial services for guaranteed student loans and health education loans and administers the contract with the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation for guaranteed student loan service and collection.

The *Division of Programs and Policy* establishes policies to administer the state's student financial aid programs, including academic excellence scholarships, independent student grants, tuition grants, Wisconsin higher education grants, talent incentive grants, handicapped students grants, Indian student assistance, minority student grants (private sector and VTAE institutions), interstate reciprocity, Douglas Scholarships, and teacher and nursing forgiveness loans. The division also administers the contract for dental education services and the Wisconsin health education assistance loan program, and approves the list of students for the Medical College of Wisconsin per capita grant program.

**Statutory Council:** The *Council on Financial Aids* advises the executive secretary on policies related to the student financial aid program. The council was created by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.677 and 39.27 of the statutes.

**History:** The Higher Educational Aids Board originated as the State Commission for Academic Facilities, and its first duties related to federally funded grants for university and college building programs. It was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 within Wisconsin. Chapter 264, Laws of 1965, gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1967, the board organized the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation to administer the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program. The corporation was separated from the board in 1984 and given an independent board of directors under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

*Board of Curators:* GEORGE H. MILLER, *president;* FANNIE HICKLIN, *1st vice president;* JANE BERNHARDT, *2nd vice president;* GERALD D. VISTE, *treasurer;* SENATOR RISSER (senate president); REPRESENTATIVE CLARENBACH (designated by assembly speaker); SENATOR RUDE, REPRESENTATIVE ROSENZWEIG (minority party members); VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL (designated by governor); THEODORE E. CRABB (president, Friends of the State Historical Society); DAVID JANKOSKI (president, Wisconsin Council for Local History); ROBERT S. ZIGMAN (president, Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc.); ALBERT J. BEAVER (designated by president, UW System); MARGARET HUMLEKER, THOMAS M. JEFFRIS II, ROGER STAUTER (appointed by governor with senate consent); THOMAS H. BARLAND, PATRICIA BOGE, ELBERT S. BOHLIN, GLENN R. COATES, JOYCE CZAJKOWSKI, HARRY F. FRANKE, PAUL C. GARTZKE, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, GREGG GUTHRIE, VIVIAN GUZNICZAK, EDNA GWIN, BETTE HAYES, RICHARD H. HOLSCHER, ERROL K. KINDSCHY, RUTH DE YOUNG KOHLER, BEN LOGAN, JAMES A. OGILVIE, FREDERICK I. OLSON, JERRY PHILLIPS, LYNNE WEBSTER. (Unless otherwise indicated, curators are elected by the membership of the state historical society.) (The director of the society is designated as the board's secretary.)

**Director: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III,** 262-7580.

*Associate Director:* ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 262-5552.

*Administrative Services, Division of:* EUGENE L. SPINDLER, *administrator*, 262-9614.

*Archives and Research Services, Division of:* PETER GOTTLIEB, *state archivist*, 262-7304.

  *State Historian:* vacancy, 262-2999.

*Development and State Relations, Division of:* SONDRA C. SHAW, *administrator*, 262-5555.

  *Local History, Office of:* THOMAS MCKAY, *director*, 262-2316.

  *Membership Services:* CONSTANCE H. MEIER, *director*, 262-9613.

  *Public Information, Office of:* ROBERT GRANFLATEN, *director*, 262-9606.

*Historic Preservation, Division of:* JEFF DEAN, *administrator*, 262-0746.

*Historic Sites, Division of:* DAVID L. PAMPERIN, *administrator*, 262-3266.

  *Madeline Island Historical Museum:* vacancy, *site director*, (715) 747-2415; La Pointe 54850.

  *Old Wade House:* JEFFREY SCHULTZ, *site director*, (414) 526-3271; P.O. Box 34, Greenbush 53026.

  *Old World Wisconsin:* HUGH GURNEY, *site director*, (414) 594-2116; S103 W37890 Highway 67, Eagle 53119.

  *Pendarvis:* MARK KNIPPING, *site director*, (608) 987-2122; 114 Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point 53565.

  *Stonefield Village:* JUDITH MEYERDIERKS, *site director*, (608) 725-5210; P.O. Box 147, Cassville 53806.

  *Villa Louis:* MICHAEL DOUGLASS, *site director*, (608) 326-2721; P.O. Box 65, Prairie du Chien 53821.

*Library Services, Division of:* R. DAVID MYERS, *state historical librarian*, 262-9586.
*Management Support Services, Division of:* DOTTI JACOB, *administrator*, 262-8176.
*Museum, Division of:* WILLIAM CROWLEY, *administrator*, 262-7720.

**Statutory Council:**

*Historical Markers Council:* JOSEPH DRESSER (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designated by superintendent of public instruction), JAMES L. TREICHEL (designated by secretary of natural resources), JAMES BACH (designated by secretary of development).

**Mailing Address:** 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

**Library Location:** 816 State Street, Madison.

**Museum Location:** 30 North Carroll Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-3266.

**Fax:** (608) 262-5554.

**Publications:** *Wisconsin Magazine of History; Columns; Wisconsin Public Documents; Wisconsin Historical Calendar; Exchange; Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter.* The society also publishes books, research guides, and miscellaneous brochures. Recent publications include *War, A New Era, and Depression 1914-1940* (Volume V in the 6-volume *History of Wisconsin* series) and Volume IX in *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution.*

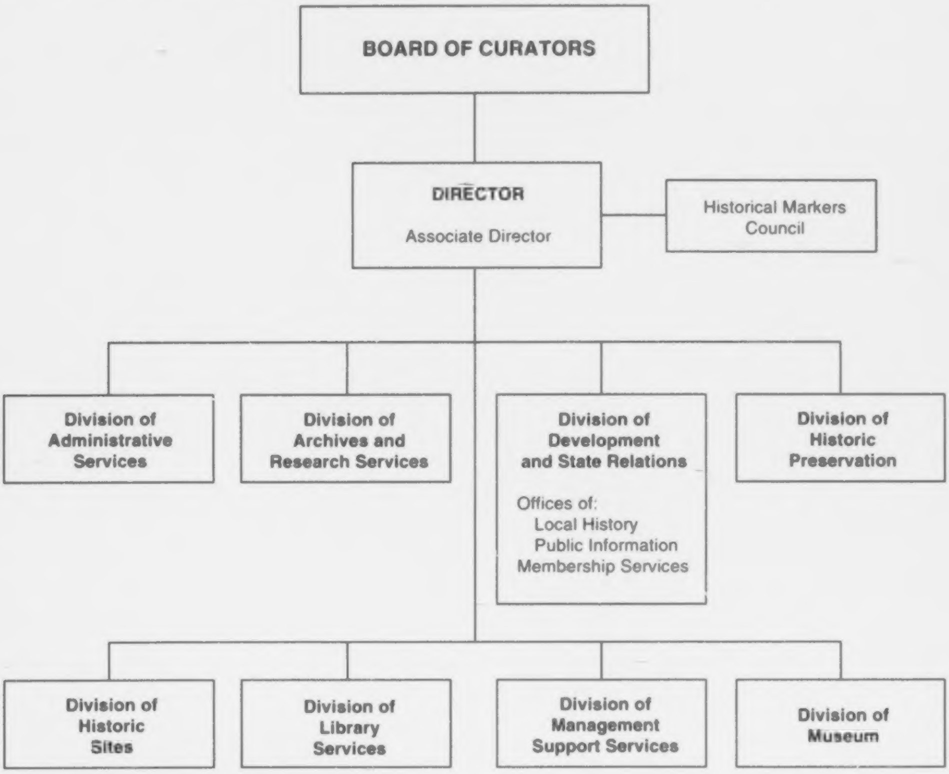
**Number of Employes:** 160.81.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $20,779,500.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.70; Chapter 44, Subchapters I and II.

*James Danky, newspapers and periodicals librarian for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, examines the only known extant issues of "The Exodus", a newspaper published in Washington, D.C. in 1880 to encourage recently freed slaves to resettle in the Midwest and West. The society, which holds the largest collection of minority newspapers and periodicals in the world, is involved in a 3-year project to compile a national bibliography of this type of publication (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY


BOARD OF CURATORS
DIRECTOR
Associate Director
Historical Markers Council
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Archives and Research Services
Division of Development and State Relations
Offices of:
Local History
Public Information
Membership Services
Division of Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Sites
Division of Library Services
Division of Management Support Services
Division of Museum

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Burial Sites Preservation Board
Historic Preservation Review Board

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**Agency Responsibility:** The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has a statutory duty to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources related to Wisconsin and to make them available to the public. To meet these objectives, the society maintains a major American history research collection located in Madison and in 13 cooperating area research centers; operates a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program; and provides technical services and advice to more than 245 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state. It conducts, publishes, and disseminates research in Wisconsin and American history and preserves historic structures and archeological sites by administering the state and national registers of historic places.

**Organization:** The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership elects 24 of the 36 members of the Board of Curators, the society's governing body. Of the other 12 members, 9 are legislators or *ex officio* (or their designees) and 3 are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 3-year terms. The board selects the society's director, who serves as the organization's administrative head.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Administrative Services* supervises the society's property, insurance, financial, and budgetary matters.

The *Division of Archives and Research Services* edits and publishes most of the materials issued by the society. It also acquires, catalogs, and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other records pertaining to Wisconsin and U.S.

history. The society has particularly strong collections in Wisconsin history and genealogy; the history of labor and the industrialization of America; social action, including civil rights and antiwar movements; mass communications; and dramatic arts, including theater, motion pictures, and television.

The division serves as the state archives, housing permanent records of the state and its political subdivisions. It also stores the collection of the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research, which is administered jointly by the society and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The state historian promotes public appreciation for history, provides scholarly research and writing, and helps make the history of Wisconsin more accessible to state residents.

The *Division of Development and State Relations* is responsible for soliciting gifts and grants from corporations, foundations and individuals; conducting the annual fund-raising campaign; administering a planned giving program; and administering the society's local history, membership, and public information programs.

The division assists local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state. It provides advice on the legal requirements of incorporation; offers technical assistance, consultation, workshops, and special programs; and publishes a quarterly newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society annually helps to organize 10 regional conventions and a state convention of local societies.

The division coordinates the society's membership program, plans the annual membership meeting, and administers membership benefits. It also develops and implements a comprehensive public information program for the society, including an annual marketing plan for the 6 historic sites owned and operated by the society as well as the State Historical Museum.

The *Division of Historic Preservation* administers Wisconsin's portion of the National Register of Historic Places, in partnership with the National Park Service, and also maintains the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places. It identifies and locates places of architectural, historic, and archeological significance and nominates them for the registers; administers federal grants from the Historic Preservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior for survey, planning, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties; and reviews federal, state, and local projects for their impacts on historic and prehistoric properties. The division certifies historic building rehabilitation projects for state and federal income tax credits. It certifies archeological sites and contiguous lands as eligible to receive property tax exemptions. It licenses archeological research on lands owned by the state and its political subdivisions and certifies historic buildings as eligible for the state historic building code. The division identifies, preserves, and promotes underwater archeological sites and shipwrecks, and it catalogs and preserves historically and culturally significant burial sites. In addition, it conducts a statewide educational program about Wisconsin history, prehistory, and historic preservation programs.

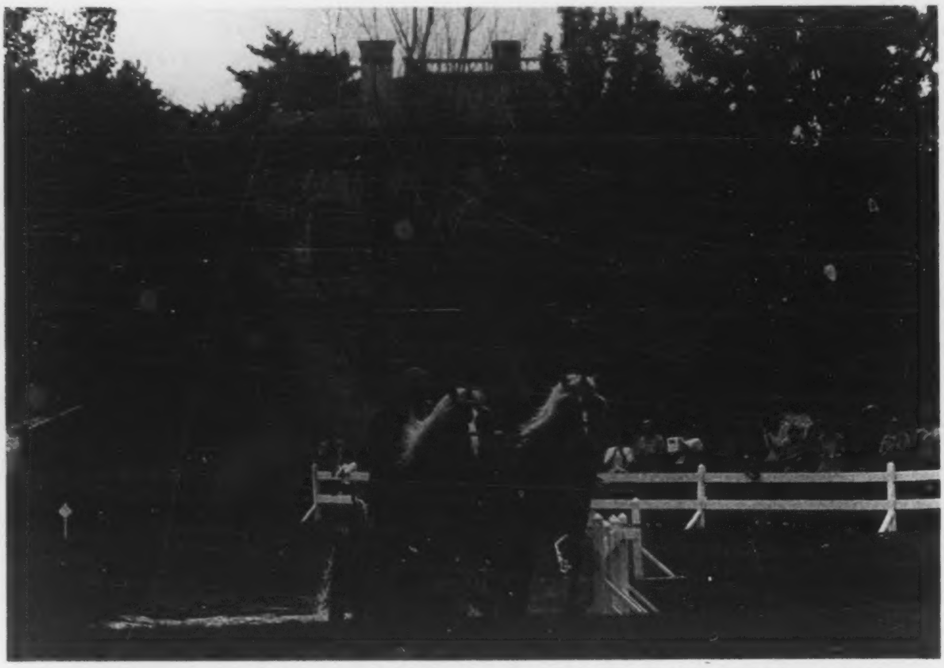
The *Division of Historic Sites* operates historic sites and outdoor museums at 6 locations: Madeline Island Historical Museum, Old Wade House, Old World Wisconsin, Pendarvis, Stonefield Village, and Villa Louis. These sites contain historic structures and service buildings that reflect major themes of Wisconsin history, such as ethnic pioneer settlement, mining, farming, fur trade, exploration, transportation, rural life, and town development.

The society owns a seventh historic site, the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, that is operated independently by the Historic Sites Foundation, Inc. This museum offers an extensive collection of circus memorabilia, including one-of-a-kind circus wagons.

The *Division of Library Services* has a collection of more than 2.4 million items. Its North American genealogical collection and its newspaper collection are nationally famous. It is an official depository for Wisconsin state government publications and a regional depository for U.S. government publications. The division also collects selected items from other governments of the United States and Canada.

The *Division of Management Support Services* handles personnel matters and the affirmative action program, administers payroll, and supervises data processing and clerical services.

The *Division of Museum* collects and preserves the material culture of Wisconsin and interprets the state's history and prehistory for the public. It operates the State Historical Museum, supervises the preservation and development of artifact collections, and operates a state highway archeology program under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Transportation. The



*A team of horses emerges from a water trap during the Villa Louis Carriage Classic, held annually at the historic site in Prairie du Chien. The event, reminiscent of the villa's days as a horse-breeding farm in the late 19th century, has become one of the biggest and most stylish carriage shows in the Midwest (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

division fulfills its educational role through traveling exhibits as well as tours, public programs, and exhibits at the museum in Madison.

**Statutory Council:** The *Historical Markers Council* erects markers of standard design at archeological, historical, geological, and legendary sites across the state. Under a cooperative agreement with the other agencies represented on the council, the society approves the markers' texts and arranges for their production. The 5-member council was created by Chapter 192, Laws of 1953. The 1967 Legislature renamed and transferred it to the historical society. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.707 (1) and 44.15 of the statutes.

**History:** The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, founded in 1846 as a private association, was chartered by the Wisconsin Legislature in Chapter 17, Laws of 1853. It has received state funding since 1854 — longer than any other historical society in the nation. Chapter 76, Laws of 1855, made the society responsible for the preservation and care of all records, articles, and other materials of historic interest to the state.

The 1977 Legislature expanded the state's historic preservation program by making the society responsible for preserving historic properties. Chapter 341, Laws of 1981, provided statutory support for local ordinances designed to preserve historic buildings. It set up a framework for a state historic building code with alternative standards for the preservation or restoration of historic structures. It also established a 30-day delay in issuing a demolition permit for a historic building to allow the state historical society to create a record of the structure.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 formalized the practice of allowing the historical society to enter into a lease agreement with the Historic Sites Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the purpose of operating the Circus World Museum.

1987 WisAct 395 strengthened the state's historic preservation laws by creating the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places to protect historic and prehistoric properties. This law and 1987 WisAct 399 provided state tax credits and exemptions for owners of certain historic and archeological properties.

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION BOARD

*Burial Sites Preservation Board:* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); EUGENE CONNOR, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, CHARLES J. KINGSWAN, ROBERT POWLESS, SR., ROBERT J. SALZER, JAMES B. STOLTMAN (appointed by governor). Nonvoting members: JEFF DEAN (state historic preservation officer), ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM (state archeologist).

*Burial Sites Coordinator:* DIANE HOLLIDAY.

**Mailing Address:** 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

**Telephones:** (608) 262-4015; (800) 342-7834 (within Wisconsin).

**Statutory References:** Section 15.705 (1); Chapter 157, Subchapter III.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Burial Sites Preservation Board was created to protect all the interests related to human burial sites and to assure equal treatment and respect for all human burials, regardless of ethnic origins, cultural backgrounds, or religious affiliations. The board develops detailed policies to implement the burial sites preservation program; reviews decisions of the program director or the administrative hearing examiner concerning applications for permits to disturb cataloged burial sites; and reviews the program director's decisions regarding the disposition of human remains and objects related to burial that are removed from a burial site. This program was proposed by a subcommittee of the Legislative Council's American Indian Study Committee and created by 1985 WisAct 316.

**Organization:** In addition to 3 *ex officio* members (or their designees), the board includes 3 members with professional qualifications in archeology, physical anthropology, or history, as well as 3 members of federally recognized Indian tribes or bands in Wisconsin who have a knowledge of tribal preservation planning, history, or archeology, or who serve as elders, traditional persons, or spiritual leaders of a tribe. Members are appointed for 3-year terms.

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

*Historic Preservation Review Board:* WILLIAM G. LAATSCH, *chairperson;* CLAUDIA G. SMITH, *vice chairperson;* MARGARET BEATTIE BOGUE, KATHRYN CHMURNY, VICTORIA DIRST, ROBERT P. FAY, THOMAS C. HUBKA, DIANE KEALTY, ELLEN D. LANGILL, CHARLES J. QUAGLIANA, PHILIP H. SALKIN, VALENTINE J. SCHUTE, JAMES A. SKAGGS, RICHARD H. ZEITLIN, vacancy (appointed by governor).

*State Historic Preservation Officer:* JEFF DEAN, 262-1339.

**Mailing Address:** 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-1339.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.705 (2); Chapter 44, Subchapter II.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Historic Preservation Review Board approves, upon recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer, nominations to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places; reviews the surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken by the state historic preservation program; and reviews and approves the content of the state preservation plan. It reviews and approves the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; advises the state historical society; and requests comments from planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions, and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the state and national registers. The board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

**Organization:** The board consists of 15 members appointed by the governor to staggered 3-year terms. At least 9 board members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history, and history. Up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law, or real estate.

## Department of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

**State Superintendent: HERBERT J. GROVER,** 266-1771.

*Deputy State Superintendent:* LYLE C. MARTENS, 266-1771.

*Executive Assistant to State Superintendent:* ROGER SUNBY, 266-1771.

*Special Assistant to State Superintendent:* RUTH ANNE LANDSVERK, 267-9294.

*Handicapped Children and Pupil Services, Division for:* VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649.

*Exceptional Children, Bureau for:* PAUL T. HALVERSON, *director*, 266-1781.

*Pupil Services, Bureau for:* NANCY F. HOLLOWAY, *director*, 266-8960.

*Special Needs Programs, Bureau for:* WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH, *director*, 267-1072.

*School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for Hearing Impaired:* JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent*, 309 West Walworth Avenue, Delavan 53115, (414) 728-2677.

*School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for Visually Impaired:* WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent*, 1700 West State Street, Janesville 53545, (608) 755-2590.

*Instructional Services, Division for:* MONTE K. HOTTMANN, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3361.

*Education Statistics and Testing, Bureau for:* THOMAS STEFONEK, *director*, 266-1782.

*School Improvement, Bureau for:* ROBERT GOMOLL, *director*, 266-2658.

*Teacher Education, Licensing, and Placement, Bureau for:* vacancy, *director*, 266-1879.

*Vocational Education, Bureau for:* RICHARD DIGNAN, *director*, 267-9244.

*Library Services, Division for:* LESLYN M. SHIRES, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2205.

*Instructional Media and Technology, Bureau for:* CAROLYN W. FOLKE, *director*, 266-1965.

*Library Development, Bureau for:* LARRY NIX, *director*, 266-7270.

*Reference and Loan Services, Bureau for:* SALLY DREW, *director*, 221-6161.

*Management and Budget, Division for:* STEVEN B. DOLD, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3903.

*Management Services, Bureau for:* VANCE RAYBURN, *director*, 266-3320.

*Personnel Services, Bureau for:* vacancy, *director*, 266-3082.

*Policy and Budget, Bureau for:* FAYE J. STARK, *director*, 266-1966.

*School and Community Relations, Bureau for:* JANE GRINDE, *director*, 266-9356.

*Systems and Data Processing, Bureau for:* KENNETH ADLER, *director*, 266-7049.

*Legal Services, Office of:* ROBERT PAUL, *chief legal counsel*, 266-9353.

*School Financial Resources and Management Services, Division for:* BAMBI L. STATZ, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3851.

*Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau for:* PAUL SPRAGGINS, JR., *director*, 266-3523.

*Food and Nutrition Services, Bureau for:* RICHARD A. MORTENSON, *director*, 266-3509.

*School Management Services and Federal Aids, Bureau for:* JUANITA S. PAWLISCH, *director*, 267-9293.

*State School Aids Administration and Consultation, Bureau for:* AMZA VAIL, *director*, 266-2840.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:**

*Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Programs:* RON TOMES, *chairperson;* CRIS ANDERSON, JOHN BRAME, GORDON CLAY, GEORGE CONOM, NATALIE DONEY, MIKE FLOREK, JOHN FOX, SHARON GILLES, RAPHAEL GOMEZ, DONNA KALNES, FRANK KENNEDY, DEAN LUND, MILTON MCPIKE, DOLORES NILES, SUSAN ROBERTS, MARK SMITS, CAROL TROESTLER, DAN VERSTEGEN (appointed by state superintendent).

*Governor's Council on Business and Education Partnerships:* ALFRED P. DIOTTE, ARDEN S. FIEREK, MARK GREEN, DENISE REICHEL, JOSEPH SAELENS, RANDY E. SCHMIT, MARALENE C. STROM (representing business and industry); ROSS O. RANZAU (representing organized labor); DIANE MATTES, JOHN SCHNURR, RICHARD STAATS, ROSEMARY WOJCIK (representing public schools); JOHN D. PHILLIPS, HELEN G. SCOON (representing vocational, technical and adult education system); vacancy (representing agriculture). (All are appointed by governor.)

*Council on the Education of the Blind:* Donald Natzke, Richard Perzentka, Debra Rutta (appointed by state superintendent).

*Council on Exceptional Education:* Alice Wilkens Mann, *chairperson;* Christine Freiberg (certified special education teacher); Helen Schaal (certified regular education teacher); Mark Schmidt (school board member); Dorothy Goines, Nancy Lancelle, Kim Pobursky, Joel Porter, vacancy (parents of children with exceptional needs); John Hanley, Nancy Kaufman, Leroy Merlak, James Santy, Cathy Spatz, Linda Sweeney. (All are appointed by state superintendent.)

*Council on Instructional Telecommunications:* Rollie Hicks, *chairperson;* Lois Alt, Randall Clinard, Ross Cowing, Terri Iverson, Cathie Johnson, Donald Kellogg, Ernest Korpela, James La Mal, Richard McDougal, Carole Moe, Michael O'Byrne, Wilmer Pearson, Don Solem, Larry Weidner (appointed by state superintendent).

*Council on Library and Network Development:* Ruth Schmidt (public member), *chairperson;* David Barnard, Mary Lou Bohen, Donald Churchill, Norman Gill, Ileen Sikowski, Elizabeth Tardola (public members); Marion Howard, Jan Jeffcott, James Klein, Pat LaViolette, Venora McKinney, Milton Mitchell, William Wilson (professional members). (All are appointed by governor.)

*School District Boundary Appeal Board:* Herbert J. Grover (superintendent of public instruction); Douglas Abrahamson, John Bertling, Pat Braatz, John Brame, Wendy Dittmann, James Eaton, Jerome Kettner, Harriett Laube, Felix Orlando, Verdelma Paine, Vince Ramsden, Lois Rebicek (appointed by state superintendent).

*Council on Suicide Prevention:* Representative Krusick, Thomas Pfaefler (appointed by superintendent of public instruction and secretary of health and social services); Ronald E. Biendseil (appointed by executive director, justice assistance); Rhonda Koeplke, Al Pearson (appointed by secretary of health and social services); Jerry Thomas, vacancy (appointed by superintendent of public instruction).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

**Location:** State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-3390; Information on educational and medical programs for handicapped children — Madison area: (608) 266-8143; Milwaukee area: (414) 342-3020; Remainder of state: (800) 362-3020; Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD): (608) 267-2427.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; *Education Forward;* Directory of Wisconsin Public/Private Schools; *Channel DLS* (Division for Library Services); various curriculum publications and research studies.

**Number of Employes:** 734.32.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,956,332,400.

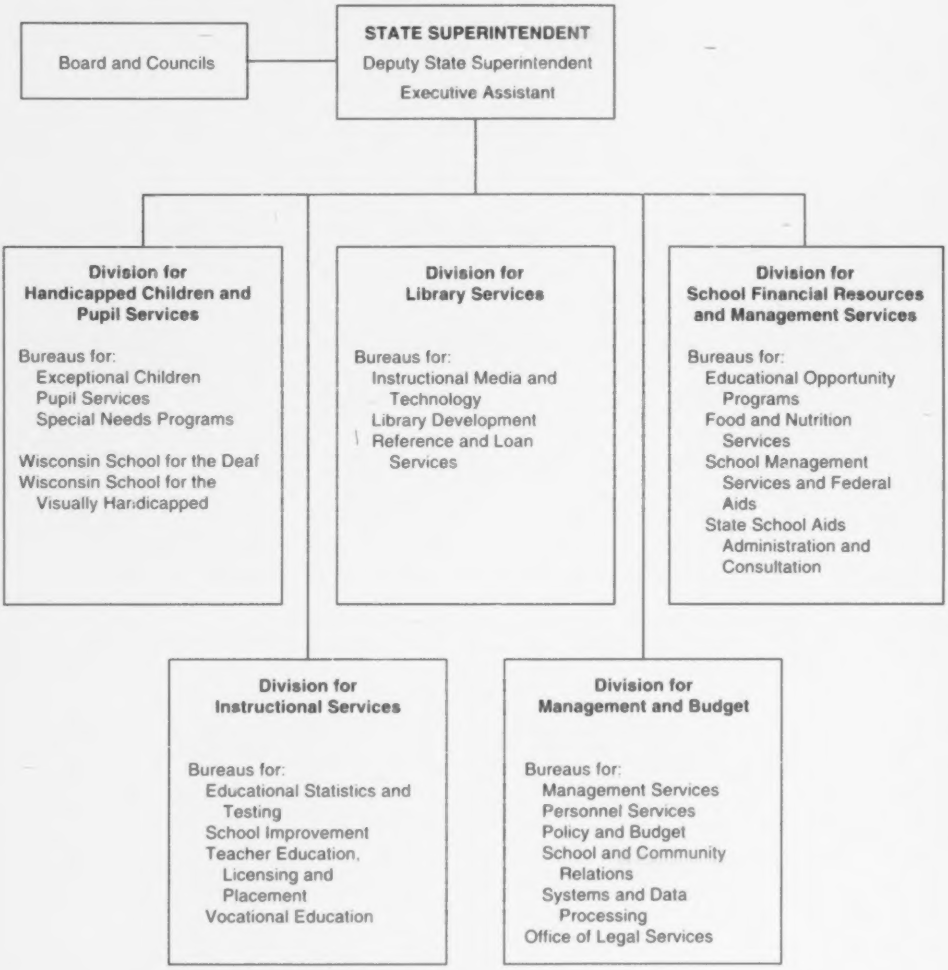
**Constitutional Reference:** Article X, Section 1.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.37; Chapters 115 and 118.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Public Instruction is charged with providing direction and supervision for public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. It offers a broad range of programs and professional services to local school administrators and faculty. The department distributes the state school aids and administers federal aids that supplement local tax resources and provide better educational opportunities for all pupils, ensure education for handicapped children, improve curriculum and school operations, offer proper guidance and counseling, and develop school and public library resources.

**Organization:** The department is headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a constitutional officer who is elected on the nonpartisan spring ballot for a term of 4 years. The state superintendent appoints a deputy superintendent and 5 assistant state superintendents from outside the classified service. The assistant superintendents are responsible for administering the operating divisions of the department.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Board and Councils

**STATE SUPERINTENDENT**
Deputy State Superintendent
Executive Assistant

**Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services**

Bureaus for:
- Exceptional Children
- Pupil Services
- Special Needs Programs

Wisconsin School for the Deaf
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped

**Division for Library Services**

Bureaus for:
- Instructional Media and Technology
- Library Development
- Reference and Loan Services

**Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services**

Bureaus for:
- Educational Opportunity Programs
- Food and Nutrition Services
- School Management Services and Federal Aids
- State School Aids Administration and Consultation

**Division for Instructional Services**

Bureaus for:
- Educational Statistics and Testing
- School Improvement
- Teacher Education, Licensing and Placement
- Vocational Education

**Division for Management and Budget**

Bureaus for:
- Management Services
- Personnel Services
- Policy and Budget
- School and Community Relations
- Systems and Data Processing

Office of Legal Services

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board
- Environmental Education Board

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**Unit Functions:** The *Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services* coordinates pupil services such as counseling, nursing, psychology, and social work. The division administers programs related to youth suicide, alcohol and other drug abuse, alcohol and traffic safety, human growth and development, child abuse and sexual assault, AIDS education, protective behaviors, and school-age parents. The division also directs special educational needs programs for children at risk; alternative education; children of homeless individuals; learning assistance grants; pupil nondiscrimination; educationally disadvantaged learners; and migrant, multicultural, and vocational education. It offers consultation for and supervision of special education and medical services. The division provides statewide coordination of local efforts to implement the state's children with exceptional educational needs and bilingual/English as a Second Language programs. In addition, it oversees implementation at the district level of federal programs for handicapped children, job training partnership programs, Elementary, Secondary School Improvement Act — Chapter 1 programs, and bilingual education.

The division operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired at Janesville and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired at Delavan. These residential schools provide both academic and vocational education along with individual pupil evaluations and technical assistance to local school districts.

The *Division for Instructional Services* offers assistance with curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods and strategies, staff development, vocational student organizations, pupil assessment programs, and the collection and circulation of statewide education statistics.

The division monitors school district compliance with various statutory and administrative code requirements, reviews college and university teacher and administrator training programs, and licenses public school teachers and administrators, as well as private school teachers and administrators who request and qualify for a license.

The division conducts a variety of programs including Instructor Occupational Competency, Education for Employment, the Preschool to Grade 5 Program, the Gifted and Talented Program, and the Summer School Program. It administers federal programs under the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act, the Education for Economic Security Act, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Science and Mathematics Act. The division provides direct services to students in programs such as Arts World, Science World, Teacher World, Academic Decathlon, the Academic Scholars Program, and student vocational education organizations. It assists professional development opportunities for school administrators through the Administrative Leadership Academy Program.

The *Division for Library Services* provides technical assistance for the development of public libraries, school library media centers, and interlibrary cooperation. It administers a state aid program that provides funding for the state's 17 single-county and multicounty federated public library systems. It also administers the federal Library Services and Construction Act. Consulting services are provided in library automation, library buildings, public library administration, library services for special populations, microcomputers and instructional technology, telecommunications, and media programs. The division provides interlibrary loan and reference services to the state's libraries and maintains a database catalog of statewide library holdings. It operates a microcomputer center for department staff, state educators, and librarians. The division administers the public librarian certification program and the summer library reading program.

The *Division for Management and Budget* is in charge of internal auditing and financial management, legal advice, personnel functions, management systems and policy development, systems analysis and data processing, and public information. The division also develops the department's biennial budget, writes administrative rules, and prepares bill analyses and fiscal notes.

The *Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services* distributes state and federal school aids, reviews school financial accounts, consults with school districts on their budgets, and collects, analyzes, and publishes school finance data. Consulting services are provided to assist districts with management and planning, data processing, school district reorganization, pupil transportation, private school liaison and home instruction, assessment of administrative skills, school facilities planning, and finance and asset management. The division is responsible for both school food and nutrition services and nonschool child care food services. The Educational Opportunity Program assists disadvantaged students who are seeking postsecondary education and training. The division also administers the Minority Group Precollege Scholarship Program.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:** The *Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Programs* advises the state superintendent about the department's administration of programs to prevent or reduce alcohol and other drug abuse among minors. The council was created by Chapter 331, Laws of 1979, and its duties are prescribed in Section 115.36 of the statutes.

*Tejumola Ologboni, an African-American storyteller, spins a tale of black experience in Wisconsin as part of a storyteller-in-residence program at the State Historical Museum. The program placed Teju in several Madison elementary schools, where he worked to develop greater appreciation among young students for cultural diversity in Wisconsin (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

The *Governor's Council on Business and Education Partnerships* advises the state superintendent on promoting increased cooperation among business, industry, organized labor, and the educational system. Members are appointed for 3-year terms, and a majority of them must represent private business and industry. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (2) of the statutes.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent on services, programs, and policies affecting the blind and visually handicapped. The council's 3 members, who are appointed for staggered 6-year terms, must be visually handicapped and have "a demonstrated knowledge of the problems of the visually handicapped". The council was created by Chapter 292, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (1) and 115.37 of the statutes.

The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules related to the educational needs of exceptional children. It may report biennially to the legislature on progress made by special education programs and planning. The 15 council members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (4) and 115.79 of the statutes.

The *Council on Instructional Telecommunications* advises the state superintendent on matters related to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming for the elementary and secondary grades. Members include representatives of each of the cooperative educational service agencies and 2 representatives of private elementary and secondary schools. They serve 4-year terms. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (3) of the statutes.

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services on the performance of their duties regarding library service. The 15 members serve staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (6) and 43.07 of the statutes.

The *School District Boundary Appeal Board* hears appeals from persons aggrieved by actions taken under Chapter 117 of the statutes providing for school district reorganization. The board includes the state superintendent and 12 members, 4 each from large, medium and small district school boards, who are appointed for staggered 2-year terms. No 2 members may live within the boundaries of the same cooperative educational service agency. The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.375 (2) and 117.05 of the statutes.

The *Council on Suicide Prevention* advises the state superintendent regarding the department's activities, conducted in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services, to encourage schools to develop suicide prevention and intervention programs. The 7-member council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (7m) of the statutes.

**History:** Since statehood in 1848, educational programs in Wisconsin's elementary and secondary public schools have been under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elective office created by Article X, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The constitution provides: "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law."

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

*American Indian Language and Culture Education Board:* ALAN J. CALDWELL, MARY DUFFY, ANNA RAE FUNMAKER, ONA W. GARVIN, WILLIAM A. GOLLNICK, GEORGIANNA IGNACE, DANA JACKSON, SARAH LABARGE, JOYCE M. MAKI, THELMA MCLESTER, ELAINE PETERS, ALFRED PYATSKOWIT, RICK ST. GERMAINE (all appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Section 15.375 (1); Chapter 115, Subchapter IV.

**Agency Responsibility:** The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board, which was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replaced the Council on Indian Education. The members are appointed for staggered 4-year terms upon the recommendation of Wisconsin Indian tribes, bands, and organizations and must be representative of all such groups in the state. The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin

System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters related to the education of American Indians. It encourages the establishment of American Indian language and culture programs in school districts that enroll American Indian pupils and in alternative schools that have at least 75 percent American Indian enrollment.

## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BOARD

*Environmental Education Board:* MONTE HOTTMANN (designated by superintendent of public instruction), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GRUSZYNSKI, *vice chairperson;* SENATORS HELBACH, COWLES; REPRESENTATIVE OURADA; GLENN A. DAVISON (designated by director, vocational, technical and adult education system); MARTIN HENERT (designated by secretary of natural resources); RUTH ROBERTSON (designated by president, UW System); JACK FINGER, ARTHUR FLOWERS, WILLIAM NEUHAUS, MARK PETERSON, KRISTIE POPP, RICHARD WILKE (appointed by superintendent of public instruction).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3706.

**Number of Employes:** 0.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $36,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.375 (3) and 115.375.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Environmental Education Board advises the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Natural Resources, the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and other state agencies in identifying needs and establishing priorities for environmental education. The board also awards matching grants to public agencies and nonprofit corporations to develop and distribute environmental education programs. The 6 members appointed by the superintendent of public instruction serve 3-year terms. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 299.

*At Madeline Island Historical Museum, Mallory Willkom (left) gets a lesson in the art of traditional Indian beadwork from craft demonstrator Elizabeth Cadotte, a member of the Red Cliff Chippewa band. Mallory is a direct descendant of the original Madeline, the Indian woman for whom the island is named. As required by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, schools throughout Wisconsin must offer instruction in the history, culture, and tribal sovereignty of the state's federally recognized Indian tribes and bands* (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

*Board of Regents:* Thomas L. Lyon, *president;* Albert O. Nicholas, *vice president;* Herbert J. Grover (superintendent of public instruction); Paul E. Hassett (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); Ruth C. Clusen, Erroll B. Davis, Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Ness Flores, C. Daniel Gelatt, Adolf L. Gundersen, Phyllis Krutsch, Esther Doughty Luckhardt, Paul R. Schilling, George K. Steil, Sr., Obert J. Vattendahl, Robin J. Vos (student regent), Laurence A. Weinstein. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

*Secretary to the Board:* Judith Temby, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1557, (608) 262-2324.

### Administrative Officers

**President of the University of Wisconsin System: KENNETH A. SHAW** (resigned effective August 15, 1991), 1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1557, (608) 262-2321.

*Executive Vice President:* Katharine C. Lyall, 1730 Van Hise Hall, 262-4048.

*Vice President for Academic Affairs:* Stephen R. Portch, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-3826.

*Vice President for Business and Finance:* Fred Poellnitz, Jr., 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

*Vice President for Physical Planning and Development:* Paul L. Brown, 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

*Vice President for University Relations:* Ronald C. Bornstein, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

**Mailing Address:** System administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and 2-year UW Centers can be reached by writing them directly. The administrative offices of the UW Centers and UW-Extension are in Madison; extension representatives are located at each county seat.

**Telephones:** (608) 263-3961; Information Office: (608) 263-5512.

**Publications:** Biennial and annual reports; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System; *Wisconsin Ideas*; Directory of University Resources for Business and Industry; Administrative Directory; *Fact Book*; unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

**Number of Employes:** 29,532.30.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,756,998,300.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article X, Section 6.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.91; Chapter 36.

### UW-Madison (Madison 53706-1380)

General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234.

*Chancellor:* Donna E. Shalala, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

*Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs:* David Ward, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

*Vice Chancellor for Administration:* Len Van Ess, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

*Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences:* J. Jay Noren, 707 WARF Building, 263-4163.

*Vice Chancellor for Legal and Executive Affairs:* Melany Stinson Newby, 361 Bascom Hall, 263-7400.

*Dean of Students:* Mary Rouse, 109 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

*Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences:* Leo M. Walsh, 140 Agriculture Hall, 262-4930.

*Dean of Business:* Andrew Policano, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

*Dean of Education:* Henry T. Trueba (effective July 1, 1991), 123 Education Building, 262-6137.

*Dean of Engineering:* John G. Bollinger, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

*Dean of Family Resources and Consumer Science:* Hamilton I. McCubbin, 141 Home Economics Building, 262-4847.

*Dean of the Graduate School:* John Wiley, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

*The UW System is widely recognized as one of the nation's leading systems of public higher education. Bascom Hall is the hub of activities on the UW-Madison campus (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).*

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*Dean of Inter-College Programs:* HARLAND SAMSON, 905 University Avenue, Room 105, 262-5821.

*Dean of International Studies and Programs:* DAVID M. TRUBEK, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.

*Dean of Law:* DANIEL O. BERNSTINE, 207 Law Building, 262-0618.

*Dean of Letters and Science:* DONALD CRAWFORD, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.

*Acting Director of Libraries:* KENNETH FRAZIER, 360 Memorial Library, 262-2570.

*Dean of Medicine:* ARNOLD L. BROWN, 1205 Medical Science Center, 263-4910.

*Dean of Nursing:* VIVIAN LITTLEFIELD, H6/150 Clinical Sciences Center, 263-5155.

*Dean of Pharmacy:* AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.

*Dean of Veterinary Medicine:* BERNARD C. EASTERDAY, 2015 Linden Drive, 263-6716.

*Secretary of the Academic Staff:* ROBERT E. MILLER, 264 Bascom Hall, 263-2985.

*Secretary of the Faculty:* SUSAN F. FINMAN, 134 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

*Director of Admissions:* DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.

*Registrar:* DONALD J. WERMERS, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

### UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201-0413)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 229-1122

*Chancellor:* JOHN H. SCHROEDER, 202 Chapman Hall, 229-4331.

*Acting Vice Chancellor:* KENNETH L. WATTERS, 215 Chapman Hall, 229-4501.

*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs:* DONALD G. MELKUS, 207 Chapman Hall, 229-4461.

*Interim Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs:* WILLIAM W. MAYRL, 116A Chapman Hall, 229-4038.

*Interim Assistant Chancellor, University Relations:* SANDRA HOEH-LYON, 116 Chapman Hall, 229-4035.

*Dean, School of Allied Health Professions:* FREDERICK PAIRENT, 897 Enderis Hall, 229-4712.

*Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning:* ROBERT GREENSTREET, 149-D Engelmann Hall, 229-4016.

*Dean, School of Business Administration:* ERIC SCHENKER, 474 Bolton Hall, 229-4235.

*Dean, School of Education:* SAM J. YARGER, 595 Enderis Hall, 229-4181.

*Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences:* CHARLES JAMES, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 229-4126.

*Interim Dean, School of Fine Arts:* JAMES SAPPENFIELD, A278 Fine Arts Building, 229-4762.

*Dean, Graduate School:* GEORGE W. KEULKS, 247 Mitchell Hall, 229-5483.

*Dean, College of Letters and Science:* WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 218A Holton Hall, 229-5895.

*Dean, School of Library and Information Science:* MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 1193 Enderis Hall, 229-4709.

*Dean, School of Nursing:* NORMA LANG, 765 Cunningham Hall, 229-4189.

*Interim Dean, School of Social Welfare:* FRANK CASSELL, 1095 Enderis Hall, 229-4400.

*Dean, Division of Outreach and Continuing Education:* DANIEL W. SHANNON, 320 Garland Hall, 229-5055.

*Director of Admissions:* BETH L. WECKMUELLER, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 229-7800.

*Registrar:* FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 229-6164.

*Secretary of the University:* MARILYN E. MILLER, 225 Mitchell Hall, 229-5988.

### UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54702-4004)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-2637

*Chancellor:* LARRY SCHNACK, 836-2327.

*Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs:* MARJORIE SMELSTOR, 836-2320.

*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services:* JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.

*Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Development:* CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.

*Assistant Chancellor, Information and Technology Management:* WILLIAM HOGUE, 836-5262.

*Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs:* ELLIOTT L. GARB, 836-5626.

*Dean, School of Arts and Sciences:* LEE E. GRUGEL, 836-2542.

*Dean, School of Business:* JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.

*Dean, School of Education:* WILLIAM DUNLAP, 836-3671.

*Dean, School of Graduate Studies:* RONALD N. SATZ, 836-2721.

*Dean, School of Nursing:* PATRICIA OSTMOE, 836-4731.

*Director of Admissions:* ROGER GROENEWOLD, 836-5415.

*Registrar:* LAURA PATTERSON, 836-4524.

### UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54311-7001)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2000

*Chancellor:* DAVID L. OUTCALT, 465-2207.

*Associate Chancellor:* DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.

*Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs:* WILLIAM KUEPPER, 465-2254.

*Associate Vice Chancellor, Institutional Research:* RONALD A. DHUEY, 465-2063.

*Dean, Arts, Sciences and Graduate Programs:* DONALD LARMOUTH, 465-2033.

*Dean, Humanities, Social Sciences and General Education:* CAROL POLLIS, 465-2476.

*Dean, Professional Studies and Outreach:* ROBERT BAUER, 465-2171.

*Secretary of the Faculty:* RICHARD SHERRELL, 465-2211.

*Director of Admissions:* MYRON VAN DE VEN, 465-2111.

*Registrar:* SALLY MANCOSKE, 465-2063.

*Known nationally for its undergraduate programs, UW-Eau Claire is geared to student "hands-on" involvement, collaborative projects with faculty, and student leadership opportunities. The chemistry department has helped prepare numerous students for careers in medicine, science, and teaching* (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

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**UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601-9959)**
General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

*Chancellor:* NOEL J. RICHARDS, 785-8004.
*Vice Chancellor:* W. CARL WIMBERLY, 785-8007.
*Assistant Chancellor, Business Services:* LARRY LEBIECKI, 785-8020.
*Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Development:* THOMAS L. HOOD, 785-8151.
*Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences:* JULIUS ERLENBACH, 785-8217.
*Dean, College of Education and Graduate Studies:* ROBERT L. KRAJEWSKI, 785-8122.
*Dean, College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation:* DOUGLAS N. HASTAD, 785-8157.
*Dean, School of Business Administration:* REX FULLER, 785-8091.
*Dean of Student Development:* REID F. HORLE, 785-8062.
*Director, Admissions/Records:* GALE GRIMSLID, 785-8751.

**UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901-8602)**
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

*Chancellor:* JOHN E. KERRIGAN, 424-0200.
*Executive Assistant to Chancellor:* KAREN L. BOWEN, 424-3111.
*Acting Vice Chancellor:* SHIRLEY WILBERT, 424-0300.
*Associate Vice Chancellor:* JOSEPH M. MAZZA, 424-1410.
*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services:* THOMAS W. HERZING, 424-3000.
*Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services:* EDWIN B. SMITH, 424-4000.

*Acting Assistant Chancellor, University Relations and Services:* JAMES J. FLOOD, 424-3356.
*Assistant Vice Chancellor, Academic Support:* SAMUEL D. CARGILE, 424-3080.
*Assistant Vice Chancellor, Enrollment Management:* R. THOMAS SNIDER, 424-0387.
*Dean, College of Business Administration:* ROBERT L. MILAM, 424-1424.
*Dean, College of Education:* ROBERT D. BENTON, 424-3322.
*Dean, College of Letters and Science:* JAMES HOFFMAN, 424-1210.
*Interim Dean, College of Nursing:* BARBARA DRYBSKI, 424-3089.
*Director of Admissions:* AUGUST HELGERSON, 424-0202.
*Registrar:* ROGER HEROLD, 424-3007.

### UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141-2000)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

*Chancellor:* SHEILA I. KAPLAN, 553-2211.
*Vice Chancellor:* JOHN C. STOCKWELL, 553-2261.
*Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs:* GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.
*Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs:* G. GARY GRACE, 553-2598.
*Assistant Chancellor, University Relations:* MARILYN FOSTER KIRK, 553-2431.
*Dean, School of Business:* BEVERLEE ANDERSON, 553-2243.
*Dean, School of Education:* BARBARA SHADE, 553-2376.
*Dean, School of Liberal Arts:* EUGENE NORWOOD, 553-2384.
*Dean, School of Science and Technology:* BEN GREENEBAUM, 553-2140.
*Director of Admissions:* CHARLES E. MURPHY, 553-2573.
*Registrar:* SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2237.

### UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818-3099)

General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1491

*Chancellor:* WILLIAM W. CHMURNY, 342-1234.
*Vice Chancellor:* LEE A. HALGREN, 342-1261.
*Associate Vice Chancellor:* RALPH CURTIS, 342-1262.
*Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs:* STEPHEN ZIELKE, 342-1226.
*Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs:* LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
*Interim Dean, College of Agriculture:* HAROLD BEALS, 342-1393.
*Dean, College of Arts and Sciences:* DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.
*Dean, College of Business, Industry and Communication:* KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
*Dean, College of Education:* CHARLES EDWARDS, 342-1131.
*Dean, College of Engineering:* ROSS MCDONALD, 342-1561.
*Director of Admissions and Enrollment Management:* RICHARD SCHUMACHER, 342-1125.
*Registrar:* EDWARD DENEEN, 342-1321.

### UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022-5012)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3913

*Chancellor:* GARY A. THIBODEAU, 425-3201.
*Vice Chancellor:* NANCY C. PARLIN, 425-3700.
*Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Finance:* VIRGIL NYLANDER, 425-3838.
*Dean, College of Agriculture:* GARY E. ROHDE, 425-3841.
*Dean, College of Arts and Sciences:* NEAL PROCHNOW, 425-3366.
*Dean, College of Education:* LARRY M. ALBERTSON, 425-3774.
*Dean, Graduate School:* MICHAEL REICH, 425-3843.
*Dean of Student Affairs:* WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
*Director of Admissions:* ALAN TUCHTENHAGEN, 425-3500.
*Registrar:* MELVIN GERMANSON, 425-3342.

### UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481-3897)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

*Chancellor:* Keith R. Sanders, 346-3916.

*Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs:* Howard Thoyre, 346-4686.

*Associate Vice Chancellor, Cultural Diversity:* Loretta Webster, 346-3879.

*Associate Vice Chancellor, Curriculum and Program Support:* David P. Chitharanjan, 346-3266.

*Associate Vice Chancellor, Personnel and Budget:* William H. Meyer, 346-4687.

*Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs:* Gregory Diemer, 346-2641.

*Dean, Academic Support Services:* James L. Schurter, 346-2029.

*Dean, College of Fine Arts and Communications:* Gerald McKenna, 346-4920.

*Dean, College of Letters and Science:* Justus Paul, 346-4224.

*Dean, College of Natural Resources:* Alan Haney, 346-4617.

*Dean, College of Professional Studies:* Joan North, 346-3169.

*Dean, Graduate Studies:* David J. Staszak, 346-2631.

*Director of Admissions:* John Larsen, 346-2441.

*Registrar:* David Eckholm, 346-4302.

### UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751-0790)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1431

*Chancellor:* Charles W. Sorensen, 232-2441.

*Interim Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs:* Edwin Biggerstaff, 232-2421.

*Associate Vice Chancellor:* Sue Schmitt, 232-2421.

*Assistant Vice Chancellor:* Robert Sedlak, 232-2421.

*Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs:* Jan G. Womack, 232-1683.

*Interim Dean, School of Education and Human Services:* Mary Hopkins-Best, 232-2410.

*Dean, School of Home Economics:* Esther Glover Fahm, 232-1115.

*Dean, School of Industry and Technology:* Bruce Siebold, 232-1325.

*Dean, School of Liberal Studies:* Gerane Dougherty, 232-2437.

*Dean of Students:* Samuel Wood, 232-1181.

*Director of Admissions and School Relations:* Charles Kell, 232-1333.

*Registrar:* Sharon Stewart, 232-1634.

### UW-Superior (Superior 54880-2980)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 394-8101

*Chancellor:* Terrence J. MacTaggart, 394-8221.

*Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs:* Betty J. Youngblood, 394-8447.

*Chair, Division of Business and Economics:* Bernhard J. Abrahamsson, 394-8209.

*Chair, Division of Education:* Michael J. Wallschlaeger, 394-8140.

*Chair, Division of Fine Arts:* William Stock, 394-8269.

*Chair, Division of Humanities and Social Sciences:* Nancy Minahan, 394-8381.

*Interim Chair, Division of Science and Mathematics:* Francis G. Florey, 394-8418.

*Director of Admissions:* Jon Wojciechowski, 394-8396.

*Registrar:* Lowell W. Banks, 394-8218.

### UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190-1791)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

*Chancellor:* JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1918.
*Vice Chancellor:* H. GAYLON GREENHILL, 472-1672.
*Associate Vice Chancellor:* THOMAS W. WALTERMAN, 472-1055.
*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services:* JAMES W. FREER, 472-1922.
*Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs:* ROGER B. LUDEMAN, 472-1051.
*Dean, College of the Arts:* KAREN A. BOUBEL, 472-1221.
*Dean, College of Business and Economics:* JOSEPH S. DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
*Dean, College of Education:* JEFFREY C. BARNETT, 472-1101.
*Dean, College of Letters and Sciences:* MARY E. QUINLIVAN, 472-1620.
*Dean, School of Graduate Studies:* LARRY W. DAVIS, 472-1006.
*Dean of Continuing Education and Extension:* THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
*Executive Director of Admissions:* IRV A. MADSEN, 472-1440.
*Registrar:* JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.

### Statewide Services and Coordinators

*HELP* (Higher Education Location Program) — UW System educational advising service: (608) 263-4567 in Madison; (800) 442-6459.

*Business/Industry Information:* (608) 263-5512; (800) 442-6461; or Fax: (608) 262-5739.

*Director, Sea Grant Institute:* ANDERS W. ANDREN, 1800 University Avenue, Madison 53705-4094, (608) 262-0905.

*Women's Studies Librarian:* SUSAN SEARING, Room 112 A, 728 State Street, Madison 53706-1494, (608) 263-5754.

*State Cartographer:* THEODORE KOCH (effective May 20, 1991), 155 Science Hall, 550 North Park Street, Madison 53706-1404, (608) 262-3065.

*Director, UW System Minority Information Center:* vacancy, Suite 253, Shepard House, 3107 North Shepard Avenue, P.O. Box 2941, Milwaukee 53201-2941, (414) 229-6875.

### UW Centers
### Verex Building, 150 East Gilman Street
### Madison 53703

*Acting Chancellor:* ARTHUR M. KAPLAN, 262-1783.
*Acting Vice Chancellor:* MARY ANN YODELIS SMITH, 263-1794.
*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services:* ANTONE F. KUCERA, 263-1638.
*Registrar:* DANIEL EDLEBECK, 262-9652.
*Dean, Baraboo-Sauk County:* AURAL UMHOEFFER, (608) 356-8351; Baraboo 53913-1098.
*Dean, Barron County:* MARY H. SOMERS, (715) 234-8176; Rice Lake 54868-2497.
*Dean, Fond du Lac:* BRADLEY GOTTFRIED, (414) 929-3600; Fond du Lac 54935-2998.
*Dean, Fox Valley:* ROBERT YOUNG, (414) 832-2600; Menasha 54952-8002.
*Dean, Manitowoc County:* ROLAND BALDWIN, (414) 683-4710; Manitowoc 54220-6699.
*Dean, Marathon County:* G. DENNIS MASSEY, (715) 845-9602; Wausau 54401-5396.
*Dean, Marinette County:* WILLIAM A. SCHMIDTKE, (715) 735-7477; Marinette 54143-4299.
*Acting Dean, Marshfield-Wood County:* THOMAS BITNER, (715) 387-1147; Marshfield 54449-0150.
*Dean, Richland Center:* DION KEMPTHORNE, (608) 647-6186; Richland Center 53581-1399.
*Dean, Rock County:* JANE CRISLER, (608) 755-2822; Janesville 53546-5699.
*Dean, Sheboygan County:* BARBARA PAUL LOSTY, (414) 459-3710; Sheboygan 53081-4789.
*Dean, Washington County:* JOEL RODNEY, (414) 338-5203; West Bend 53095-3699.
*Dean, Waukesha County:* MARY KNUDTEN, (414) 521-5435; Waukesha 53188-2799.

**UW-Extension**
**432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706-1498**

*Chancellor:* PATRICK G. BOYLE, 262-3786.
*Vice Chancellor:* JAMES J. GOSLING, 262-6151.
*Dean, Cooperative Extension:* AYSE SOMERSAN, 263-2775.
*Dean, Continuing Education Extension:* JOHN SCHMIDT, 262-1034.
*Director, Telecommunications Division:* LUKE LAMB, 263-2161.
*Director, Business and Personnel Services:* ELTON WAACK, 262-6452.
*Director, Student Services:* DAVID L. JENSEN, 263-2055.

**Agency Responsibility:** The prime responsibilities of the UW System are teaching, public service, and research. The system provides postsecondary, academic education for more than 159,579 students, including 137,064 full-time undergraduates.

**Organization:** The UW System consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 two-year centers, and statewide extension. The UW-Madison and the UW-Milwaukee offer bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees. Eleven other universities in the UW System offer associate, bachelor's and master's degree programs. They are UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Parkside, UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, UW-Stevens Point, UW-Stout, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater.

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*Appreciation of the arts is a longstanding tradition at UW-Stevens Point. Fine arts programs in theatre, art and design, and music train students to be skilled artists and performers (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).*

The UW Centers serve local and commuter students by providing freshman-sophomore university coursework that is transferable to degree-granting campuses. In addition, the centers offer general education associate degrees. Center campuses and buildings, which are also used for UW-Extension programs and community events, are owned by the municipalities and/or counties in which they are located.

The UW-Extension provides classroom and correspondence degree credit courses and offers continuing education and wide-ranging public service programs for Wisconsin residents.

The 17-member Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System establishes policies to govern the system and plans for the future of public higher education in Wisconsin. The board appoints the president of the UW System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the chancellor of the UW-Extension, the chancellor of the UW Centers, and the deans of the 13 centers. All such appointees serve at the pleasure of the board. The board also sets admission standards, reviews and approves university budgets, and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units operate.

**Unit Functions:** The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for system operation and management. The president carries out the duties prescribed by statute and implements the policies established by the regents; manages and coordinates operation of the system's administrative offices and units; and exercises fiscal control through budget development, management-planning programs, and coordination and evaluation of the academic programs on all campuses.

The *Executive Vice President* serves as acting president of the system in the president's absence and directs the system's administrative offices.

Each *Chancellor* serves as executive head of a particular program or campus, administers board policies under the direction of the system's president, and is accountable to the board of regents. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, design curricula and set degree requirements; determine academic standards and establish grading systems; define and administer institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation; screen candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; administer auxiliary services; and administer all funds allocated to or generated by their respective programs.

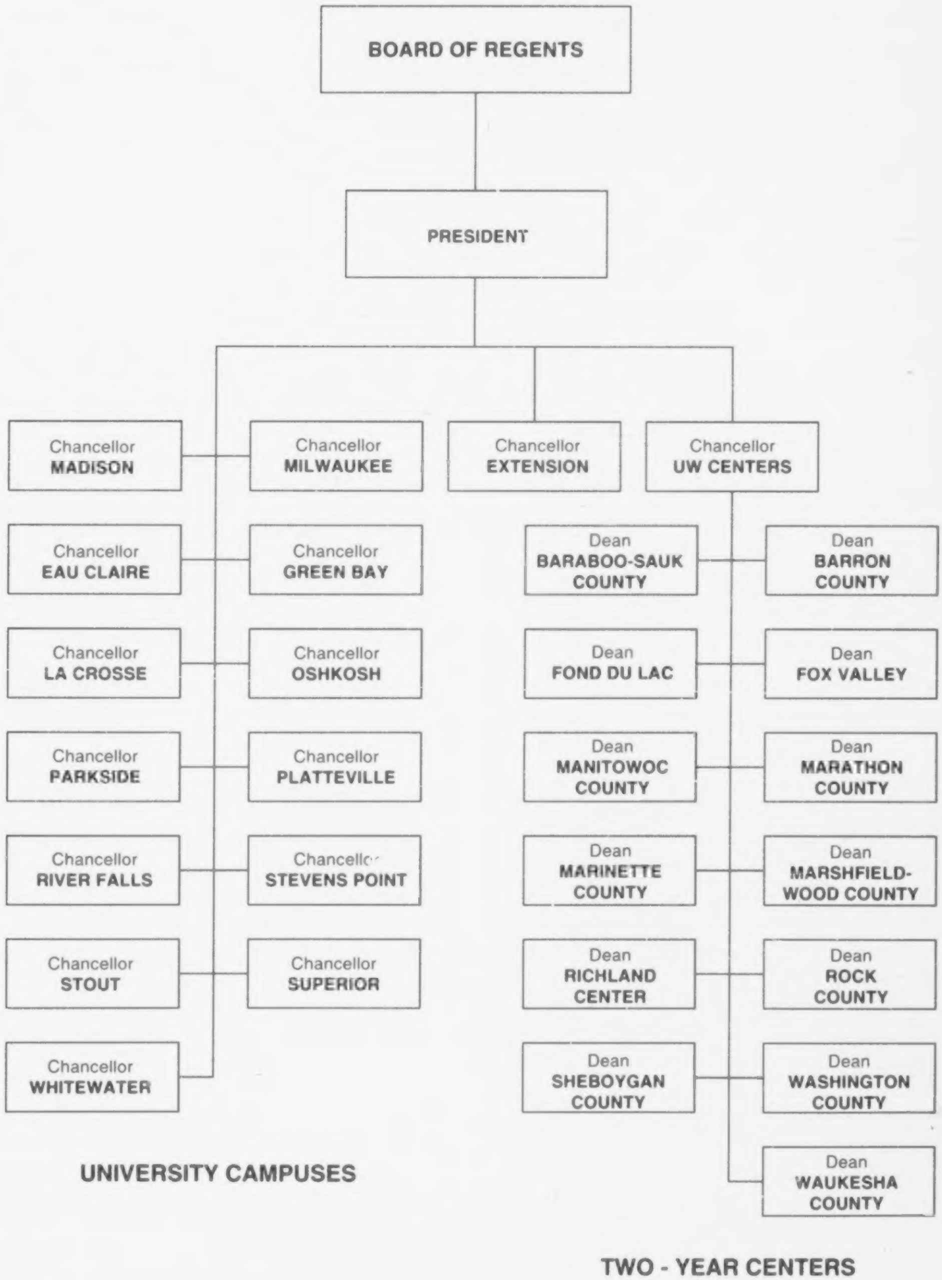
**History:** Today's University of Wisconsin System is the product of the 1971 merger of 2 existing university boards and the institutions they governed: the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and the Board of Regents of the State Universities.

Although the territorial legislature passed laws in 1836, 1838, and 1839 regarding establishment and location of a state university, the University of Wisconsin was created by Article X, Section 6, of the constitution ratified in 1848. Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, which implemented the constitutional provision, delegated university administration to a board of regents. Critical to the university's early development was Chapter 114, Laws of 1866, which reorganized the board of regents, expanded its authority, and authorized the governor to appoint the regents. The 1866 reorganization provided for instruction in agriculture on the Madison campus and an experimental farm, thereby making the university eligible, as Wisconsin's land grant institution, to receive the funding derived from sale of lands granted by the federal government to support agricultural education and research.

The Wisconsin State Universities System originated with Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a system of 2-year normal schools to train teachers and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first normal school opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1929, the 9 normal schools became state teachers colleges and were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs. They were named state colleges in 1951 and state universities in 1964. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's 2 systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System. Chapter 335, Laws of 1973, recreated Chapter 36 of the statutes and provided a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM


BOARD OF REGENTS
PRESIDENT
Chancellor MADISON
Chancellor MILWAUKEE
Chancellor EXTENSION
Chancellor UW CENTERS
Chancellor EAU CLAIRE
Chancellor GREEN BAY
Chancellor LA CROSSE
Chancellor OSHKOSH
Chancellor PARKSIDE
Chancellor PLATTEVILLE
Chancellor RIVER FALLS
Chancellor STEVENS POINT
Chancellor STOUT
Chancellor SUPERIOR
Chancellor WHITEWATER
UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES
Dean BARABOO-SAUK COUNTY
Dean BARRON COUNTY
Dean FOND DU LAC
Dean FOX VALLEY
Dean MANITOWOC COUNTY
Dean MARATHON COUNTY
Dean MARINETTE COUNTY
Dean MARSHFIELD-WOOD COUNTY
Dean RICHLAND CENTER
Dean ROCK COUNTY
Dean SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
Dean WASHINGTON COUNTY
Dean WAUKESHA COUNTY
TWO - YEAR CENTERS

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Pharmacy Internship Board
Radioactive Waste Review Board

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

### WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

*Acting Director and State Geologist:* RONALD G. HENNINGS.

*Administrative Program Manager:* KATHLEEN M. ZWETTLER.

**Mailing Address:** 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705-5100.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-1705.

**Fax:** (608) 262-8086.

**Publications:** Numerous maps and publications about geology, minerals, water, soils, and other natural resources. List with prices available on request.

**Statutory References:** Sections 36.25 (6) and 107.15.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey inventories, investigates, and analyzes Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Instead, it serves as a repository of records and develops basic quantitative data by researching and interpreting the nature, occurrence, and interrelations of the state's resources. The Survey provides information, educational materials, and advice about natural resources to citizens, government, and industry. It also coordinates the state's topographic mapping, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, and arranges for the publication and distribution of the maps.

The Survey disseminates information about important potential mineral and rock resources and provides technical assistance to the public and the mineral industry in matters of mineral exploration, leasing, and development. It assists in regulation and taxation of mining in cooperation with the Departments of Natural Resources; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Transportation; Development; Revenue; and Justice. The Survey analyzes and evaluates water resources and studies soil characteristics for purposes of land use planning.

As a UW-Extension unit, the Survey participates in statewide education and information programs. It works closely with county resource agents and, through them, with county and local governments on specific local problems.

**Organization:** The Survey is a special missions unit in the UW-Extension Division of Cooperative Extension. The board of regents appoints the executive head of the agency, who is the Director and State Geologist and a member of the university faculty.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administration/Business Operations Unit* includes budgeting, accounting, purchasing, clerical support, sales distribution and inventory, computer operations and applications, and business operations.

The *Research, Information Outreach, and Public Service Unit* includes 6 research programs: biology, climatology, geology, mineral resources, soils, and water resources. For each area, staff members gather, analyze, and interpret data, which they make available through correspondence, publications, pamphlets, maps, and conferences. The information has broad applications to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural, and recreational development. The unit also includes various research support services and information outreach functions.

**History:** The Survey was created by Chapter 297, Laws of 1897. Initially, it was responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Administration of the agency was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin by Chapter 67, Laws of 1931.

## LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

*Laboratory of Hygiene Board:* MARY M. MASTERSON (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), GEORGE MACKENZIE (designated by secretary of health and social services), IVAN IMM (representing Department of Health and Social Services), BRUCE BRAUN (designated by secretary of natural resources), LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources), PAUL L. BROWN (designated by president, UW System), J. JAY NOREN (designated by chancellor, UW-Madison); GEORGE MILLION (public health agency member), JAY F. SCHAMBERG (clinical laboratory member), EDWARD F. TREICK (private environmental testing laboratory member); RONALD H. LAESSIG (director, Laboratory of Hygiene, nonvoting member). (The clinical, private environmental, and public health agency members are appointed by governor.)

*Director:* RONALD H. LAESSIG.

*Assistant Director:* CINDY J. MCINTOSH.

*Administrative Officer:* PEGGY L. HINTZMAN.

*Medical Director:* STANLEY L. INHORN.

**Mailing Address:** 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706-1578.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 262-1293; Administrative office: (608) 262-3911; Hotlines: (800) 362-3020 (for ordering kits and test request forms only); (800) 334-1641 (for Atrazine testing only).

**Fax:** (608) 262-3257.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Newborn Screening Newsletter; Reference Manual; Survey newsletters; School of Cytotechnology newsletters.

**Number of Employes:** 281.25.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $26,378,100.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.915 (2) and 36.25 (11).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health, and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments. It performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary to prevent and control diseases and environmental hazards. It coordinates programs operated jointly by the laboratory and the agencies it serves.

As part of the UW-Madison, the laboratory offers facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

**History:** The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, to examine water supplies and to function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health. The executive branch reorganization act of 1967 extended the laboratory's services to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 changed the composition of the board.

## WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*Director:* CARL GETTO.

**Mailing Address:** 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

**Telephone:** (608) 263-6082.

**Publications:** Books, book chapters, and articles.

**Statutory References:** Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Psychiatric Research Institute is an interdisciplinary program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences. It engages exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research ranges from basic science projects relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. Research results are published in appropriate scientific journals.

*Two current projects of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Research Institute focus on the mental health of families with infants and young children.One concerns the mental and physical health effects of women's maternity leave decisions; the other, the impact of parental psychiatric illness on infants (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Psychiatric Research Institute).*

**History:** Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute became a state institution under the supervision of the State Board of Control in 1921. (This board was the administrative board for all state charitable and penal institutions.) The 1925 Legislature transferred the institute from the board to the University of Wisconsin.

## COUNCIL ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

*Council on Public Broadcasting:* SALLY BILDER (chairperson, Council on Public Radio), EILEEN LITTIG (chairperson, Council on Public Television), ROLLIE HICKS (chairperson, Council on Instructional Telecommunications); RONALD C. BORNSTEIN, RUTH C. CLUSEN (UW System members of Educational Communications Board); J. MICHAEL NORMAN, ROBERT L. SNYDER (representing UW radio stations); ROBERT C. O'MALLEY, vacancy (representing Friends of WHA-TV); ELEANOR ANDERSON, PETER ATHANAS (public members). (All are appointed by governor for 4-year terms.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.917 (1) and 36.25 (5).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Council on Public Broadcasting, created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, advises the board of regents on matters related to public broadcasting within the UW System.

*International students strike up a conversation between classes at UW-Madison, where 112 different countries were represented in the student population during the 1990-1991 academic year. Throughout the UW System, there were 5,195 international students attending classes during the 1991 fall semester (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).*

## RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLICY COUNCIL

*Radioactive Waste Policy Council:* RON VANDER VELDEN, *chairperson;* WARREN VIEHL, *vice chairperson;* NAOMI JACOBSON, STEPHEN KALMON, HAROLD RECKELBERG, PETER SELANDER, PAT SHERIDAN, MARJORIE THEILER, HILARY WAUKAU, SR., JAMES WIESE (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.917 (2) and 36.50 (8)(c).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Radioactive Waste Policy Council, created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, advises the Radioactive Waste Review Board about policy matters related to long-term disposal of high-level radioactive waste or transuranic waste. The council is scheduled to expire June 30, 1991.

## RADIOACTIVE WASTE TECHNICAL COUNCIL

*Radioactive Waste Technical Council:* THOMAS J. EVANS (Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey), *chairperson;* MICHAEL CORRADINI (designated by UW System president), DUWAYNE GEBKEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), PERRY MANOR (designated by administrator, Division of Emergency Government, Department of Military Affairs), JIM MAPP (designated by administrator, Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Administration), LARRY MCDONNELL (designated by secretary of health and social services), JERRY MENDL (designated by Public Service Commission chairperson), JIM NOVICK (designated by secretary of transportation), PHIL PETERSON (designated by attorney general); ROBERT ARNOT (public member appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.917 (3) and 36.50 (8)(c).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Radioactive Waste Technical Council advises the Radioactive Waste Review Board about technical matters related to long-term disposal of high-level radioactive waste or transuranic waste. The council is scheduled to expire June 30, 1991.

# INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

## PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

*Pharmacy Internship Board:* THOMAS MCGREGOR, DAN REYNOLDS (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by examining board); LARRY BOH, JOSEPH WIEDERHOLT (UW School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by dean); ROBERT HEIN, THOMAS POLLARD (members of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed by association); FRANCES MARY KERSCHER (public member appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Director:* RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.

**Mailing Address:** 1336 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

**Telephone:** (608) 262-3717.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.915 (3) and 36.25 (20).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Pharmacy Internship Board sets standards for internship sites and preceptors, determines duration of internships, approves school-sponsored experience programs for internship credit, and licenses interns. The board's activities include development of competency objectives, preceptor training conferences, intern seminars and placement services, publication of intern manuals and newsletters, administration of the pre/post testing program, interstate verification/evaluation/accreditation of internship practice, and liaison and consultation services to the UW School of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Examining Board. It appoints a full-time director outside the classified service.

**History:** Originally created by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965, as the Pharmacy Internship Commission, the agency was renamed a board and placed under the Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred to the board to the UW System.

## RADIOACTIVE WASTE REVIEW BOARD

*Radioactive Waste Review Board:* JOSEPH STROHL (public member appointed by the assembly), *chairperson;* WILLIAM CLARE (public member appointed by the senate), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHVALA; REPRESENTATIVE BLACK; THOMAS J. EVANS (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Technical Council); RON VANDER VELDEN (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Policy Council); DAVID W. OPITZ, JOHN STOESSEL, PAUL D. ZIEMER, vacancy (appointed by governor).

*Contact Person:* THOMAS J. EVANS.

**Mailing Address:** 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705.

**Telephone:** (608) 263-4125.

**Fax:** (608) 262-8085.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.915 (4) and 36.50.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Radioactive Waste Review Board, which was created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, serves as an advocate on behalf of Wisconsin residents before the U.S. Department of Energy and other federal agencies in considering the location of long-term disposal sites for high-level radioactive waste. It receives advice from the Radioactive Waste Policy Council and the Radioactive Waste Technical Council. The board is scheduled to expire June 30, 1991.

*A group of library educators from eastern Germany tours the archives of the State Historical Society to learn how new technologies are integrated into education programs for archivists and librarians. Here, Deputy State Archivist Michael Stevens explains the use of the national Research Libraries Information Network database (photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

## Board of VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

*Members:* Paul E. Hassett (public member), *president;* Allen Schraufnagel (public member), *vice president;* Elaine Bina (farmer member), *secretary;* Herbert J. Grover (superintendent of public instruction), Carol Skornicka (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), Thomas L. Lyon (president, UW System board of regents); Delmar E. DeLong (employer member); James N. Elliott (employe member); Jonathan B. Barry, Thomas J. Gordon, Linus M. Stoll, Patricia J. Wodele (public members). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

**State Director and Executive Officer: DWIGHT YORK,** 266-1770.

*Executive Assistant:* Linda Stewart, 266-0025.

*Legal Counsel:* Edward S. Alschuler, 266-8171.

*Finance, Planning, and Policy, Division of:* Edward Chin, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

*Fiscal Management and Support Services, Bureau of:* Greg Wagner, *director,* 266-2947.

*Policy Studies and Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of:* Thomas Fletemeyer, *director,* 266-2318.

*Planning and Management Information, Bureau of:* Robert Millard, *director,* 266-7608.

*Program and Economic Development, Division of:* Glenn A. Davison, *assistant state director,* 266-2449.

*Program Development and Operations, Bureau of:* James Urness, *director,* 266-1739.

*Support Services and Economic Development, Bureau of:* Darl E. Drummond, *director,* 266-2302.

**Statutory Councils and Committees:**

*Council on Fire Service Training Programs:* Don Wilmot (designated by administrator, Division of Emergency Government), Sheldon Schall (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations), Norman Wirtz (designated by commissioner of insurance); Thomas D. Carlson, Calvin Phillips (members of paid fire departments); Thomas Bychinski, Bruce A. Gardow, Deborah Meissner, Larry Plummer (members of volunteer fire departments). (All except designated members are appointed by governor.)

*Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs:* Al J. Beaver (UW System), Glenn A. Davison (VTAE), *cochairpersons;* Larry J. Rubin (UW System), Mary Lou Steberg (VTAE), *cosecretaries;* James R. Connor, William G. Kuepper, Stephen R. Portch, Charles W. Sorensen (UW System); Gerald D. Prindiville, Richard Rogers, Patricia A. Travis, James A. Urness (VTAE).

*Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education:* Patrick Boyle (chancellor, UW-Extension), Glenn A. Davison (assistant state director, VTAE).

*Joint Committee on Facilities:* Paul Brown, Don Gerhard (UW System); Edward Chin, Robert Dimperio (VTAE).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

**Location:** 310 Price Place, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-1207; Instant Career Education Directory (ICED) (24-hour information on training programs, tuition and financial aid): (800) 472-0024.

**Publications:** Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; "Your Future Starts Here — A Guide to Wisconsin's Technical Colleges"; annual and biennial reports; cost allocation summaries; graduate follow-up reports; employer satisfaction reports; annual evaluation reports of VTAE offerings and services.

**Number of Employes:** 101.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $261,313,100.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.94; Chapter 38.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes statewide policies for educational programs and services provided by the 16 VTAE district boards. It also administers related federal and state aids. The agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for adult basic education, employment and training programs, job skill improvement training, apprenticeship-training, college transfer programs, and continuing education. It works with the Department of Public Instruction to coordinate secondary and postsecondary vocational and technical programs. Special educational services are provided for disadvantaged and handicapped persons. The board cooperates with the Departments of Public Instruction and Industry, Labor and Human Relations and with local private industry councils to administer the federal Job Training Partnership Act programs. It provides technical assistance and apprentice training to help business and labor groups meet labor market demands.

The 16 local VTAE district boards are responsible for the operation of their respective schools and programs. They are empowered to levy property taxes, provide for facilities and equipment, employ staff, and contract for services. The district director, who is employed by the district board, sets academic and grading standards, hires instructional and other staff, and manages the district budget.

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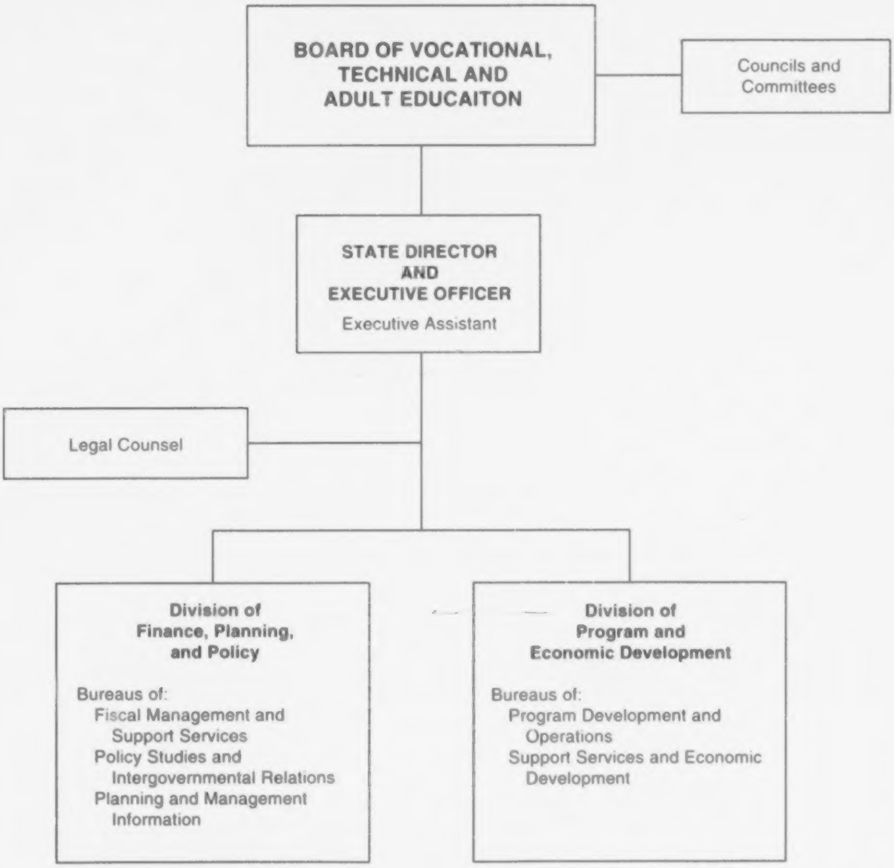
## BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION


BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCAITON
Councils and Committees
STATE DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Executive Assistant
Legal Counsel
Division of Finance, Planning, and Policy
Bureaus of:
Fiscal Management and Support Services
Policy Studies and Intergovernmental Relations
Planning and Management Information
Division of Program and Economic Development
Bureaus of:
Program Development and Operations
Support Services and Economic Development

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Educational Approval Board

*A student at the Chippewa Valley Technical College works with a large format optical disk that can store as many as one million typed pages. Optical disks are used primarily to store images such as newspapers or birth certificates (photo courtesy of Chippewa Valley Technical College).*

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The state board supervises district operations through district reporting and audit requirements and consultation, coordination, and support services. It sets standards for building new schools and adding to current facilities.

**Organization:** The board includes 9 members appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms. It appoints a director from outside the classified service to serve at its pleasure. The 2 division administrators are selected from outside the classified service by the director.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 VTAE districts, served by 45 campuses. Each district is headed by a board of 9 members who serve staggered 3-year terms. District boards include 2 employers, 2 employes, a school district administrator, a state or local elected official, and 3 additional members as defined by statute. A district appointment committee, composed of county board chairpersons or school board presidents, appoints board members subject to approval of the state VTAE board.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Finance and Planning* develops and coordinates budgeting, planning, and policy analysis. It is responsible for facilities development; research; labor market information; legislative analysis; management information; federal relations; and oversight of district budgets, enrollments, and policies. The division also provides accounting, data processing, purchasing, and personnel services.

The *Division of Program and Economic Development* has responsibility for program definition, approval, audit, and review. It focuses on programs in agriculture, office services, marketing, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, trade and industry (including apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, and technical and vocational training), general education, adult basic education, and environmental education.

The division is responsible for personnel certification, student financial aid, federal projects for the handicapped and disadvantaged, adult and continuing education outreach, and Job Training and Partnership Act projects. It serves as liaison to business and industry, as well as secondary schools.

**Statutory Councils and Committees:** The *Council on Fire Service Training Programs* advises the board on fire prevention training programs for members of volunteer and paid fire departments. The council's 6 appointed members serve staggered 6-year terms. It was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.947 (1) and 38.04 (9) of the statutes.

The *Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs*, the *Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education*, and the *Joint Committee on Facilities* consist of representatives of the University of Wisconsin System and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. They establish arrangements for joint staffing and joint use of facilities to make educational or public service offerings of the 2 agencies fully and economically available to state residents. The committees were created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and their duties are prescribed in Section 20.901 (4) of the statutes.

**History:** Laws passed in 1907 permitted cities to maintain trade schools for persons age 16 or over as part of the public school system and allowed them to establish technical schools or colleges under the control of either the school board or a special board. In 1911, Wisconsin became the first state to require employers to reduce work hours and provide pay for the part-time attendance of employed minors at vocational schools if such schooling was available (Chapter 505, Laws of 1911). It was also the first to establish a system of state support for vocational, technical and adult education (Chapter 616, Laws of 1911).

Chapter 616 appropriated state aid for continuation, trade and evening schools; required every community with a population of 5,000 or more to establish an industrial education board; authorized the local boards to impose a property tax levy; and created an assistant for industrial education in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It also created the State Board of Industrial Education.

Related legislation passed in 1911 set up apprenticeship agreements and required employers to release 14- to 16-year-olds for part-time attendance in continuation schools, which became schools for apprentices. Hours in class were to count as part of the total paid work hours. The continuation schools emphasized general cultural and vocational education, as well as trade skills, and they were established through the work of Charles McCarthy, first director of the current Legislative Reference Bureau.

Due, in part, to the efforts of McCarthy and Wisconsin's vocational training programs, the U.S. Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, the first federal legislation specifically for vocational education. The act offered financial aid to states to help pay teachers' and administrators' salaries and provided funds for teacher training.

That same year (1917), the legislature renamed the board the State Board of Vocational Education, authorized it to employ a state director, and designated it as the sole agency to work with the newly created federal board.

During the Great Depression, Wisconsin tightened its compulsory school attendance laws, which resulted in more 14- to 18-year-olds attending public schools. The demand for adult education also increased, as recognized in a 1937 law that renamed the board the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. During that same period, the vocational school in Milwaukee began to offer college transfer courses.

Events of the 1960s transformed the Wisconsin vocational-technical system into the postsecondary system of today. Federal legislation for vocational schools affected business education and emphasized training of the unemployed. The federal Vocational Education Act, passed in 1963, helped build new facilities. Chapter 51, Laws of 1961, authorized the board to offer associate degrees for 2-year technical courses. The 1965 Legislature passed Chapter 292, which required a system of vocational, technical and adult education districts covering the entire state by 1970 and changed the board's name to the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. College transfer programs were authorized in Madison, Milwaukee, and Rhinelander.

As a result of the federal and state legislative changes in the 1960s, VTAE enrollments more than doubled by 1982 to 466,000. The 1970s also saw significant increases in the number of associate degree programs. Other major changes included the requirement for tuition and statutory provisions for improved cooperation and coordination with the University of Wisconsin System.

In the past 2 decades, the system has increased its focus on lifelong learning, education for economic development, and groups that formerly had less access to education, including people in outlying areas, women, and minorities. Special emphasis has been given to assisting the unemployed, displaced homemakers, and those with literacy problems.

## INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

*Educational Approval Board:* MARION J. SWOBODA, *chairperson;* WILLIAM R. WALKER, *vice chairperson;* CAROL BARTELT, *secretary;* JAMES BRILL, STEPHEN A. GOULD, MILTON PARLOW, MELINDA H. WAGGONER (all appointed by governor).

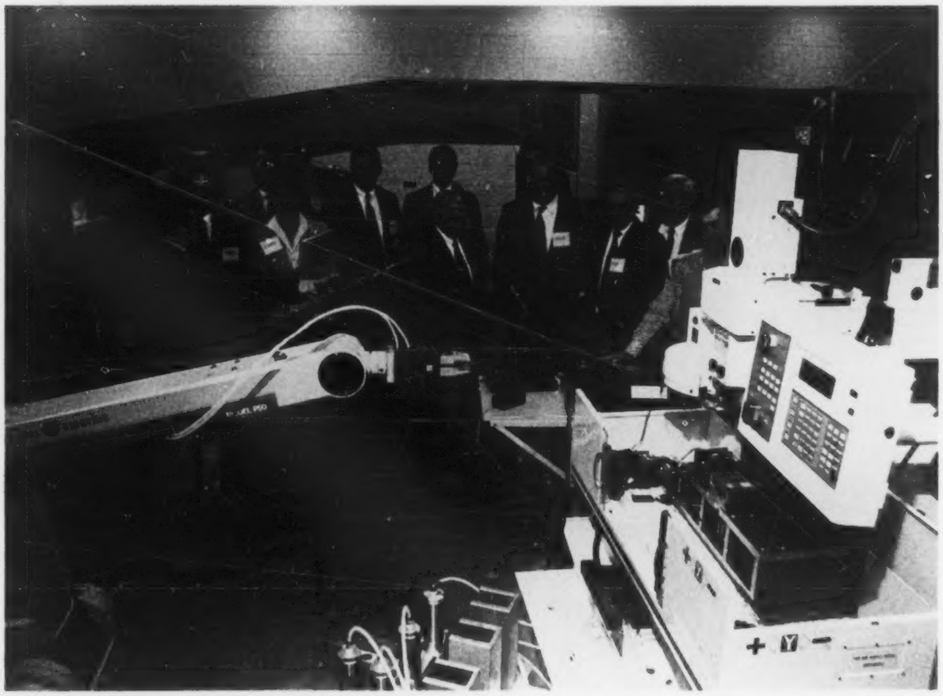
*Executive Secretary:* JOSEPH L. DAVIS, 266-7733.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

**Location:** 310 Price Place, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1996.

**Fax:** (608) 266-1690.



*Community leaders tour the Fox Valley Technical College computer integrated manufacturing center (photo courtesy of Fox Valley Technical College).*

**Publications:** A Wisconsin Directory of For-Profit Postsecondary Schools; *Fact Sheet; Rules and Responsiblities.*

**Number of Employes:** 7.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $579,100.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.945 and 38.51.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Educational Approval Board approves all postsecondary schools and courses of instruction for armed forces veterans and war orphans who receive assistance from the federal government. It also protects the public by inspecting and approving the private for-profit trade, correspondence, business and technical schools doing business in Wisconsin. It judges the quality of proprietary schools for purposes of federal financial aid and serves as Wisconsin's state approval agency for these aid programs. In addition, it regulates the soliciting of students for correspondence or classroom courses offered by these schools.

The board consists of not more than 7 members who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs. Originally formed by order of the governor in 1944, the legislature created the agency in Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee to approve and supervise schools and educational courses that trained veterans under various federal laws. A 1957 law directed the committee to certify those private vocational schools which offered adequate courses and to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. In 1964, the committee was given responsibility for licensing agents of private vocational schools. It was subsequently renamed the Educational Approval Council and attached to the Department of Public Instruction. The Educational Approval Board (renamed in 1967) was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

*Students cross the pedestrian bridge that links parts of Chippewa Valley Technical College's main campus in Eau Claire* *(photo courtesy of Chippewa Valley Technical College).*

*Functional Area:*

# ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

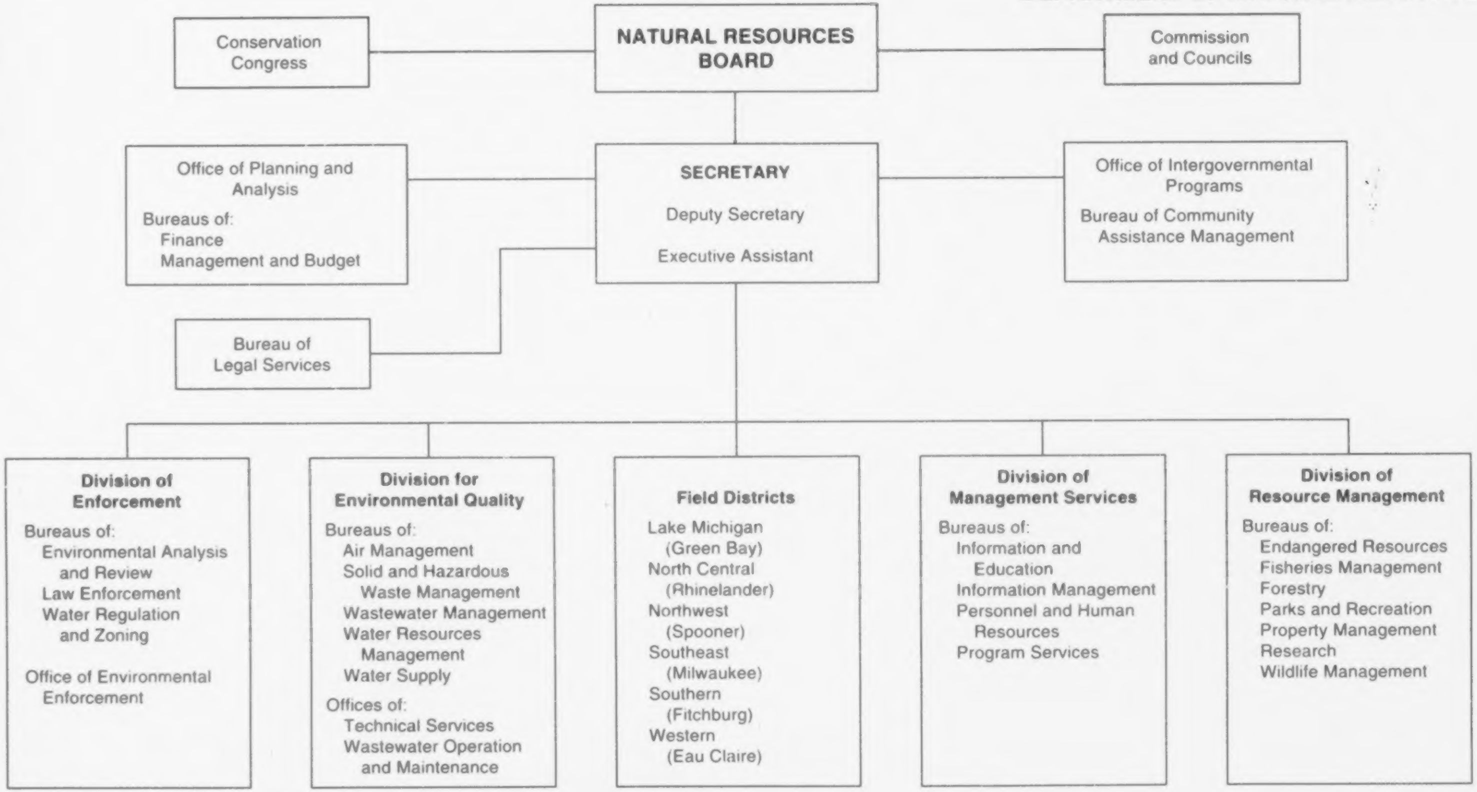
## Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

*Natural Resources Board:* Stanton P. Helland (southern member), *chairperson;* Herbert Behnke (northern member), *vice chairperson;* Constance Pukaite (southern member), *secretary;* Thomas D. Lawin, Trygve A. Solberg (northern members); Helen Jacobs (southern member); Neal Schneider (member-at-large). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY,** 266-2121.

- *Deputy Secretary:* Bruce B. Braun, 266-2197.
- *Executive Assistant:* Linda H. Bochert, 266-2243.
- *Legislative Liaison:* Paul H. Heinen, 266-2120.
- *Legal Services, Bureau of:* James A. Kurtz, *director,* 266-3695.
- *Intergovernmental Programs, Office of:* Paulette J. Harder, *director,* 266-0836.
  - *Community Assistance Management, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-5896.
- *Planning and Analysis, Office of:* Ronald Semmann, *administrator,* 266-2252.
  - *Finance, Bureau of:* Marjorie R. Devereaux, *director,* 266-2951.
  - *Management and Budget, Bureau of:* Joseph P. Polasek, Jr., *director,* 266-2794.
- *Field Districts:*
  - *Lake Michigan:* William Selbig, *director,* (414) 492-5815, 1125 North Military, Box 10448, Green Bay 54307.
  - *North Central:* Dale T. Urso, *director,* (715) 369-8901, 107 Sutliff Avenue, Box 818, Rhinelander 54501.
  - *Northwest:* William Smith, *director,* (715) 635-4010, Highway 70 West, Box 309, Spooner 54801.
  - *Southeast:* Gloria L. McCutcheon, *director,* (414) 263-8510, 2300 North Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Box 12436, Milwaukee 53212.
  - *Southern:* James R. Huntoon, *director,* (608) 275-3260, 3911 Fish Hatchery Road, Fitchburg 53711.
  - *Western:* James L. Lissack, *director,* (715) 839-3711, 1300 West Clairemont Avenue, Box 4001, Eau Claire 54702.
- *Enforcement, Division of:* George E. Meyer, *administrator,* 266-0015.
  - *Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of:* Kathryn A. Curtner, *director,* 266-0860.
  - *Law Enforcement, Bureau of:* Ralph E. Christensen, *director,* 266-1115.
  - *Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of:* Robert W. Roden, *director,* 266-8034.
  - *Environmental Enforcement, Office of:* John L. LaFontaine, *director,* 266-5848.
- *Environmental Quality, Division for:* Lyman F. Wible, *administrator,* 266-1099.
  - *Air Management, Bureau of:* Donald F. Theiler, *director,* 266-0603.
  - *Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Bureau of:* Paul P. Didier, *director,* 267-6854.
  - *Wastewater Management, Bureau of:* Mary Jo Kopecky, *director,* 266-3910.
  - *Water Resources Management, Bureau of:* Bruce J. Baker, *director,* 266-8631.
  - *Water Supply, Bureau of:* Robert M. Krill, *director,* 267-7651.
  - *Technical Services, Office of:* Lloyd A. Lueschow, *director,* 266-6977.
  - *Wastewater Operation and Maintenance, Office of:* Thomas A. Kroehn, *director,* 267-7656.
- *Management Services, Division of:* Martin M. Henert, *administrator,* 266-9980.
  - *Information and Education, Bureau of:* W. Jeffrey Smoller, *director,* 266-2747.

# DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES


Conservation Congress
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
Commission and Councils
Office of Planning and Analysis
Bureaus of:
Finance
Management and Budget
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Office of Intergovernmental Programs
Bureau of Community Assistance Management
Bureau of Legal Services
Division of Enforcement
Bureaus of:
Environmental Analysis and Review
Law Enforcement
Water Regulation and Zoning
Office of Environmental Enforcement
Division for Environmental Quality
Bureaus of:
Air Management
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
Wastewater Management
Water Resources Management
Water Supply
Offices of:
Technical Services
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance
Field Districts
Lake Michigan (Green Bay)
North Central (Rhinelander)
Northwest (Spooner)
Southeast (Milwaukee)
Southern (Fitchburg)
Western (Eau Claire)
Division of Management Services
Bureaus of:
Information and Education
Information Management
Personnel and Human Resources
Program Services
Division of Resource Management
Bureaus of:
Endangered Resources
Fisheries Management
Forestry
Parks and Recreation
Property Management
Research
Wildlife Management

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Groundwater Coordinating Council
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board
Council on Recycling
Wisconsin Waterways Commission

*Information Management, Bureau of:* Janet H. Price, *director*, 266-6897.

*Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of:* Debra K. Martinelli, *director*, 266-2048.

*Program Services, Bureau of:* Richard Fox, *director*, 266-2452.

*Resource Management, Division of:* James T. Addis, *administrator*, 266-0837.

*Endangered Resources, Bureau of:* Ronald F. Nicotera, *director*, 266-2625.

*Fisheries Management, Bureau of:* Lee Kernen, *director*, 267-0796.

*Forestry, Bureau of:* Charles E. Higgs, *director*, 266-0842.

*Parks and Recreation, Bureau of:* David L. Weizenicker, *director*, 266-2185.

*Property Management, Bureau of:* Howard S. Druckenmiller, *director*, 266-2136.

*Research, Bureau of:* Robert T. Dumke, *director*, 266-8170.

*Wildlife Management, Bureau of:* Steven W. Miller, *director*, 266-2193.

**Statutory Commission and Councils:**

*Air Pollution Control Council:* Richard Billings, *chairperson;* James Barrett, William R. Elman, Alan L. Haase, Bruce Hemminger, Rosalie Morgan, Jitendra T. Radia (appointed by governor).

*Fox River Management Commission:* Ronald L. Van De Hey, *chairperson;* John W. Forster, William J. Glatz, Dorothy Johnson, Donald Mitchell, Paul Stevenson, Senator Van Sistine (appointed by governor).

*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council:* Inactive.

*Metallic Mining Council:* Inactive.

*Milwaukee River Revitalization Council:* Richard E. Snow, *chairperson;* Ray Krueger, *vice chairperson;* Loren R. Anderson (designated by secretary of development); Ronald Kazmierczak (designated by secretary of natural resources); Gary A. Ahrens, Lester A. Bartel, Jr., William R. Drew, Janet Hessler, Michael Mervis, Judith C. Murphy, Gerald F. Ninnemann, James T. Williams, vacancy. (All except designees are appointed by governor.)

*Natural Areas Preservation Council:* Martyn Dibben (appointed by Milwaukee Public Museum board of directors), *chairperson;* Arne Salli (appointed by UW System board of regents), *vice chairperson;* Ronald Nicotera (appointed by Natural Resources Board), *secretary;* Howard S. Druckenmiller (appointed by Natural Resources Board), David Engleson (appointed by superintendent of public instruction); Virginia Kline, Meredith Ostrom, Paul Sager (appointed by UW System board of regents); William Brooks, Evelyn Howell, Richard Newsome (appointed by council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters).

*Off-the-Road Vehicle Council:* Michael F. Sohasky, *chairperson;* Russell Hermsen, Richard Hutchinson, Diane Kraft, Charlotte Meadows, Kenneth Schuck, vacancy (appointed by Natural Resources Board).

*Snowmobile Recreational Council:* Thomas E. Masson, *chairperson;* Susan Hilliard, *vice chairperson;* Charles Bena, Michael Cerny, Roger Davis, Harold H. Flater, Clifford Fredrickson, Joseph Kapusta, Ernest C. Nelson, William Pfaff, Howard Potter, Donald Ruehlow, James Saari, Ralph Stukel, James Toftness (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*State Trails Council:* Harvey Brandau, Jeffrey L. Butson, Harold Flater, Brent Gasser, Terry Kohler, Frances Land, Howard Mead, Jerome C. Smith, Michael F. Sohasky (appointed by governor).

**Independent Organization:** *Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council:* Francis Murphy (District 9), *chairperson;* Ronney Anton (District 11), *vice chairperson;* Herbert Theisen (District 6), *secretary-treasurer;* Richard Olson, Ruel Fleming (District 1); Michael Reiter, William Van Doorn III (District 2); David Lemke, Allen Opall (District 3); John Kriha, Russell Mallow (District 4); Roger Britton, Gerald Lahner (District 5); Merlin Lindow (District 6); Richard Chier, Henry Liebzeit (District 7); Richard Bauduin, Michael Brust (District 8); David Ladd (District 9); James Boyd, Robert Ellingsen (District 10); James Baldock (District 11); Louis Kowieski, Theodore Lind (District 12).

**Mailing Address:** Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921.

**Location:** State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-2621; Poacher Hotline: (800) TIP-WDNR (847-9367); DIALOG — recorded messages on meetings, hearings, events: (608) 267-7787; Outdoor Report: (608) 266-2277; TDD (for hearing impaired): (608) 267-6897.

**Fax:** (608) 267-3579.

**Publications:** *Wisconsin Natural Resources* (bimonthly by subscription — call (608) 266-0920); *Wisconsin State Parks — Explore and Enjoy;* parks newspapers and visitor guides; biennial report; hunting, fishing, trapping, snowmobiling, ATV, and boating regulations; various brochures, fact sheets, and reports (lists available). Teachers may write to the Education and Youth Programs Section for a list of publications.

**Number of Employes:** 2,780.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $572,166,700.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.34; Chapters 23, 26-33, 87, 88, 144, 147, 159, 160, and 162.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for implementing state and federal laws that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish, and plants. It coordinates the many state-administered programs that protect the environment and provide a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin residents and visitors.

**Organization:** The 7 members of the part-time Natural Resources Board serve staggered 6-year terms. They direct and supervise the department and appoint a full-time secretary, who serves at the pleasure of the board as the department's chief executive officer. The board receives citizen input at its monthly meetings. Persons who wish to speak must contact the board secretary's office at (608) 267-7420 at least 10 days before the meeting.

Four functional divisions have primary responsibility for the department's programs: enforcement, environmental quality, management services, and resource management. Six district directors, who report to the departmental secretary, manage the agency's field operations. They are responsible for the total mission of the department in their respective districts.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of the Secretary* includes the Bureau of Legal Services, the Office of Intergovernmental Programs, and the Office of Planning and Analysis.

The *Field Districts* enable the department to make its programs accessible to the general public. The 6 districts, in turn, are divided into areas, each consisting of counties that share common resources, geographic features, or a common population center. This decentralization of program authority localizes environmental protection and resource management.

The *Division of Enforcement* directs coordinated law enforcement programs that cover all of the department's program responsibilities, including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management, air and water pollution control, wastewater management, and solid waste management. It coordinates compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act; recruits the department's law enforcement personnel; develops hunter, boating, snowmobile, and all-terrain vehicle safety training classes taught by citizen volunteers; designs and maintains dams and other structures in state waters; plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation; and helps local governmental units protect lives and property through floodplain management and dam safety inspections.

The *Division for Environmental Quality* plans, supervises, and coordinates development of water quality standards and programs for water quality planning, water supply, groundwater, toxics management, air pollution control, and solid and hazardous waste management. It emphasizes prevention, rather than treatment, as the preferred way to protect public health and the environment from toxic and hazardous substances. The division helps implement several grant programs for solid waste planning, recycling, sewage treatment, and nonpoint source water pollution control.

The *Division of Management Services* provides data processing, personnel, affirmative action, employe assistance, public information and education, and clerical support services.

The *Division of Resource Management* has major responsibility for conserving, protecting, and managing the state's outdoor resources. The division works closely with the Wisconsin Conservation Congress and many other citizen groups.

Within the division, fish and wildlife managers coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitats on public and private lands. Foresters emphasize the multiple uses of state and municipal forest lands, assist private woodlot owners and the state's wood-using industries, and work with local fire departments to prevent and control forest fires. Parks personnel coordinate the acquisition, development, and operation of the state parks and trails systems. The division uses funds derived from voluntary contributions designated by taxpayers on their income tax returns to protect and manage endangered and threatened native plants and wildlife. It also conducts research about resource and environmental concerns and coordinates the department's land acquisition and land management programs.

*Trumpeter swans are being reintroduced in Wisconsin through cooperative efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and General Electric Medical Systems of Pewaukee. Two ponds provide a protected habitat for 39 signet, subadult, and adult swans. GE matches every dollar contributed by its employes to the Endangered Resources Fund* (*photo courtesy of Department of Natural Resources*).

**Statutory Units:** The *Air Pollution Control Council* advises the Natural Resources Board on proposed and existing administrative rules and any matter pertaining to air pollution. The council's 7 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (6) and 144.35 of the statutes.

The *Fox River Management Commission* manages and operates the Fox River locks and facilities and contracts with other public agencies for certain services. The 7-member commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.345 (5) and 30.93 of the statutes.

The *Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council*, composed of 9 members, advises the department on all matters pertaining to abatement of pollution and rehabilitation of inland lakes. The council was created by Chapter 301, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (8) and 33.05 of the statutes. The council is currently inactive.

The *Metallic Mining Council* advises the department on matters relating to the reclamation of mined land. Its 9 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 377, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (12) and 144.448 of the statutes. The council is currently inactive.

The *Milwaukee River Revitalization Council* is responsible for developing and implementing a plan that encourages multiple recreational, entrepreneurial and cultural activities along the streams of the Milwaukee River basin. The 13-member council advises the department, the governor, and the legislature, and may disseminate public information and assist local governments in planning and implementing projects. The appointed members serve 3-year terms. The council was created by 1987 WisAct 399, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (15) and 23.18 of the statutes.

The *Natural Areas Preservation Council*, composed of 11 members, advises the department on matters pertaining to the protection of natural areas that contain native biotic communities and habitat for rare species. The council makes recommendations about gifts or purchases that add to the state natural areas system. It was created by Chapter 566, Laws of 1951, as the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas and later renamed. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (4) and 23.26 of the statutes.

The *Off-the-Road Vehicle Council* conducts studies and makes recommendations to the department regarding the off-the-road Type I motorcycle recreational program. The council's 7 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, as the Motorcycle Recreation Council and later renamed. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (11) and 23.09 (25) of the statutes.

The *Snowmobile Recreational Council* carries out studies and makes recommendations to the governor, the legislature and the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation regarding all matters affecting snowmobiles and snowmobiling. The 15 members of the council are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, and at least 5 must represent the northern part of the state and another 5 represent the southern part. It was created by Chapter 277, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (7) and 350.14 of the statutes.

The *State Trails Council* advises the department about the planning, acquisition, development, and management of state trails. Its 9 members are appointed for 4-year terms. It was created by 1989 WisAct 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (16) and 23.175 (2) (c) of the statutes.

The *Wisconsin Conservation Congress*, a private citizens group consisting of delegates from all Wisconsin counties, advises the Natural Resources Board on all matters under the board's jurisdiction. Delegates are organized into 12 districts, each of which elects 2 members to one-year terms on the executive council. The congress originated in 1934 and received statutory recognition in Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Its duties are prescribed in Section 15.348 of the statutes.

**History:** Wisconsin's earliest conservation legislation focused on fish, game, and forests. Chapter 253, Laws of 1874, created a Board of Fish Commissioners charged with hatching fish eggs received from the federal government and distributing the fry to Wisconsin waters. The governor was authorized in 1885 to appoint 3 fish wardens to enforce fishing regulations and collect statistics from commercial fishermen. Chapter 456, Laws of 1887, directed the governor to appoint 4 game wardens to enforce all laws protecting fish and game.

*Students use magnifying glasses to examine the leaves of a young tree at the Havenwoods State Forest Environmental Education Center in Milwaukee. Staff at the center conduct programs that serve about 7,000 Milwaukee-area children annually* (photo courtesy of Department of Natural Resources).

Chapter 229, Laws of 1897, established a 3-member commission to develop legislation creating a forestry department. The commission was also directed to devise ways to use the state's forest resources without harming the climate or water supplies and to preserve forest resources without retarding the state's economic development. The report of this commission led to Chapter 450, Laws of 1903, which established a Department of State Forestry with a superintendent appointed by the Board of State Forest Commissioners.

Chapter 495, Laws of 1907, created a State Park Board with authority to acquire and manage land for park purposes.

Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, consolidated all park and conservation functions under the 3-member Conservation Commission of Wisconsin. Except for the period 1923 to 1927, when a single, full-time commissioner headed the Department of Conservation, a part-time commission or board has directed the management and conservation of Wisconsin's natural resources since 1915.

The 1960s saw major changes in conservation legislation. Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, created a committee charged to develop a long-range plan for acquiring and improving outdoor recreation areas. It initiated the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) to fund land acquisitions. In 1969, Chapter 353 expanded the ORAP program and authorized the state to incur debt up to $56 million between 1969 and 1981 for the purpose of providing outdoor recreation opportunities.

In the 1967 reorganization law, the legislature created the Department of Natural Resources by combining the Department of Conservation with the Department of Resource Development, which had been created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959. This merger brought together traditional conservation tasks and emerging environmental protection responsibilities, such as water pollution control, originally created in the Department of Resource Development, and air pollution control, initially located in the State Board of Health. The 1967 Legislature gave the new department authority to regulate solid waste disposal and directed the agency to develop an integrated program to protect air, land, and water resources.

Chapter 274, Laws of 1971, required all state agencies to report on the environmental impacts of proposed actions that would significantly affect environmental quality. Chapter 275, Laws of 1971, provided for state protection of endangered fish and wildlife, and Chapter 370, Laws of 1977, added nongame species and endangered wild plants to the types of species receiving state protection. A program protecting surface waters from nonpoint source pollution was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, and a groundwater protection program based on numerical standards for polluting substances was created by 1983 WisAct 410.

With enactment of 1989 WisAct 31, the legislature created the Stewardship Program, which authorized up to $250 million in state debt to acquire and develop land for recreational uses, wildlife habitats, fisheries, and natural areas. In 1989 WisAct 335, the legislature made major changes in the laws governing recycling, source reduction, and disposal of solid wastes.

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### GROUNDWATER COORDINATING COUNCIL

*Groundwater Coordinating Council:* NICHOLAS J. NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); HENRY ANDERSON (designated by secretary of health and social services); MICHAEL F. CORRY (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); LYMAN WIBLE (designated by secretary of natural resources); RONALD HENNINGS (acting state geologist); THEODORE STEPHENSON (designated by secretary of transportation); RUTH ROBERTSON (designated by president, UW System); JOHN A. METCALF (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.347 (13) and 160.50.

**Agency Responsibility:** The 8-member Groundwater Coordinating Council, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, advises state agencies about nonregulatory groundwater management programs. Member agencies exchange information about groundwater monitoring, data management, public information and education efforts, laboratory analyses, research, and research funding. Each year, the council assesses the implementation of Wisconsin's groundwater law in a report to the legislature.

### LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

*Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board:* JOHN E. ALDERTON, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, MICHAEL LECLAIR, JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, NEIL A. SCHWARZ, DEAN SWAER (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.345 (3) and 29.33 (7).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its 7 members live in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan and include 5 licensed commercial fishers and one licensed wholesale fish dealer. The board reviews applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals, establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

## LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

*Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board:* JEFF BODIN, RONALD BOUTIN, BILL DAMBERG, JAMES ERICKSON, DAVID JOHNSON (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.345 (2) and 29.33 (7).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its 5 members live in counties contiguous to Lake Superior and include 3 licensed commercial fishers and one licensed wholesale fish dealer. The board reviews applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals, establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

## LOWER WISCONSIN STATE RIVERWAY BOARD

*Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board:* WILLIAM S. LUNDBERG, KATHY ROELLI, JAMES E. TIEFENTHALER, JR. (appointed by governor with senate consent); GLEN BENEKER, ROBERT CARY, WILLIAM K. HAZELTON, VINCENT LIMMEX, JUDY RENDALL, JAMES I. STAFF (appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* MARK CUPP, 202 North Wisconsin Avenue, Box 187, Muscoda 53573.

**Telephone:** (608) 739-3188.

**Number of Employes:** 1.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $183,700.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.345 (6); Chapter 30, Subchapter IV.

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OPEN
BIKE TRAIL

*A family of biking enthusiasts takes a break at a cafe on the scenic, 32-mile Elroy-Sparta bike trail, which is managed by the Department of Natural Resources* (photo courtesy of Department of Natural Resources).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board, created by 1989 WisAct 31, reviews permit applications for buildings, walkways, timber harvest, utility facilities, bridges, and other structures in the riverway and issues permits for activities that comply with applicable performance standards. It also reviews certain county decisions to grant waivers of performance standards.

The 9 board members serve 3-year terms. One member each from Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, and Sauk Counties must be either an elected official or resident of a city or village that abuts the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway or of a town located at least in part in the riverway. The other 3 members must represent recreational user groups and must not reside in any of the 6 specified counties.

## COUNCIL ON RECYCLING

*Council on Recycling:* SENATORS COWLES, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES HUBLER, PORTER; REUBEN DAMM, WILLIAM A. DUTTON, MARTIN FORMAN, TIMOTHY GAVIN, WILLARD GEHRKE, STEPHEN J. HINIKER, CAROL KUBLY, JOSEPH T. PREGONT, ROBERT REICHELT, JOHN REINDL, DANTE A. RENZONI, DONALD L. RIVIERE, JOSEPH P. TATE, CAROL W. WILSON (appointed by governor).

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $30,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.347 (17) and 159.22.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Council on Recycling, created by 1989 WisAct 335, consists of an unspecified number of members appointed to 4-year terms coinciding with that of the governor. The council promotes implementation of the state's solid waste reduction, recovery, and recycling programs; helps public agencies coordinate programs and exchange information; advises state agencies about creating administrative rules and establishing priorities for market development; and advises the Department of Natural Resources and the UW System about education and research related to solid waste recycling. The council also develops recommendations for and promotes a regional and interstate marketing system for recycled materials and reports to the legislature about market development and research to encourage recycling. The council works with the packaging industry on standards for recyclable packaging, advises the department about statewide public information activities, and advises the governor and the legislature.

## WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Waterways Commission:* JAMES F. ROONEY (Lake Michigan area), *chairperson;* WILLIAM BARNEY (Mississippi River area), MICHAEL J. CASTLE (Lake Winnebago watershed), WILLARD NYSTROM (Lake Superior area), J. FREDERIC RUF (inland area). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7927, Madison 53707.

**Location:** State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-5897.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.345 (1) and 30.92.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977. Its 5 members serve staggered 5-year terms. Each must represent a specific geographic area and be knowledgeable about that area's recreational water use problems. The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, approve financial aid to local governments for development of recreational boating projects, and recommend administrative rules for the recreational facilities boating program.

# Department of TRANSPORTATION

**Secretary of Transportation: RONALD R. FIEDLER,** 266-1113.

*Deputy Secretary:* Donald H. Jorgensen, 266-1113.

*Executive Assistant:* Thomas Walker, 266-1113.

*Special Assistant:* William Jordahl, 266-0421.

*General Counsel, Office of:* James S. Thiel, *director*, 266-8810.

*Public Affairs, Office of:* Linda Thelke, *director*, 266-7744.

*Transportation Safety, Office of:* Mila Plosky, *director*, 266-0402.

*Business Management, Division of:* James W. Van Sistine, *administrator*, 266-2878.

*Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of:* Jane Czeshinski, *director*, 266-3247.

*Management Services, Bureau of:* Alice M. Morehouse, *director*, 267-9618.

*Personnel Management, Bureau of:* Cynthia A. Morehouse, *director*, 266-7023.

*Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of:* Barry L. Larson, *director*, 267-2379.

*Highways and Transportation Services, Division of:* Frederic R. Ross, *administrator*, 266-2910.

*Executive Assistant:* Michael E. Lovejoy, 266-2914.

*Engineering Development, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 267-7352.

*Environmental Analysis, Office of:* Carol D. Cutshall, *director*, 266-9626.

*Engineering Operations, Bureau of:* Michael E. Jaskaniec, *director*, 266-3410.

*Disadvantaged Business Programs, Office of:* David Manning, *director*, 266-7804.

*Program Management, Bureau of:* Ernest F. Wittwer, *director*, 266-2914.

*Transportation Districts, Bureau of:* Leland F. Crook, *director*, 267-7351.

*Consultant Services, Office of:* James S. Etmanczyk, *director*, 267-4450.

*Transportation District Directors:*

District 1: vacancy, (608) 246-3800, 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704.

District 2: Robert R. Packee, (414) 548-5902, 141 West Barstow Street, Waukesha 53187.

District 3: Henry O. Ellison, (414) 492-5643, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.

District 4: Daniel B. Pritchard, (715) 421-8300, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

District 5: Alan L. Lorenz, (608) 785-9022, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.

District 6: Thomas E. Carlsen, (715) 836-2891, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

District 7: James D. Gruendler, (715) 362-3490, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.

District 8: Gregory J. Piette, (715) 392-7925, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880.

*Motor Vehicles, Division of:* Roger Cross, *administrator*, 266-2233; Joyce Gelderman, *deputy administrator*, 266-2233.

*Driver Services, Bureau of:* Beverly Shaw, *director*, 266-2237.

*Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of:* David Kussow, *director*, 266-2743.

*Vehicle Services, Bureau of:* Maureen Hlavacek, *director*, 266-2611.

*Motor Vehicle District Managers:*

District 1: Dennis Nussbaum, (608) 246-7540, 3502 Kinsman Boulevard, Madison 53707.

District 2: Gary Guenther, (414) 929-3720, 833 S. Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac 53935.

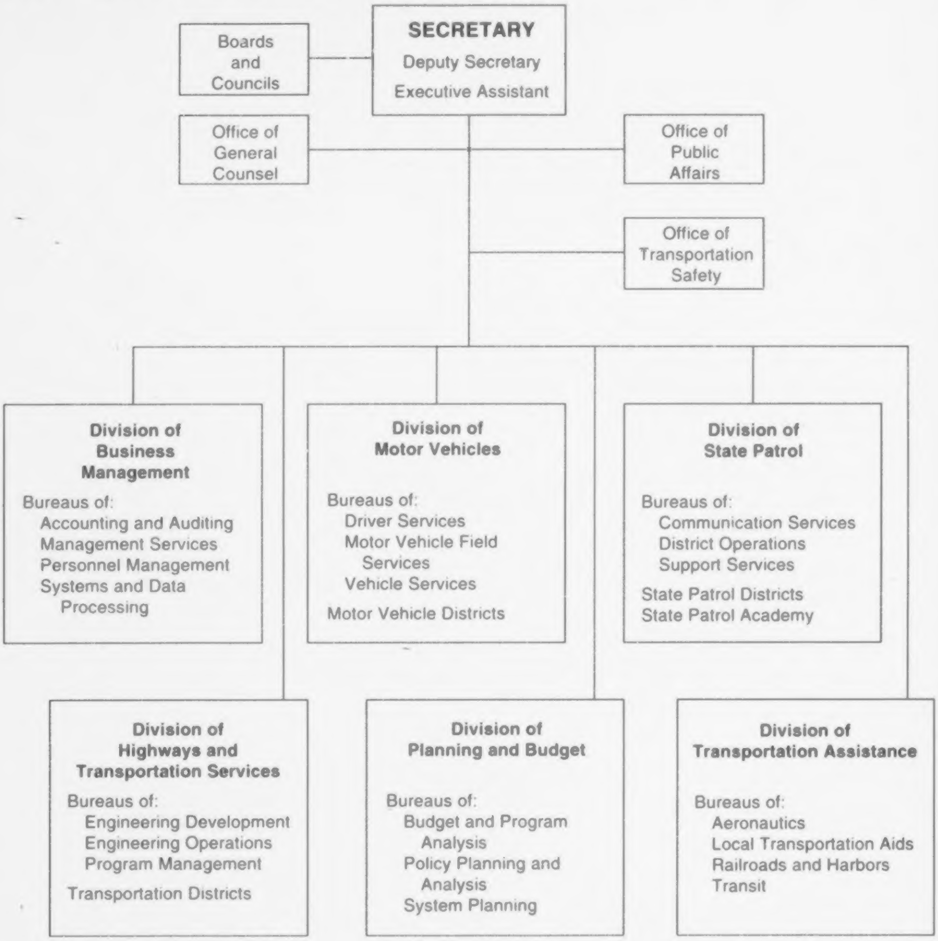
District 3: Donald Reincke, (608) 372-6882, 1222 North Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660.

District 4: Lawrence Jandrin, (715) 359-7398, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.

District 5: Richard Gietzel, (715) 234-8088, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.

District 6: Linda Lewis, (414) 492-5731, 942 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Boards and Councils
Office of General Counsel
Office of Public Affairs
Office of Transportation Safety
Division of Business Management
Bureaus of:
Accounting and Auditing
Management Services
Personnel Management
Systems and Data Processing
Division of Motor Vehicles
Bureaus of:
Driver Services
Motor Vehicle Field Services
Vehicle Services
Motor Vehicle Districts
Division of State Patrol
Bureaus of:
Communication Services
District Operations
Support Services
State Patrol Districts
State Patrol Academy
Division of Highways and Transportation Services
Bureaus of:
Engineering Development
Engineering Operations
Program Management
Transportation Districts
Division of Planning and Budget
Bureaus of:
Budget and Program Analysis
Policy Planning and Analysis
System Planning
Division of Transportation Assistance
Bureaus of:
Aeronautics
Local Transportation Aids
Railroads and Harbors
Transit

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Office of the Commissioner of Transportation

District 7: ROBERT TRIBBEY, (414) 548-5611, 400 South West Avenue, Waukesha 53186.

District 8: ABRAHAM KAALELE, (414) 227-4890, Room 90, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

*Planning and Budget, Division of:* ROGER L. SCHRANTZ, *administrator*, 266-6479.

*Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of:* STEVEN J. WATTERS, *director*, 266-7575.

*Policy Planning and Analysis, Bureau of:* KENNETH J. LEONARD, *director*, 267-7754.

*System Planning, Bureau of:* GEORGE GUNDERSEN, *director*, 266-1402.

*State Patrol, Division of:* THEODORE MEEKMA, *administrator*, 267-7102; GEORGE WENZEL, *deputy administrator*, 267-7102. Mailing address: P.O. Box 7912, Madison 53707-7912.

*Communication Services, Bureau of:* ROBERT L. BENNETT, *director*, 266-0184.

*District Operations, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-3908.

*Support Services, Bureau of:* MICHAEL C. MOSCHKAU, *director*, 266-3909.

*State Patrol District Captains:*

District 1: WILLIAM L. SINGLETARY, (608) 246-3220, P.O. Box 7879, Madison 53707-7879.

District 2: ROGER F. HLAVACKA, (414) 785-4700, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53186-2985.

District 3: WILBERT C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700, P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54936-0984.

District 4: WILLIAM A. HARVEY, (715) 845-1143, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401-9969.

District 5: MICHAEL A. MOORE, (608) 372-5998, P.O. Box 604, Tomah 54660-0604.

District 6: STERLING J. STANDIFORD, (715) 839-3800, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701-8846.

District 7: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141, P.O. Box C, Spooner 54801-0017.

*Wisconsin State Patrol Academy:* DAVID L. SCHUMACHER, *director of training*, (608) 269-2500, South 10th Avenue, Gate 15, Fort McCoy, Sparta 54656-5000.

*Transportation Assistance, Division of:* JOHN H. EVANS, *administrator*, 267-7111; MARTHA A. GERTSCH, *special assistant*, 266-7815.

*Aeronautics, Bureau of:* ROBERT W. KUNKEL, *director*, 266-2480.

*Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of:* MARCIA TRASKA, *director*, 266-2934.

*Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of:* PAUL C. HEITMANN, *director*, 266-7094.

*Transit, Bureau of:* TOYA NELSON, *director*, 266-0658.

**Statutory Board and Councils:**

*Council on Aeronautics:* A.E. BECHER, JR., *chairperson;* WANDA CHAPLIN, RALPH C. JENSEN, J. FREDERIC RUF, vacancy (appointed by governor).

*Council on Highway Safety:* REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *chairperson;* SENATORS ADELMAN, WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES OTT, SEERY; ERVIN CONRADT, HERBERT J. GROVER, JOHN KILLIAN, JEFFREY KNIGHT, SCOTT MCCALLUM (state officer members); MYRON DAUGS, ANGELO LUPPINO, JUDITH I. SIMONIS, JOHN SYBELDON, ROBERT YOUNG. (All except legislators are appointed by governor.)

*Rustic Roads Board:* REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *chairperson;* THOMAS P. SOLHEIM, *vice chairperson;* JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary;* SENATOR BARRETT; MILTON MEINKE, KENNETH MEYER, WILLIAM MICHAELS, CLETUS ROANHOUSE (nominated by Wisconsin Counties Association); HARVEY GRASSE, EVAN ZANTOW. (All except legislators are appointed by secretary of transportation.)

*Council on Traffic Law Enforcement:* SENATORS ADELMAN, BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES BRANDEMUEHL, SCHNEIDER; OTIS J. FOSTER, PATRICK FOX, DAN GILLIS, JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, MARSHA M. WILEY (traffic law enforcement members); JEROME BLIED, THOMAS DROOTSAN, JUSTIN B. HALL, JR., RON J. VAN LANEN (alternate traffic law enforcement members); ROBERT W. CHRISTIAN, JAMES RATZEL, WILLIAM SCHMAE, THOMAS WITCZAK (community leader members). (All except legislators are appointed by governor.)

*Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints:* TED STEPHENSON (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* DAVID SCHUMACHER (Department of Transportation law enforcement member); GARY SHORTREED (designated by Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association); JOHN CRAM (designated by County Traffic Patrol Association); ROY JOHNSON (designated by Chiefs of Police Association); GERALD MOWRIS (designated by State Bar of Wisconsin); vacancy (designated by Wisconsin Council of Safety); MICHAEL FINLEY (designated by Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association), TODD MEURER (designated by Judicial Conference); GARY L. CARLSON (designated by Director of State Courts).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910.

**Location:** Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Manual for Motorists; Rustic Roads; Traffic Safety Reporter (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Airport Directory; Six-Year Airport Improvement Program; Wisconsin Highway Map; Wisconsin Aviation Bulletin; Transit Trends; various highway safety films and leaflets (list available).

**Number of Employes:** 3,957.72.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,068,027,900.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.46; Chapters 80-86, 110, 114, and 340-351.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Transportation is responsible for protecting, promoting, and planning all transportation systems in the state. Major programs assigned to the department include highways, motor vehicles, traffic enforcement, rails, harbors, transit, and aeronautics.

The department works with several federal agencies in the administration of federal transportation aids. It also cooperates with departments at the state level in areas such as travel promotion, consumer protection, environmental analysis, and transportation services for elderly and handicapped persons.

**Organization:** The secretary of transportation, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, has overall management responsibility for the department. The secretary's office includes the Offices of General Counsel, Public Affairs, and Transportation Safety; the department's affirmative action/equal opportunity officer; and its minority business programs director.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Business Management* plans and administers the department's programs for personnel, accounting and auditing, data processing, purchasing, vehicle fleet, facilities, and other management services.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Services* directs activities related to state trunk and federal-aid highway systems and other transportation facilities under departmental jurisdiction. Its responsibilities include planning, programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation. It develops sound engineering, business, economic, and environmental practices; prepares specific project plans, specifications, and estimates; and awards engineering and construction contracts. The division oversees the administration of both central office and field office operations.

The division advises and assists local governmental units regarding construction and operation of roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation facilities within the department's jurisdiction. It also works closely with public and private interest groups to secure advice and assistance on transportation issues and programs.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* administers programs for titling and registering vehicles; examining and licensing drivers, commercial driving instructors, and vehicle salespersons; licensing commercial driving schools, vehicle dealers, manufacturers, and distributors; and investigating consumer complaints about vehicle sales and trade practices. The division is responsible for developing and operating the traffic violation and vehicle registration system and for operating the vehicle emissions inspection program. It maintains records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles, and motor vehicle operators' driving records; administers reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and Canadian provinces; and provides traffic accident data to law enforcement officials, highway engineers, and traffic safety and media representatives.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has responsibility for integrated policy, planning, and budget analysis, including federal-state coordination, system planning, and urban and regional planning.

The *Division of State Patrol* promotes highway safety by enforcing state statutes regarding motor vehicles and motor carriers. It assists local law enforcement agencies by providing emergency police and communications services. It also inspects Wisconsin's school buses and ambulances annually. The patrol operates 7 district offices and a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* helps local units of government and the private sector provide transportation facilities and services. The division manages a number of programs, including local grants and aids and project engineering for airports and railroads.

**Statutory Board and Councils:** The *Council on Aeronautics* advises the secretary of transportation about the development of aviation in the state. The 5 members are selected for their knowledge of and interest in aeronautics to serve staggered 6-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.467 (2) of the statutes.

The *Council on Highway Safety* advises the secretary about highway safety matters. The council includes 10 nonlegislator members who serve staggered 3-year terms and 5 legislators. The council was created by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (3) and 85.07 (2) of the statutes.

*The Department of Transportation plans, designs, constructs, and maintains highways and other transportation projects under its jurisdiction. Here, an engineer checks progress on a highway construction project (photo courtesy of Department of Transportation).*

The *Rustic Roads Board* processes local applications for rustic road designation and promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, which is designed to create and preserve rustic and scenic roads for vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian travel. The board's 8 nonlegislative members serve staggered 4-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.465 (2) and 83.42 of the statutes.

The *Council on Traffic Law Enforcement* advises the secretary about the utilization of enforcement agencies and equipment. The 13 nonlegislator members serve staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (1) and 110.99 of the statutes.

The *Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints* recommends forms used for traffic violations. The council's 10 members serve at the pleasure of the secretary of transportation. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 145 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (4) and 345.11 (2) of the statutes.

**History:** The history of the Department of Transportation mirrors the evolution of 20th century transportation. The Highway Commission was created when Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, authorized state aid for road building. Chapter 410, Laws of 1939, consolidated registration, licensing, inspection, enforcement, and highway safety promotion in the Motor Vehicle Department. The legislature established the Aeronautics Commission in 1945 and directed it to cooperate with the federal government and other states to "prepare for the generally expected extensive expansion of aviation following the termination of World War II."

The Department of Transportation was created by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which merged the Highway Commission, the Aeronautics Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Department. This law also transferred the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement from the governor's office to the department. Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, required 3 divisions within the department: aeronautics, highways, and motor vehicles.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, vested accountability at the departmental, rather than divisional, level. The secretary was given authority to appoint division heads, a power previously held by the governor, and was allowed to reorganize the department with the governor's approval.

## INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

*Commissioner of Transportation:* ERVIN W. CONRADT, 267-9861.

*Deputy Commissioner:* WALTER F. BALTZ, 266-3408.

*Legal Counsel:* MARK F. KAISER, 267-7137.

*Administrative Hearing Bureau:* MICHAEL W. MILLER, 266-8323.

*Motor Carrier Bureau:* CHARLES L. HANSON, 266-2672.

*Railroad Bureau:* CHARLES A. CAMPBELL, 266-0276.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8968, Madison 53708-8968.

**Location:** 212 East Washington Avenue, Suite 403, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2323.

**Number of Employes:** 24.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,932,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.465 (1) and 194.37.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation has quasi-judicial, appellate responsibilities for transportation regulation. It is headed by the commissioner of transportation, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a 6-year term. The commissioner may neither have a financial interest in a railroad, motor carrier, or other transportation enterprise nor serve on or under any committee of a political party.

The office hears appeals related to driver safety responsibility; administrative suspensions for driving while intoxicated; auto dealer hearings; and denial, suspension, or revocation of a title certificate. It conducts hearings about proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration, and aircraft dealer certificates. It also holds hearings regarding bidder competency, sign permits, junkyard control, highway rights-of-way, highway closings, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. The office hears appeals of a road's functional classification or its qualifications for "connecting highway" status. It handles hearing requests from the secretary of transportation regarding transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

The agency provides legal information pertaining to for-hire carriers operating on Wisconsin highways and enforces regulations related to railroad highway crossings, railroad safety, and other railroad responsibilities. The division is also responsible for tariff and rate matters and railroad assessments.

**History:** The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation traces its origins to the State Highway Commission created by Chapter 337, Laws of 1911. The 1967 executive reorganization attached the commission to the newly created Department of Transportation, and Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, renamed the body the Transportation Commission. Beginning January 1, 1978, the Transportation Commission assumed the motor carrier and railroad regulation functions previously performed by the Public Service Commission. The Transportation Commission became the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983, as provided by Chapter 347, Laws of 1981.

*Functional Area:*

# HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

## Department of
## CORRECTIONS

**Secretary of Corrections: PATRICK J. FIEDLER,** 266-4548.

*Deputy Secretary:* MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, 266-4548.

*Executive Assistant:* AVE M. BIE, 266-4548.

*Public Information Officer:* JOSEPH L. SCISLOWICZ, 266-2940.

*Legal Counsel:* DAVID WHITCOMB, 267-3674.

*Legislative Liaison:* ROBERT MARGOLIES, 266-2431.

*Adult Institutions, Division of:* GERALD BERGE, *administrator*, 266-6604.

- *Maximum Security:*
  - *Columbia Correctional Institution:* JAMES MURPHY, *warden*, P.O. Box 950, Portage 53901-0950, (608) 742-9100.
  - *Dodge Correctional Institution:* GORDON A. ABRAHAMSON, *warden*, P.O. Box 661, Waupun 53963-0661, (414) 324-5577.
  - *Green Bay Correctional Institution:* DONALD CLUSEN, *warden*, P.O. Box 19033, Green Bay 54307-9033, (414) 432-4877.
  - *Waupun Correctional Institution:* GARY MCCAUGHTRY, *warden*, P.O. Box 351, Waupun 53963-0351, (414) 324-5571.
- *Medium Security:*
  - *Fox Lake Correctional Institution:* vacancy, *warden*, P.O. Box 147, Fox Lake 53933-0147, (414) 928-3151.
  - *Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution:* MARIANNE COOKE, *warden*, P.O. Box 31, Plymouth 53703-0031, (414) 526-3244.
  - *Oshkosh Correctional Institution:* DONALD W. GUDMANSON, *warden*, P.O. Box 3530, Oshkosh 54903-3530, (414) 231-4010.
  - *Racine Correctional Institution:* OSCAR SHADE, *warden*, P.O. Box 900, Sturtevant 53177-0900, (414) 886-3214.
- *Minimum Security:*
  - *Community Residential Confinement:* WAYNE MIXDORF, *warden*, 818 West Badger Road, P.O. Box 9870, Madison 53715-9870, (608) 267-0748.
  - *Correctional Center System:* PHIL KINGSTON, *warden*, P.O. Box 25, Oregon 53575-0025, (608) 835-5711.
  - *Oakhill Correctional Institution:* CATHERINE J. FARREY, *warden*, P.O. Box 238, Oregon 53575-0238, (608) 835-3101.
- *Women:*
  - *Taycheedah Correctional Institution:* NONA SWITALA, *warden*, N7139 County Road K, Fond du Lac 54936-9099, (414) 929-3800.

*Management Services, Division of:* PAMELA BRANDON, *administrator*, 266-6751; CYNTHIA SCHOENIKE, *deputy administrator*, 267-3667.

- *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* BEVERLY BALAKOVSKY, *director*, 267-0935.

*Budget Development and Facilities Management, Bureau of:* TILLI DEBOOR, *director*, 267-0932.

*Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of:* HAMDY EZALARAB, *director*, 267-9084.

*Probation and Parole, Division of:* EURIAL JORDAN, *administrator*, 266-7740; WILLIAM RIDGELY, *deputy administrator*, 266-7740.

*Jails, Office of:* MARTIN ORDINANS, *director*, 267-0672.

*Program Services, Division of:* STEVE KRONZER, *administrator*, 267-9073.

*Badger State Industries:* CHRIST M. FAULHABER, JR., *director*, 2565 East Johnson Street, Madison 53704, 246-7920.

*Clinical Services, Bureau of:* GARY AULING, *director*, 266-7499.

*Correctional Health, Bureau of:* BARBARA WHITMORE, *director*, 3518 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704, 267-1730.

*Education and Employment, Bureau of:* PHYLLIS HILL, *director*, 266-7574.

*Drug Programs, Office of:* JERRY VISDAL, *director*, 266-8268.

**Statutory Commission:**

*Parole Commission:* CHARLES KUEHN, *chairperson* (appointed by governor with senate consent); M. JEANNE HUIBREGTSE, FRED A. MELENDEZ, GERALD E. SMITH, vacancy (appointed by chairperson from classified service).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7925, Madison 53707-7925.

**Location:** 149 East Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2471.

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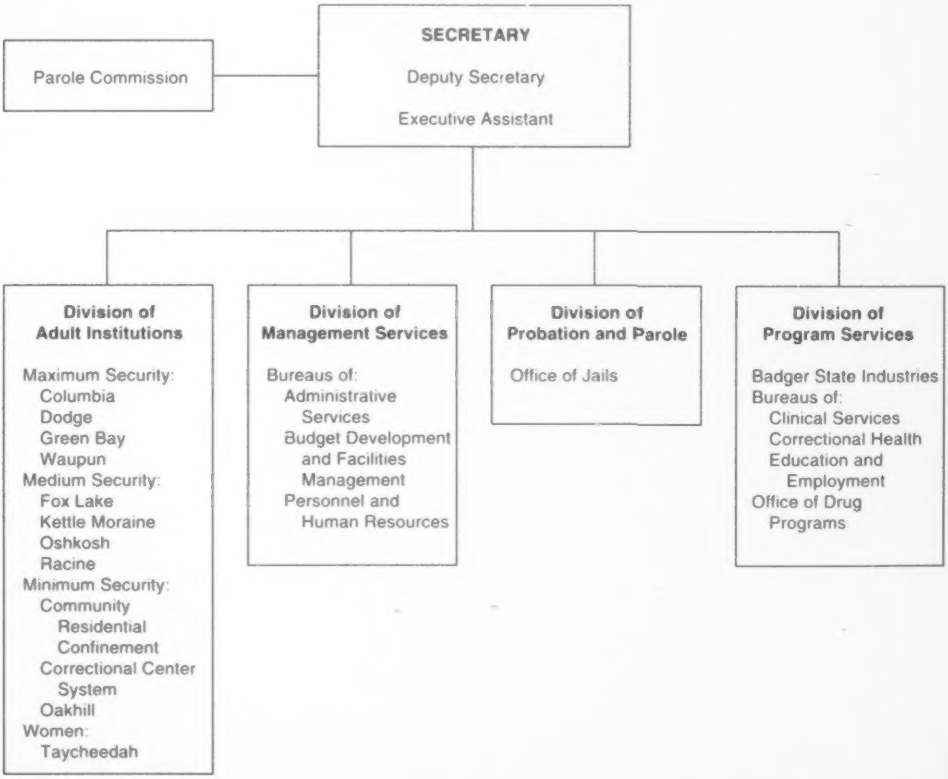
## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Parole Commission
Division of Adult Institutions
Maximum Security:
Columbia
Dodge
Green Bay
Waupun
Medium Security:
Fox Lake
Kettle Moraine
Oshkosh
Racine
Minimum Security:
Community Residential Confinement
Correctional Center System
Oakhill
Women:
Taycheedah
Division of Management Services
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Budget Development and Facilities Management
Personnel and Human Resources
Division of Probation and Parole
Office of Jails
Division of Program Services
Badger State Industries
Bureaus of:
Clinical Services
Correctional Health
Education and Employment
Office of Drug Programs

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Prison Industries Board.

**Number of Employes:** 4,287.44.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $413,753,300.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.14; Chapter 301.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Corrections administers Wisconsin's state prisons and community correctional centers. It supervises the custody and discipline of all prisoners in order to protect the public. By providing programs for education, job training, clinical treatment, alcohol and drug abuse, and other services, the department seeks to prepare offenders for reintegration into society. The department maintains 11 correctional facilities and 17 community correctional centers. It also supervises prisoners on probation and parole, monitors compliance with deferred prosecution programs, and may make recommendations for pardons or commutations of sentence when requested by the governor.

**Organization:** The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Adult Institutions* supervises adult inmates in a variety of correctional settings. Inmates who meet the department's criteria may serve their sentences under the electronically monitored home detention program. Others are assigned to one of 6 security classifications after consideration of their records and backgrounds, the risk they may pose to the public, and the security of the correctional institutions. Different levels of security stipulate how closely inmates are guarded, how restricted their movements are within the institutions, and the programs in which they may participate.

Security classifications include 2 levels each of maximum, medium, and minimum security. Although prisons are classified by highest level of security for which the facility is built and administered, an individual facility may contain several security levels.

The prison program gives offenders opportunities to develop skills necessary to lead a law-abiding life upon release. Services include assessment and evaluation of an offender's background and needs and provision of programs to meet those needs. These programs include academic and vocational education, alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, other clinical treatment, work, and religious observance. There are opportunities for individual and group recreation and social, cultural, and special interest clubs or organizations.

The *Division of Management Services* writes the agency's budget; provides data processing and telecommunications services; and performs accounting, procurement, facilities management, and warehouse functions. The division oversees all personnel programs, such as employe assistance, affirmative action, employment relations, and training, including a pre-service academy for all correctional officers. The division also keeps client and victim restitution accounts.

The *Division of Probation and Parole* supervises inmates released on parole or sentenced to probation. The supervision is community-based to strengthen the family unit, encourage lawful behavior, and provide local treatment programs. Agents hold offenders accountable for their behavior, provide direct services, and refer their clients to community service agencies. They also provide investigative services to the courts, the Division of Adult Institutions, and the Parole Commission to aid in sentencing, institutional programming, and parole planning. Under limited circumstances, agents supervise juveniles released to aftercare programs and persons conditionally released from mental health facilities.

The *Division of Program Services* provides a variety of service programs to correctional clients. It administers the prison industries program. The division offers educational programs that include individual testing and the opportunity to take classes. It sets standards for courses and monitors funds. Health care is offered to inmates in institutions and mental health services are made available to both inmates and offenders on probation or parole. The division seeks work opportunities for inmates and clients on probation or parole, and it makes drug and alcohol treatment programs, including crisis intervention, available to inmates, probationers, and parolees.

**Statutory Commission:** The *Parole Commission* is the final authority for granting discretionary paroles, except for the Special Action Parole Release Program which releases prisoners to relieve prison overcrowding. The commission conducts regularly scheduled interviews to consider the parole of eligible inmates from state correctional institutions, inmates transferred to mental health institutions, and eligible inmates in any county house of corrections. The governor appoints the commission's chairperson with the advice and consent of the senate for a 2-year term. The present commission was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 107 and its composition and duties are prescribed by Sections 15.145 (1) and 304.01 of the statutes.

**History:** In Chapter 288, Laws of 1851, the legislature established a commission to locate and supervise the building and administration of a state prison. The commissioners chose Waupun as the site, and the facility was opened in 1852. Waupun housed both male and female offenders until 1933.

From 1853 to 1874 an elected official ran the prison. Beginning in 1874, the governor appointed 3 directors to hire a warden and direct state prison operation. In 1881, prisons and other public welfare functions were placed under the supervision of a state board, subsequently renamed the State Board of Control of the Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions. Both adult and juvenile facilities came under the board's control. Wisconsin's first juvenile institution for boys opened in 1860 at Waukesha. The first juvenile institution for girls started in 1875 in Milwaukee as a private agency that received state aid. A separate prison for young adult offenders opened at Green Bay in 1898, and the women's prison at Taycheedah began operations in 1921.

Inmates do not always serve their full sentences. Early releases for good behavior ("good time"), at the discretion of the warden, began with a law passed in 1873. Parole, under supervision of the State Board of Control, was enacted in 1889. In 1909, legislation gave the same agency supervisory responsibility for offenders placed on probation. (Calculations of good time ended in 1984 with the adoption of mandatory release dates, which generally equal two-thirds of the court-imposed time. Infractions of regulations, however, can extend the release date.)

By 1939, supervision of prisons, juvenile institutions, and parole and probation was moved to the Division of Corrections within the newly created Department of Public Welfare. The 1967 reorganization act transferred the division to the Department of Health and Social Services.

The division was reorganized as the current Department of Corrections in the 1989-91 state budget (1989 Wisconsin Act 31). Responsibility for juvenile institutions and offenders remains with the Department of Health and Social Services in the Division of Youth Services. In 1989 WisAct 122, the legislature directed the department to provide and monitor the electronic equipment used for home detention programs.

## INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

*Prison Industries Board:* OTTO C. JUNKERMANN, ANNE LUBER (private business and industry representatives); SCOTT K. ALEXANDER, MILTON D. WARD (private labor organization representatives); PATRICK J. FIEDLER (corrections representative); JAMES JOHNSON (potential customer); MICHAEL O'CONNELL, SR. (offender representative); JOHN D. PHILLIPS (vocational, technical and adult education representative); CHARLES YOST (UW System representative). (All are appointed by governor.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.145 (3) and 303.015.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Prison Industries Board is directed to develop a plan for the manufacturing and marketing of prison industries products, the provision of prison industry services, and research and development activities. No prison industry may be established or permanently closed without board approval. The board gives final approval for prison industry purchases exceeding $250,000. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Board members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms.

## EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

**Commissioners:** A. HENRY HEMPE, *chairperson;* WILLIAM K. STRYCKER, HERMAN TOROSIAN (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Staff Director:* THOMAS L. YAEGER, 266-3299.

*General Counsel:* PETER G. DAVIS, 266-2993.

**Statutory Council:**

*Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining:* A. HENRY HEMPE (commission chairperson), *chairperson* (nonvoting); RICHARD COLLINS, WILLIAM KALIN, ROBERT LYONS, JOHN PARR, ROBERT WEST (employe representatives appointed by the commission with advice of municipal employe organizations); WILLIAM G. BRACKEN, BRUCE PATTERSON, HERBERT RAETHER, MARK ROGACKI, DAN THOMPSON (employer representatives appointed by organizations representing counties, school boards, and municipalities).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870.

**Location:** Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1381.

**Fax:** (608) 266-6930.

**Publications:** Biennial Reports; Elections Procedure Manual; Manual of Mandatory and Permissive Subjects of Bargaining; Municipal Decision Digests; Private Sector Decision Digests; Rules of the Commission; State Digest of Decisions; *WERC World* (quarterly).

**Number of Employes:** 36.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $4,460,000.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.58; Chapter 111.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Employment Relations Commission promotes collective bargaining and peaceful labor relations in both the private and public sectors. It processes various labor relations cases, including those related to elections, referenda, mediation, grievance arbitration, prohibited practices, and declaratory rulings. Employes, employe organizations, or employers can initiate complaints related to elections, referenda, unfair labor practices, and interest arbitration.

The commission has authority to conduct hearings, elections, and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives, and authorization for union security agreements. It also conducts hearings and issues orders in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and declaratory ruling proceedings, subject to review in state courts.

An employe organization, the employer, or both can initiate mediation by the commission. Occasionally, the commission offers its mediation services on its own initiative or at the governor's request. Commissioners and staff members, as grievance arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Recently, the commission has offered not only mediation services but also instruction in a new approach to labor disputes. This approach uses collaboration to develop consensus among parties to a labor dispute instead of using mediation to promote compromise between adversaries.

**Organization:** The 3 full-time commissioners are chosen for 6-year terms, and the governor designates one to serve a 2-year term as chairperson. The chairperson functions as the agency administrator, and the staff director acts as day-to-day supervisor. The general counsel reviews all complaint and ruling records, prepares draft decisions for commission consideration, serves as liaison to the Department of Justice, which represents the commission, and acts as hearing examiner in complex proceedings.

**Statutory Council:** The *Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining* advises the commission on matters related to municipal employment relations. The 10-member council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 318. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.587 and 111.71 (3) of the statutes.

*A facilitator on the staff of the Employment Relations Commission answers a question at a workshop concerning interest-based bargaining, a new approach to labor disputes that uses collaboration rather than mediation (photo courtesy of Employment Relations Commission).*

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**History:** Chapter 51, Laws of 1937, created the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board as an independent agency in the executive branch. Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, replaced the board with the Employment Relations Board and amended state laws governing labor relations. The 1967 Legislature renamed the board the Employment Relations Commission and continued it as an independent agency.

The 1959 Legislature authorized municipal employes to organize and "be represented by labor organizations of their own choice in conferences and negotiations with their municipal employers or their representatives on questions of wages, hours and conditions of employment."

Several laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature expanded the rights of public employes and the duties of the commission in the area of public employment relations. Chapter 124 defined collective bargaining, declared that municipal employes have the right to bargain collectively, and made a municipal employer's refusal to bargain collectively a prohibited practice. Chapters 246 and 247 established compulsory arbitration for police and fire fighters. Chapter 270 established collective bargaining units for state employes and added salaries and fringe benefits to the list of bargaining subjects.

Since 1978, the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

## Department of HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**Secretary of Health and Social Services: GERALD WHITBURN,** Room 650, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3681.

*Deputy Secretary:* RICHARD W. LORANG, 266-3681.

*Executive Assistant:* GENE E. KUSSART, 266-3681.

*Assistant to the Secretary:* STANLEY YORK, 266-5657.

*Office of Policy and Budget:* MICHAEL HUGHES, *director*, 266-8402; BRUCE FAULKNER, *deputy director*, 266-1497.

*Congressional Liaison:* ROBERT BOHLMAN, (202) 624-5870.

*Budget Section:* CHARLES WILHELM, *chief*, 266-2907.

*Evaluation Section:* ROBERT WAGNER, *chief*, 266-9296.

*Planning Section:* vacancy, *chief*, 266-9295.

*Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance:* GEORGINA TAYLOR, 266-3465.

*Legal Counsel:* EDWARD MARION, 266-9543.

*Legislative Liaison:* JOAN HANSEN, 266-3262.

*Public Affairs:* JAMES MALONE, 266-1683.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

**Location:** Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3681.

**Publications:** Annual Fiscal Report; Biennial Report; reports and informational brochures (available through divisions).

**Number of Employes:** 7,435.77.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $6,359,101,500.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.19; Chapter 46.

*Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of:* LINDA BELTON, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-8740; GERALD BORN, *assistant administrator*, 267-7921.

*Program Support:* DONALD PAHNKE, *director*, 267-2254.

*Mendota Mental Health Institute:* BETH COX, *director*, 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704-1599, (608) 244-2411.

*Winnebago Mental Health Institute:* H. DAVID GOERS, *director*, P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009, (414) 235-4910.

*Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* GERALD DYMOND, *director*, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704-1197, (608) 249-2151.

*Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* BARBARA SANDHOLM, *director*, P.O. Box 340, Chippewa Falls 54729-0340, (715) 723-5542.

*Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* MARLYS GRIFFITH, *director*, P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182-0100, (414) 878-2411.

*Wisconsin Resource Center:* PHILIP MACHT, *director*, P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016, (414) 426-4310.

*Community Services, Division of:* ELOISE ANDERSON, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-0554; vacancy, *deputy administrator*, 267-9059.

*Aging, Bureau on:* DONNA MCDOWELL, *director*, 266-2536.

*Children, Youth and Families, Bureau of:* LINDA HISGEN, *acting director*, 266-6946.

*Community Programs, Bureau of:* PHILIP MCCULLOUGH, *director*, 266-3719.

*Long-Term Support, Bureau of:* THOMAS HAMILTON, *director*, 266-9304.

*Program Quality Assurance, Bureau of:* MARJORIE KELLY, *director*, 266-9879.

*Human Resources and Management Support, Office of:* PATRICIA JACKSON-WARD, *director*, 266-9879.

*Human Resources Development, Office of:* SHARON ZAHRADKA, *director*, 266-0579.

*Human Services Aids Administration, Office of:* WILLIAM FISS, *director*, 266-3728.

*Regional Offices:*

*Central:* 1681 Second Avenue South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids 54494-0636, (715) 436-3564.

*Eastern:* Suite 411, 200 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301-5191, (414) 448-5318; *Fond du Lac District:* 485 South Military Road, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935-1069, (414) 929-2985.

*Milwaukee:* 6th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 227-4563.

*Northern:* 1853 North Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501-0697, (715) 362-7800. *Ashland District:* 601 Second Street West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806-0072, (715) 682-7285.

*Southeastern:* 141 NW Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187-1258, (414) 521-5113.

*Southern:* 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704-1104, (608) 249-0441.

*Western:* 718 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702-0228, (715) 836-5713; *La Crosse District:* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601-0743, (608) 785-9453.

*Economic Support, Division of:* SILVIA JACKSON, *administrator*, Room 358, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3035.

*Economic Assistance, Bureau of:* JOHN BAUER, *director*, 266-3039.

*Field Operations, Bureau of:* MARY SOUTHWICK, *director*, 267-0610.

*Management and Operations, Bureau of:* MARK HOOVER, *director*, 266-3782.

*Systems Support, Bureau of:* LIANNE MARSHALL, *director*, 267-7629.

*Child Support, Office of:* JOSEPH STAFFORD, *director*, 266-1175.

*Energy Services, Office of:* PETER PAWLISCH, *director*, 266-9185.

*Inspector General, Office of:* ERROL WELCH, *director*, 266-6845.

*Welfare Reform, Office of:* DIANE WALLER, *director*, 266-5899.

*Regional Offices:*

*Ashland:* 601 Second Street West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806-0072, (715) 682-7285.

*Eau Claire:* 715 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702-0228, (715) 836-2157; *La Crosse District:* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601-0743, (608) 785-9453.

*Green Bay:* Suite 411, 200 North Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay 54301-3730, (414) 436-3043; *Fond du Lac District:* 485 South Military Road, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935-1069.

*Madison:* 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704-1104, (608) 249-0441.

*Milwaukee:* 6th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 224-4563.

*Rhinelander:* 1853 North Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501-0697, (715) 362-7800.

*Waukesha:* 141 NW Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187-1258, (414) 521-5098.

*Health, Division of:* GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, *administrator*, Room 280, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-1511; JOHN CHAPIN, 266-9780; ANN J. HANEY, 266-1511, *assistant administrators*.

*Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of:* IVAN IMM, *director*, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison, 266-1251.

*Environmental Health, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison, 266-2593.

*Health Care Financing, Bureau of:* KEVIN PIPER, *director*, 266-2522.

*Quality Compliance, Bureau of:* LARRY TAINTER, *director*, 267-7185.

*Health Care Information, Office of:* DAVID J. WHITEHORSE KLAUSER, *director*, 266-7568.

*Management and Policy, Office of:* JUDY FRYBACK, *director*, 266-7384.

*Center for Health Statistics:* RAYMOND NASHOLD, *director*, 266-1334.

*Regional Offices:*
*Northeastern:* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 211, Green Bay 54301-5158, (414) 448-5223.
*Northern:* 1853 N. Stevens Street, Rhinelander 54501-1165, (715) 369-9100.
*Southern:* 3518 Memorial Drive, Building 4, Madison 53704-1104, (608) 246-3280.
*Southeastern:* 819 N. 6th Street, Room 860, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 227-4860.
*Western:* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701-6143, (715) 836-5362.

*Management Services, Division of:* J. Jean Rogers, *administrator*, Room 690, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-6954.
*Administration, Bureau of:* Gregory Robbins, *director*, 266-5725.
*Fiscal Services, Bureau of:* Donald Warnke, *director*, 266-5869.
*Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of:* Ken DePrey, *director*, 266-9862.
*Audit, Office of:* Susan Reinardy, *director*, 266-5485.
*Information Systems, Office of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-0119.

*Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of:* Judy Norman-Nunnery, *administrator*, Room 850, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-5466; TDD access: (608) 266-9599.
*Client Services, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-2168.
*Disability Determination, Bureau of:* William Shelton, *director*, 266-1981.
*Operations and Planning, Bureau of:* Patrick Mommaerts, *director*, 266-2956.
*Sensory Disabilities, Bureau for:* John Conway, *director*, 266-0437.
*Client Assistance Program:* Joyce Pomo, *director*, Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities, 267-5016; TDD access: (800) 362-9611.

*Regional Offices:*
*Eau Claire:* 517 E. Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire 54702-1228.
*Fond du Lac:* 820 S. Main Street, P.O. Box 1438, Fond du Lac 54935-7038.
*Green Bay:* Suite 311, 200 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301-5197.
*Janesville:* 514 S. Main Street, Janesville 53545-4800.
*Kenosha:* 712 55th Street, Kenosha 53140-3690.
*La Crosse:* Wing B, 333 Buchner Place, La Crosse 54603.
*Madison East:* Suite F, 600 Williamson Street, Madison 53703.
*Madison West:* Suite 2, 5005 University Avenue, Madison 53705.
*Milwaukee:* 120 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53212-9990.
*Milwaukee:* 6815 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216-2096.
*Milwaukee:* 555 W. Layton Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.
*Milwaukee:* 9401 W. Beloit Road, Milwaukee 53227-4380.
*Oshkosh:* Suite F, 300 Pearl Avenue, Oshkosh 54901-4737.
*Racine:* 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine 53406-4295.
*Rhinelander:* 158 S. Anderson Street, P.O. Box 894, Rhinelander 54501-0894.
*Rice Lake:* 11 E. Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake 54868-1766.
*Sheboygan:* 1428 N. Fifth Street, Sheboygan 53081-3548.
*Superior:* 1330 Tower Avenue, Superior 54880-1595.
*Waukesha:* 141 NW Barstow Street, P.O. Box 1349, Waukesha 53187-1349.
*Wausau:* 2416 Stewart Square, Wausau 54401.
*Wisconsin Rapids:* 2810 9th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494-6335.
*Special Services Unit:* 5316 W. State Street, Milwaukee 53208-2686.

*Youth Services, Division of:* David F. Duax, *administrator*, Room 351, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-9342.
*Community Resources, Bureau of:* Patricia Millichap, *director*, 266-9583.
*Residential Services, Bureau of:* John E. Ross, *director*, 266-7551.
*Ethan Allen School:* Beverly Lewis-Moses, *superintendent*, P.O. Box 900, Wales 53183-0900, (414) 646-3341.
*Lincoln Hills School:* Jean J. Schneider, *superintendent*, W4380 Copper Lake Road, Irma 54442-9720, (715) 536-8386.

*Juvenile Offender Review, Office of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-6464.

*Regional Offices:*

*Madison:* Intensive Youth Aftercare Supervision Section, Room 561, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702, (608) 266-9342.

*Milwaukee:* Metro Youth Aftercare Section, 7th Floor, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 227-4965.

*Wausau:* Regional Youth Aftercare Section, Courthouse, 500 Forest Street, Wausau 54402-1707, (715) 847-5587.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:**

*Blindness, Council on:* GORDON HALDIMAN, *chairperson;* EMMARIE BLUM, CLYDE FENNER, THOMAS JERAY, OLIVE KIMBALL, CHERI MCGRATH, BONNIE PETERSON, LARRY SEBRANEK, CALVIN TUCKER (appointed by secretary of health and social services).

*Controlled Substances Board:* DAVID P. DONARSKI (psychiatrist appointed by governor), *acting chairperson;* GERALD R. MYRDAL (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), *secretary;* MICHAEL C. BOUSHON (designated by secretary of health and social services); JOHN KILLIAN (designated by attorney general); VIRGINIA T. ZEHREN (designated by Pharmacy Examining Board chairperson); THOMAS A. RUDY (pharmacologist appointed by governor).

*Domestic Abuse, Council on:* SENATOR HUELSMAN (designated by assembly minority leader), JACQUELINE DAVIDS SCHELLINGER, *cochairpersons;* MARGARET WOLFE (designated by senate majority leader), EILEEN CONNOLLY-KEESLER (designated by assembly speaker), PEGGY E. SCHERRER (designated by senate minority leader); REBECCA G. BANCROFT, BETTY BURGETT, MARIA MARTINEZ, MIKKI PATTERSON, KATHLEEN F. STOLPMAN, JOYCE TOWNSEND, GERALD L. WILKIE, vacancy. (All are appointed by governor; those not designated by legislators require senate consent.)

*Hearing Impaired, Council for the:* JACK SPEAR, *chairperson;* LAWRENCE BENISH, MARGARET FERRIS, LESLIE K. HALVORSEN, CAROL ANN JESBERGER, LEONARD J. PEACOCK, JOHN SHIPMAN, EDITH SIMONS, WALTER SMITH (appointed by governor).

*Mental Health, Council on:* LIONEL ALDRIDGE, BETTY BLASKA, PETER DESANTIS, MARTIN L. DRAPKIN, HELEN L. HARRY, DAVID L. HOFFMAN, SEAN MULHERN, JOAN PETRON, KAREN H. ROBISON, LAWRENCE A. SCHOMER, CODY SPLITT, BARBARA STEFONEK, BARBARA J. SWAN, BEVERLY YOUNG, vacancy (nominated by secretary of health and social services and appointed by governor).

*Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board:* GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, GREG ROBERTS, JOHN SAUER, TOM SCHWOEGLER, LARRY TAINTER (appointed by secretary of health and social services).

*Pesticide Review Board:* CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* GERALD WHITBURN (secretary of health and social services), ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection).

*Pesticide Advisory Council:* GORDON CHESTERS (UW Water Resources Center representative), *chairperson;* O.R. EHART (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection representative); HENRY A. ANDERSON (Department of Health and Social Services representative); LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources representative); JEFFREY WYMEN (UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences representative); SCOTT CRAVEN (UW Department of Wildlife Ecology representative); THERESE GRATZ (agricultural representative); MUHMOUD SHIHATA (pesticide industry representative); vacancy (conservation representative). (Departmental representatives are appointed by Pesticide Review Board; public members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

*Radiation Protection Council:* CHARLES R. WILSON (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* HELEN CORNELI, JOHN MOULDER, SENATOR POTTER (appointed by senate); REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, RALPH GRUNEWALD, MIKE MCCORMICK (appointed by assembly); SEYMOUR ABRAHAMSON, ANDREW CRUMMY, RICHARD C. DARLING, DANIEL DILLON (public members appointed by governor).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Health and Social Services administers a wide range of direct service programs to clients in communities and in institutions, regulates certain care providers, and supervises and consults with local public and voluntary agencies. Its responsibilities span physical and mental health, services to the aged, public assistance, medical assistance, juvenile and children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

**Organization:** The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the 7 division administrators from outside the classified service, and the director of policy and budget from the classified service. Most of the divisions maintain field offices in 6 major regions of the state.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Within the secretary's office the *Office of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing departmentwide planning, budgeting, and evaluation systems. It reviews existing and proposed policies and administrative rules and develops legislative proposals.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for persons whose mental and physical needs cannot be met in a traditional community setting, including those who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse. The institutions provide medical, psychological, social, and rehabilitative services. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of residential programs, as well as support for community alternatives to institutional placement. The 2 mental health institutes provide programs for persons in need of hospital treatment, including those convicted of criminal offenses, along with support for community alternatives. The division also operates the Wisconsin Resource Center for mentally ill prison inmates whose treatment needs cannot be met in the Department of Corrections.

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for the elderly, disabled, and children and families in need of long-term support. The division's programs focus on alcohol and other drug abuse, developmental disabilities, physical handicaps, mental health, services for the elderly, protection of children, pregnant women, special services for families, and long-term community-based support programs.

The central office concentrates on developing policy, planning, and setting program standards. Six regional offices monitor policy implementation and assist communities in planning, budgeting, and delivering human services. Central and regional offices cooperatively review and approve local community services and allocate the state's share of funds for these programs.

The *Division of Economic Support* is responsible for all income support programs and benefits paid to children, families, and individuals in temporary need. It also implements welfare reform programs such as Job Opportunity and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) and Learnfare.

The division supervises county administration of federal and state public assistance programs, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief to Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese and Cuban Refugee Relief, food stamps, and eligibility determination for Medical Assistance. It is also responsible for home weatherization, energy assistance, child support enforcement, homeless shelters, surplus food distribution, and employment and training programs.

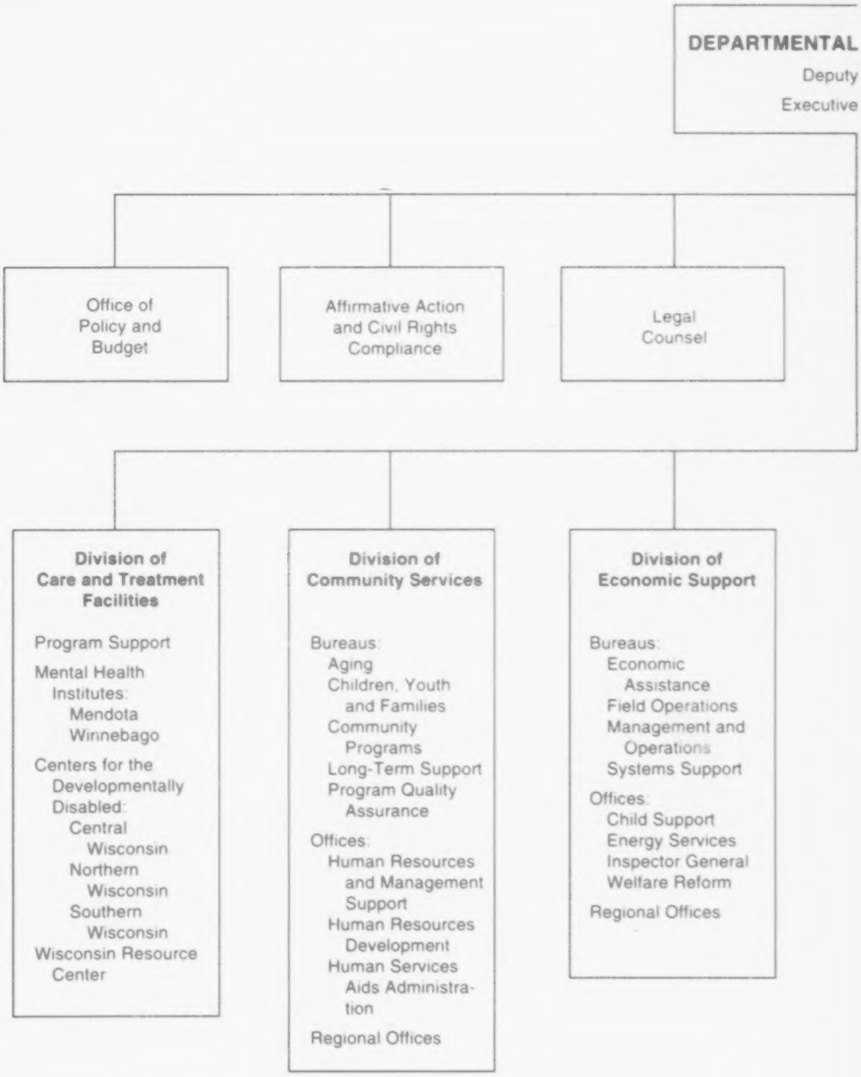
The division works closely with local agencies and Indian tribes to implement programs to help people become economically self-sufficient. It contracts with private voluntary agencies for clinical and supervisory services and for special services such as tutoring and job placement.

The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that state residents have access to quality health services at reasonable cost. Activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations, promoting preventive health care, allocating state long-term health care resources, and administering the Medical Assistance Program. It also provides consultation and education on general and occupational health topics and disseminates vital and health statistics.

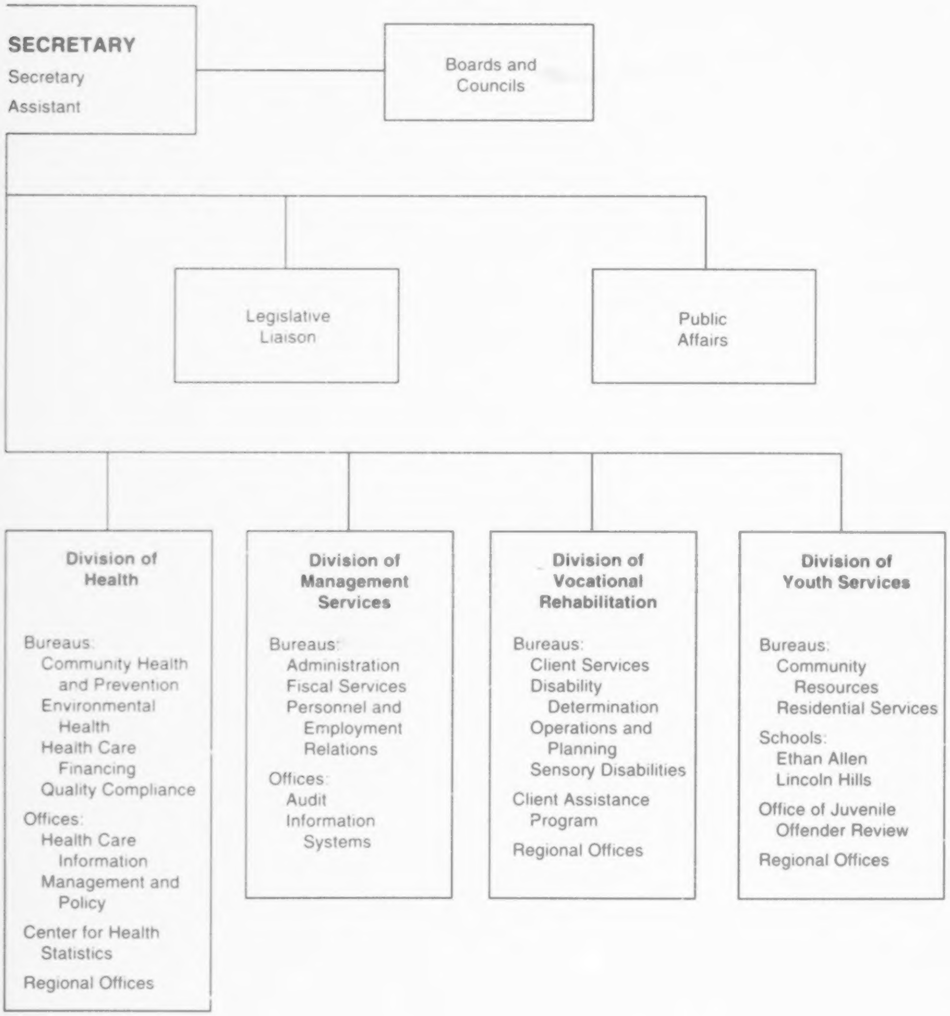
Within the division, the Office of Health Care Information collects, analyzes, and distributes information about the use, cost and quality of health care services in Wisconsin.

The *Division of Management Services* controls departmental fiscal operations, including personnel management, management analysis, and accounting and collection services. It assists institutions with purchasing, food service, nutrition programs, and provides engineering and data processing services. The division manages the Wilson Street Computing Center, which supplies computer services to other state agencies and the legislature.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES


DEPARTMENTAL
Deputy
Executive
Office of Policy and Budget
Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance
Legal Counsel
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities
Program Support
Mental Health Institutes:
Mendota
Winnebago
Centers for the Developmentally Disabled:
Central Wisconsin
Northern Wisconsin
Southern Wisconsin
Wisconsin Resource Center
Division of Community Services
Bureaus:
Aging
Children, Youth and Families
Community Programs
Long-Term Support
Program Quality Assurance
Offices:
Human Resources and Management Support
Human Resources Development
Human Services Aids Administration
Regional Offices
Division of Economic Support
Bureaus:
Economic Assistance
Field Operations
Management and Operations
Systems Support
Offices:
Child Support
Energy Services
Inspector General
Welfare Reform
Regional Offices

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board
- Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board
- Board on Health Care Information
- Council on Physical Disabilities
- Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured


SECRETARY
Secretary
Assistant
Boards and Councils
Legislative Liaison
Public Affairs
Division of Health
Bureaus:
Community Health and Prevention
Environmental Health
Health Care Financing
Quality Compliance
Offices:
Health Care Information
Management and Policy
Center for Health Statistics
Regional Offices
Division of Management Services
Bureaus:
Administration
Fiscal Services
Personnel and Employment Relations
Offices:
Audit
Information Systems
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Bureaus:
Client Services
Disability Determination
Operations and Planning
Sensory Disabilities
Client Assistance Program
Regional Offices
Division of Youth Services
Bureaus:
Community Resources
Residential Services
Schools:
Ethan Allen
Lincoln Hills
Office of Juvenile Offender Review
Regional Offices

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* helps vocationally handicapped individuals obtain and retain employment consistent with their interests and capabilities. Its goal is to assist disabled residents of the state to become as economically self-sufficient as possible. Any individual who has a physical or mental disability that results in an employment handicap may receive assistance. Each receives counseling, plus medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation and training services.

Employment programs include: vocational rehabilitation that prepares eligible disabled persons for employment; supported employment that includes job coaching support to severely disabled individuals, which allows them to work in the community; home-based enterprise that allows eligible persons to produce marketable products or services; and the Business Enterprise Program that searches for business or vending stand locations for the legally blind and other individuals.

The division also supplies independent living services for persons with severe disabilities including rehabilitation training for the blind or visually impaired, interpreter coordination and advocacy services for the deaf and hearing impaired, and consumer-controlled services that allow persons with severe disabilities to function in their homes and community.

The *Division of Youth Services* administers programs to treat and rehabilitate delinquent youth and protect the public from delinquent acts. It provides services for juvenile offenders at the state's 2 juvenile corrections schools and offers them a wide range of social, educational, employment, and clinical assistance. Through its juvenile offender review program, the division determines whether offenders in the institutions are eligible for release and oversees aftercare services for those youths who are released. The division's personnel consult with courts, public and private social service agencies, and law enforcement organizations. The division also administers the Community Youth and Family Aids Program that offers financial incentives to counties to divert juveniles from state institutions and into less restrictive community rehabilitation programs.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:** The *Council on Blindness* makes recommendations to state agencies on policies, programs, and research that affect the blind or visually impaired and consults with the department on its programs. Its 9 members are appointed by the secretary for staggered 3-year terms and 7 of them must be blind or visually impaired. The council was created by Chapter 305, Laws of 1947, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (2) and 47.03 (9) of the statutes.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules regulating use of substances that have a potential for abuse. The 2 board members who are not *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.195 (2) and 161.11 of the statutes.

The *Council on Domestic Abuse* makes recommendations to the secretary on domestic abuse services grant applications, advises the department and legislature on domestic abuse policy, and, in conjunction with the Judicial Conference, develops forms for filing petitions for domestic abuse restraining orders and injunctions. The 13 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and must have recognized interest in and knowledge of domestic abuse problems and treatment. The council was created by Chapter 111, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (16) and 46.95 (3) of the statutes.

The *Council for the Hearing Impaired* advises the department on issues of concern to the hearing impaired. The 9 members are appointed for staggered 4-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.197 (8) of the statutes.

The *Council on Mental Health* advises the department, governor, and legislature on mental health programs, provides recommendations on the expenditure of federal mental health block grants, reviews the department's plans for mental health services, and serves as an advocate for the mentally ill. The 15 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and must have demonstrated interest in and knowledge of mental health problems. At least one-half of the members must not be consumers of mental health services or persons who are service providers, but the council as a whole must represent a cross section of consumers and service providers. The council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 439, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (1) and 51.02 of the statutes.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes that wish to modify their reimbursement rates under the Medical Assistance Program. The board fulfills the appeals mechanism requirement of Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties are prescribed in Section 49.45 (6m) (e) of the statutes.

The *Pesticide Review Board* collects and analyzes information and recommends rules to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards. Such rules are not effective until approved by the board. The board may report to the governor and legislature on pesticide matters that it feels require government action. The board was created by Chapter 146, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.195 (1) and 140.77 of the statutes.

The *Pesticide Advisory Council* assists the Pesticide Review Board in obtaining scientific data and coordinating the state's pesticide regulatory, enforcement, research, and educational functions. The 3 public members serve staggered 3-year terms and must be experts in the use of pesticides. The council was created by Chapter 146, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 140.77 (2) of the statutes.

The *Radiation Protection Council* monitors the development and implementation of public and private radiation-related policies, proposes new state agency programs or changes in existing programs, recommends to the secretary possible intervention in federal proceedings by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, and proposes methods to the legislature and examining boards to minimize radiologic exposure. All 11 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (12) and 140.56 of the statutes.

**History:** For more than 2 decades after statehood, Wisconsin created separate governing boards and institutions for the care of prisoners, juveniles, and blind, deaf, and mentally ill persons. By 1871, there were 6 such institutions. The first attempt to develop overall supervision of these services came in 1871 when the legislature passed a law creating the State Board of Charities and Reform. Its duties included examination of the operations of the 6 boards and their institutions and investigation of practices in local asylums, jails, and schools for the blind and deaf.

In 1881, the legislature abolished the separate institutional boards and combined their functions under the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions. The State Board of Charities and Reform continued to operate until 1891, however. In that year, the legislature created the State Board of Control of the Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions, thus completing the consolidation of public welfare activities.

In the early days of statehood, public health was primarily a function of local governments. In 1876, the legislature established the State Board of Health to "....study the vital statistics of this state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and sickness among the people". The board was directed to "make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of diseases, and especially epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the People." This directive defines much of the work still done in public health. Later legislation required the board to take responsibility for tuberculosis care (1905), to direct its efforts toward preventing blindness in infants (1909), and to inspect water and sewerage systems to prevent typhoid and dysentery (1919). In addition, the board licensed restaurants, health facilities, barbers, embalmers, and funeral directors. The Wisconsin Children's Code, enacted by the 1929 Legislature, was one of the most comprehensive in the nation.

The federal government entered the field of public welfare during the Great Depression of the 1930s by providing funding for several social welfare programs that Wisconsin had already pioneered, including aid to children and pensions for the elderly (enacted in 1931). The state's initial response to federal funding was to establish separate departments to administer social security funds and other public welfare programs. After several attempts at reorganization and a series of studies, the legislature enacted Chapter 435, Laws of 1939, which established the State Department of Public Welfare, to provide unified administration of all existing welfare functions. Public health and care for the aged were delegated to separate agencies until the 1967 reorganization.

The executive branch reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75) combined the functions of public welfare, public health, and care for the aged in a new Department of Health and Social Services, and the 1967 budget act added the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to the department. The department was directed by a board appointed by the governor, and the board then appointed a secretary to administer the agency.

The decades of the 1960s and 1970s saw an expansion of public welfare and health services at both the federal and state levels. Especially notable were programs for medical care for the needy and aged (Medicaid and Medicare), drug treatment programs, food stamps, and increased regulation of hospitals and nursing homes. The department also underwent a significant administrative change in this period. In Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the legislature abolished the Board of Health and Social Services and replaced it with a secretary appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the senate. That same law called for a reorganization of the department, which was completed by July 1977.

While continuing to administer its established programs, the department was assigned additional duties during the 1980s in the areas of child support, child abuse and neglect, programs for the handicapped, and welfare reform. A 1987 law created the Office of Health Care Information. In the 1989 legislative session, Wisconsin Acts 31 and 107 created a separate Department of Corrections to replace the corrections division in the Department of Health and Social Services. These laws left responsibility for juvenile offenders with the department, however, in the newly created Division of Youth Services.

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION AND PREGNANCY SERVICES BOARD

*Members:* HANNAH ROSENTHAL (women's council executive director) (nonvoting), *chairperson;* JOSEPH DALLAS, SR., ROBERT G. HINTZ, EDWARD MALKASIAN, PAMELA RUCINSKI, HERBERT SANDMIRE, RHONDA TAYLOR (appointed by governor). Nonvoting state employes appointed by women's council: DANA ALDER, BARBARA BARNARD, BARBARA BITTERS, LORRAINE DAVIS, ANN DOPP, CONNIE THREINEN.

*Administrator:* DANA ALDER.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 908, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-2080.

**Number of Employes:** 1.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,093,400.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.195 (5) and 46.93.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board reviews applications from nonprofit corporations or public agencies for grants to provide adolescent pregnancy prevention programs or pregnancy services that include health care, education, counseling, and vocational training. It was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 56. The 6 voting members serve 3-year terms and are nominated by statewide organizations that together represent an equal balance of points of view on pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services.

### CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

*Members:* JOAN ANDERSON (designated by governor), GREGORY POSNER-WEBER (designated by attorney general), STANLEY YORK (designated by secretary of health and social services), WILLIAM BERKAR (designated by superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR CZARNEZKI (appointed by senate president), REPRESENTATIVE BELL (appointed by assembly speaker); ROBERT E. BURNETTE, JOAN M. DYE, STANLEY M. ENGLANDER, BARBARA HUG, KATHERINE A. KALMER, RICHARD W. KINCH, MARIE STEINACKER, vacancy (public members appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* ELAINE OLSON.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 614, 110 E. Main, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-6871.

**Number of Employes:** 4.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,261,700.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.195 (4) and 48.982.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board administers matching grants to organizations for programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. It also recommends policies to the governor, legislature and state agencies to reduce child abuse and neglect and promotes statewide educational seminars to develop public awareness of the problems. The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The 8 public members serve staggered 3-year terms, and 6 of them must be selected because of their knowledge of the subject. The remaining 2 must be an adult who was a victim of abuse as a child, and a parent who abused or neglected children and received treatment. The board appoints the executive director and staff from the classified service.

## COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

*Members:* DENNIS FILIPPELLI (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON (designated by secretary of health and social services), VICTOR CONTRUCCI (designated by superintendent of public instruction), TERRENCE DOLAN (designated by UW System president), GREG FRIGO (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); BRAD P. ALLEN, CHERI FARNSWORTH, JUDITH A. FELL, GERHARD GNIRK, DONALD L. HANSON, HARRY HEINEMANN, JR., GEORGE F. JACOBS, JR., BARBARA LYONS, FLORENCE MINEAU, MADELEINE M. MORICHETTI, WILLIAM NYSTROM, ROBERT W. PAGE, HERBERT G. PANITCH, KAREN R. REIBETANZ, GREGORY J. SHEEHAN, LUCILLE STROM, DIANE STRZOK, ELIZABETH TADDY, SANDRA TANK, MARY WILSON (appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

**Location:** 722 Williamson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7826.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.197 (11n) and 51.437 (14r).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Council on Developmental Disabilities advises the Department of Health and Social Services, other state agencies, the legislature, and the governor on matters related to developmental disabilities. It was created within the department by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971, and made a distinct unit by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. The members appointed by the governor serve staggered 4-year terms and must include representatives of public and private nonprofit agencies that provide services to the developmentally disabled. At least one-half of the council's members must be persons who have developmental disabilities or are the parents or guardians of such individuals.

## EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE BOARD

*Members:* CHARLES APRAHAMIAN, WILLIAM BERES, THEODORE CALLAHAN, RICHARD D. COLLYARD, C. PETER ERSKINE (MD), GWENDOLYN R. HAWPETOSS, BARBARA JOHANNES, RON KOTH, GENE LAUBENGAYER, THOMAS LEMLER, WALTER MOOTZ, JOHN PRINCE, DAN WILLIAMS, JUNE WINNIE (RN) (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-6875.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.195 (7) and 146.55.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board reviews and makes recommendations to the department regarding its budget for support and improvement of ambulance services and emergency medical technician training and examination aid. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 102. Its 14 members are appointed to 3-year terms and, in addition to the physician and nurse member, must include EMTs, service providers, and instructors representing the 4 equal geographic areas of the state.

## BOARD ON HEALTH CARE INFORMATION

*Members:* RONALD DIX, *chairperson;* TERRI POTTER, *vice chairperson;* CONAN S. EDWARDS, *secretary;* DONNA LUTZOW, EARL STRUB, ROGER VON HEIMBURG, vacancy (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7568.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.195 (6) and 153.07.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Board on Health Care Information advises the Office of Health Care Information on the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health care information. It approves administrative rules proposed by the Department of Health and Social Services on the subject of health care information. The board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399. Its 7 members are appointed to 4-year terms, and the majority of them may neither be nor represent health care providers.

## COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

*Members:* WILLIAM MCCOSHEN (designated by governor); KEN BRIDELL, WILLIAM W. HATCHER, STEWART HOLMAN, MARTIN H. LESICA, WALTER PERNSTEINER, JANE RUECKL, JEROME F. STATKUS, WILLIAM C. STEWART, JR., JEANNE TREGONING, LORI L. VANDE ZANDE, SANDRA THORPE WEEDEN, BOBBI WIERICHS, PAMELA A. WILSON (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

**Location:** Room 472, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-9582.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.197 (4) and 46.29.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Council on Physical Disabilities develops and modifies the state plan for services to physically disabled persons. It advises the secretary and recommends legislation on programs for the physically disabled. The council encourages public understanding of the needs of physically disabled persons, and it promotes programs to prevent physical disability. The council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 202. Its 13 appointed members serve 3-year terms, and of these, at least 6 must be physically disabled; 2 may be parents, guardians or relatives of physically disabled persons; and at least one must be a service provider. The council must include equitable representation with regard to sex, race, and urban/rural areas.

## COUNCIL ON PILOT PROJECTS FOR THE UNINSURED

*Members:* TOM FRAZIER, GREG NYCZ (appointed by senate president); DAVID KINDIG, DAVID RIEMER (appointed by assembly speaker); TOM ADAMS, MARY T. DECKERT, JAMES HICKMAN, DANIEL MANDERS, LAWRENCE RUPP (appointed by governor).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.197 (18) and 146.90.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured advises the department in designing 3 state health insurance pilot projects: the group plan subsidy pilot project that provides subsidies for low-income persons to purchase group health insurance offered by their employers; the employed individual pilot project that provides subsidies for low-income persons employed by firms not offering group health insurance to purchase health insurance if their employers decide to offer group health insurance; and the alternative health care coverage pilot project that provides subsidies to persons whose health condition or disability would preclude other coverage. It was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 413 and scheduled to expire June 30, 1991, or the effective date of the 1991-93 budget, whichever is later.

## Department of
## INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

**Secretary of Industry, Labor and Human Relations: CAROL SKORNICKA**, 266-7552.

*Deputy Secretary:* PATRICK OSBORNE, 266-7552.

*Executive Assistant:* RICHARD C. WEGNER, 266-7552.

*Affirmative Action, Office of:* GLADYS BENAVIDES, *director*, 266-7327.

*Legal Counsel:* HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.

*Legislative Liaison:* STEVE KARSTEN, 267-3200.

*Policy and Management Review, Office of:* MICHAEL W. MAHONEY, *director*, 266-0948.

*Public Communications, Office of:* DAVID BLASKA, *director*, 267-4400.

**Mailing Address**: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707-7946.

**Location:** State Industry and Labor Building (GEF 1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** General: (608) 266-3131 (Also see individual divisions and bureaus.)

**Publications:** Contact individual divisions for publications or the DILHR information office for a list of publications.

**Number of Employes:** 2,320.99.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $385,360,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.22 through 15.227; Chapters 101 through 106, 108, and 109.

*Administrative Services Division:* ROBIN GATES, *administrator*, 266-1024; ARTHUR ZOELLNER, *assistant to administrator*, 266-7532.

*Finance and Management Analysis, Bureau of:* STANLEY I. VINGE, *director*, 266-7895.

*General Services, Bureau of:* RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*, 266-7349.

*Personnel, Bureau of:* P. STEPHEN CHRISTENSON, *director*, 266-3588.

*Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of:* ROLLIN W. AGER, *director*, 267-9369.

*Employment and Training Policy Division:* JUNE M. SUHLING, *administrator*, 266-2439; GERTRUDE M. PEERENBOOM, *deputy administrator*, 266-1021.

*Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of:* LAMARR Q. BILLUPS, *director*, 266-3133.

*Employment Policy Development, Bureau of:* ROLLIE H. ODLAND, *director*, 266-8769.

*Jobs, Bureau of:* ELLEN J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-1150.

*Labor Market Information, Bureau of:* HARTLEY J. JACKSON, *director*, 266-5843.

*Program Services, Bureau of:* RONALD F. HUNT, *director*, 266-2687.

*Equal Rights Division:* J. SHEEHAN DONOGHUE, *administrator*, 266-0946; FRANK HUMPHREY, *deputy administrator*, 267-9012.

*Equal Rights, Bureau of:* JULIA STRONG, *director*, 267-4411.

*Labor Standards, Bureau of:* JAMES L. STELSEL, *director*, 266-0026.

*Job Service Division:* EDITH A. BORDEN, *administrator*, 266-8561; TERRY SCHNAPP, *deputy administrator*, 266-0948.

*Employment Programs, Bureau of:* JACQUIE PIRAINO, *director*, 266-8212.

*Field Operations, Bureau of:* JOHN ANCHOR, *director*, 267-3212.

*Management Support, Bureau of:* DUANE SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-1051.

*Migrant Law Enforcement, Bureau of:* MATEO CADENA, JR., *director*, 266-0002.

*Job Service Offices:* Ashland, Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Darlington, Dodgeville, Eau Claire, Elkhorn, Fond du Lac, Grafton, Green Bay, Hudson, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lancaster, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Menasha, Milwaukee (3 locations), Oshkosh, Portage, Racine, Rhinelander, Rice Lake, Richland Center, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, Superior, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids.

*Safety and Buildings Division:* MICHAEL F. CORRY, *administrator*, 266-1816; RONALD L. BUCHHOLZ, *deputy administrator*, 266-1817.

*Building Water Systems, Bureau of:* ROBERT DUPONT, *director*, 266-8984.

*Buildings and Structures, Bureau of:* JOHN EAGON, *director*, 267-9706.

*Petroleum Inspection and Fire Protection, Bureau of:* WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, *director*, 266-7605.

*Technical and Safety Services, Bureau of:* GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

*Division Codes and Application, Office of:* RICHARD L. MEYER, *director*, 266-3080.

*Division Financial Management, Quality Assurance and Office Operations, Office of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-3151.

*Unemployment Compensation Division:* BRUCE C. HAGEN, *administrator*, 266-7074; JANET VAN VLECK, *deputy administrator*, 266-2284.

*Benefit Fraud Operations, Bureau of:* JAMES L. MCGUIRE, *director*, 266-0374.

*Benefits, Bureau of:* KAREN P. MORGAN, *director*, 266-6705.

*Legal Affairs, Bureau of:* GLENN E. KELLEY, *director*, 266-0487.

*Local Operations, Bureau of:* ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, *director*, 266-3170.

*Tax and Accounting, Bureau of:* FREDERICK R. SIEGENTHALER, *director*, 266-3177.

*Administrative Services, Office of:* GERALD F. GUENTHER, *director*, 267-7743.

*Budget and Planning, Office of:* BRIAN B. CARLSON, *director*, 266-7920.

*Policy Research, Office of:* RICHARD G. TILLEMA, *director*, 267-9807.

*Quality Control, Office of:* CHESTER FREDERICK, JR., *director*, 266-8260.

*Unemployment Compensation Offices:* Appleton, Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lancaster, Madison, Manitowoc, Milwaukee (3 locations), Oshkosh, Racine, Rhinelander, Sheboygan, Superior, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids.

*Worker's Compensation Division:* GREGORY A. FRIGO, *administrator*, 266-6841; DAVID E. BIRREN, *assistant to administrator*, 266-0337.

*Compensation Performance, Bureau of:* SIMON W. TAI, *director*, 266-3149.

*Legal Services, Bureau of:* HELEN L. SCHOTT, *director*, 266-5672.

*Program Support, Bureau of:* SHIRL ROBERTS, *director*, 267-9407.

**Statutory Councils:**

*Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council:* CHARLES A. KORN, MARY WATRUD, *cochairpersons;* JOAN BRAUN, NANCY BURKE, JAMES HODGES, BERNARD KURZAWA, JAMES PIERCE, JACK REIHL, PETER G. ROEHRIG, LINDA STEWART, WILBERT VANDER HEYDEN, PAUL W. WEAVER, THOMAS WILLIAMS, ROBERT WOLFGRAM. (All are appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972.
Telephone: (608) 266-3133.

*Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council:* DUANE STRASSMAN, *secretary;* JEFF BATEMAN, DENNIS DRIEBEL, RAYMOND MALEK, EUGENE RICE (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707.
Telephone: (608) 266-9373.

*Child Labor, Council on:* PAMELA ANDERSON (representing the Labor and Industry Review Commission), *chairperson;* SENATORS BUETTNER, ULICHNY; REPRESENTATIVE BARCA; JAMES STELSEL (representing the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations); STEVEN CUPERY, RICHARD DIGNAN, DARRELL HOLTER, AUGUSTO MUNOZ, SANDRA OSBORN, CECILIA PETERSON, PERFECTO RIVERA, LEROY SAMUELSON, MIGNON SCHUEMANN, BILL SMITH, DONALD STONE, GEORGE TIPLER, ESTHER WALLING, RUSSELL WEISENSEL, DANIEL WELCH, CORA WHITE, PHOEBE WEAVER WILLIAMS (public members appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8928, Madison 53708-8928.
Telephone: (608) 266-0026.

*Construction Wage Rate Council:* Inactive.

*Dwelling Code Council:* LEN LINZMEIER (housing manufacturer member), *chairperson;* RICHARD MEYER (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations), *secretary* (nonvoting); GEORGE V. NAWROT, PETER RISBERG, WILLIAM ROEHR, LESLIE STRAND (building trade labor organization members); JAMES R. KOROTEV, RICHARD SEGELKEN, BRIAN E. WALTER, CHRISTINE WILSON (building inspector members); JOSEPH CHUDNOW, RANDOLPH J. THELEN (building contractor members); FRANK WEEKS (housing manufacturer member); REIMAR FRANK (architect, engineer, designer member); DENNIS DORN, GARRY L. NELSON (construction material supply members); HOWARD GYGAX, CAROLE E. RULE (public members). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.
Telephone: (608) 266-3080.

*Equal Rights Council:* BARBARA GLASHEEN, *chairperson;* SHEILA ASHLEY, VERONICA BAILEY, ROBERT BARROW, CLARENCE BOLTON, BETTY GRAVEEN, JOE HANDRICK, LETHA F. HARMON, JOHN HOGAN, PAUL KUSUDA, ANTONIO LAZCANO, JO DEEN LOWE, ROBERT C. MARCOM, RICHARD MINOR, DOROTHY M. REEDER, BETTY SCHIEL, HAROLD SCHWARTZ, MITZIE SHREFFLER, F.B. SILBERG, LOIS SIPPLE, HUNG-MAO TIEN, GEORGE WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J. WOLSKE (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8928, Madison 53708-8928.
Telephone: (608) 266-1617.

*Fire Prevention Council:* PHILIP MCMANUS, *chairperson;* ROBERT BARTLETT, DAVID BERENZ, JUDY CARDIN, MARTIN COLLINS, MARC EERNISSE, KINGSLEY FORBES, RAY HATHAWAY, CHARLES A. HAWK, MARVIN C. HORMAN, JAMES JARAPKO, JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, DALLAS MILLARD, ROBERT VAJGRT (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.
Telephone: (608) 267-7907.

*Labor and Management Council:* CAROL SKORNICKA (public official), TED HUTTON (management member), JACK REIHL (labor community member), *cochairpersons;* JON E. LITSCHER, JAMES EHRENSTROM, JAMES HANEY, MOIRA KELLY, EDWARD KILLEEN, THOMAS JACOB LEINENKUGEL (management members); MARTIN BEIL, JAMES N. ELLIOTT, RICHARD PRESSER, ROBERT VICARS, EDWARD WINDORFF, vacancy (labor community members); A. HENRY HEMPE, JEROME F. MALONEY, RON SWEET, RANDALL WADE (public officials). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707-7946.
Telephone: (608) 266-9615.

*Labor Standards Council:* Inactive.

*Migrant Labor, Council on:* REPRESENTATIVE WELCH, *chairperson;* JOHN HEIN (employer member), *vice chairperson;* SENATORS LEEAN, BURKE; REPRESENTATIVE BOCK; PAUL HEDRICK, JR., JOHN H. KNOCH, BRAD KOLPIN, THOMAS E. LEACH, LYLE K. MATHWICH (employer members); CECELIA A. BERTH, JOHN F. EBBOTT, MARK P. GROSS, ROSA I. GUERRERO, LUPE MARTINEZ, MARITA MORALES VERSTEGEN (employe members). (All except legislative members are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7903, Madison 53707-7903.
Telephone: (608) 266-7600.

*Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council:* JAMES H. LANG, *chairperson;* PAUL DIDIER (designated by secretary of natural resources), MICHAEL F. CORRY (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); THOMAS COENEN, RICHARD DOWNS, CHARLES ELLIOTT, JAMES SENGER (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: c/o Safety and Building Division, P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.
Telephone: (608) 266-7605.

*Plumbers Council:* DUANE STRASSMAN, *secretary;* STEVE JESMOK, JR., WILLIAM REIGEL (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.
Telephone: (608) 266-9373.

*Self-Insurers Council:* G. HOWARD PHIPPS, JR., *chairperson;* MARY C. REVELS, SHELDON B. SEPSTEAD, JOHN WITTRY, GERALD E. ZITZER (appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

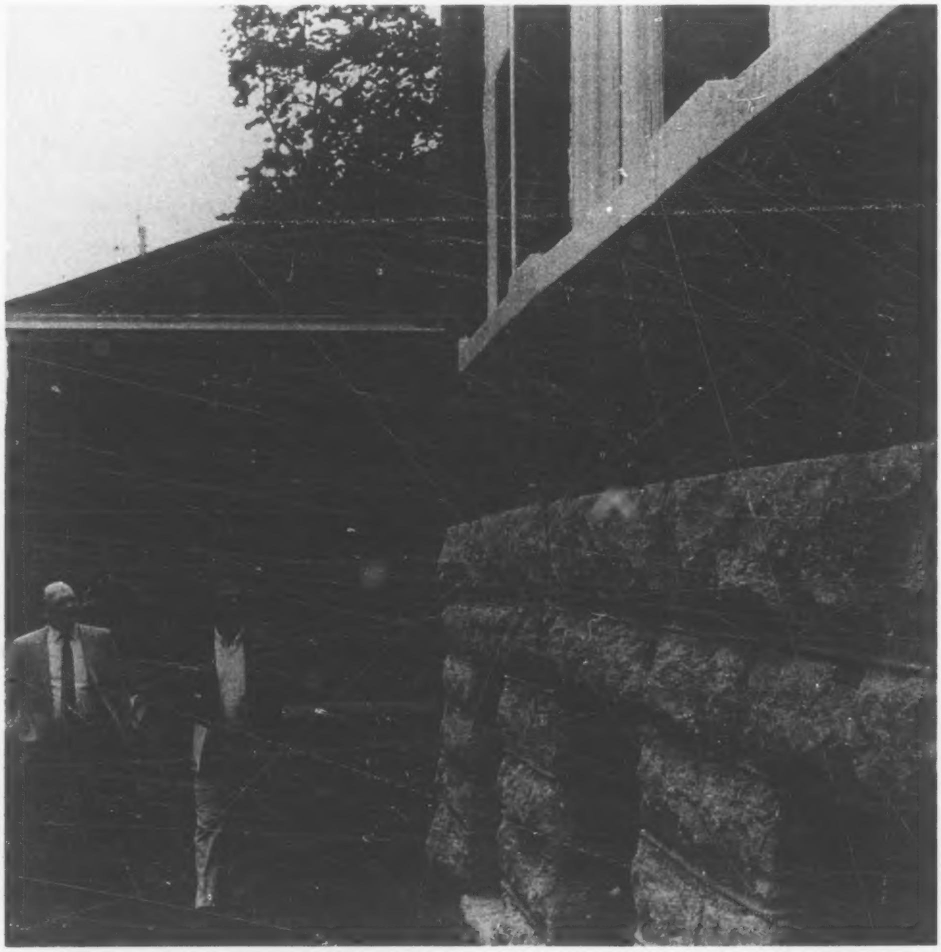
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707-7901.
Telephone: (608) 266-3149.

*Unemployment Compensation, Council on:* GLENN E. KELLEY (department employe member), *chairperson* (nonvoting); ROYAL F. CLUBERTON, ROBERT W. LYONS, JACK B. REIHL, GREGORY SHAW, WILLIAM TROESTLER (employe members); JAMES BUCHEN, EARL GUSTAFSON, MICHAEL A. JUNEAU, STEVEN B. MIXTACKI, ALFRED T. PECK, JR. (employer members) (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8942, Madison 53708-8942.
Telephone: (608) 266-3189.

*Worker's Compensation, Council on:* GREGORY A. FRIGO (department employe member), *chairperson;* RICHARD J. BAGIN, JAMES A. BUCHEN, KATHLEEN COAKLEY, HAROLD W. GRENELL, DANIEL W. KRETZ (employer members); ROBERT GLASER, GERALD JENSEN, EMIL R. MUELVER, JACK REIHL, ROBERT C. VICARS (employe members); THOMAS HILLMAN, JOHN H. JONES, JR., FRANK W. WEGNER (nonvoting insurance company representatives). (All are appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707.
Telephone: (608) 266-6841.



*The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is responsible for setting and enforcing safety standards for structures throughout the state. Here, inspectors examine an aging school building (photo courtesy of Wisconsin State Journal).*

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations assists and regulates industry and labor and seeks to protect certain human rights. It administers benefit payments that reduce the effects of loss of personal income due to unemployment or work-related injury and attempts to promote full employment and economic development through a statewide labor exchange. It promotes training to improve work skills and employment opportunities as well as to help business and industry meet work force needs. The department is also responsible for enforcing state labor laws and protecting the public from substandard and dangerous conditions in public and private buildings and discrimination in housing and employment.

**Organization:** A secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate heads the department. The secretary selects a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, and 7 division administrators.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Services Division* provides management and program support to the other divisions.

The *Employment and Training Policy Division* develops employment policies, provides labor market information, and administers programs that offer training opportunities.

The *Equal Rights Division* enforces state laws that protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations and that provide for proper hours, conditions of work, and family and medical leave. It also assures that wages meet minimum wage standards and are paid on time, that prevailing wages are paid for state or municipal construction projects, and that persons and businesses displaced by public projects receive adequate relocation services and compensation for losses incurred. The division cooperates with human relations agencies at other levels of government to avoid duplication in handling discrimination complaints.

The *Job Service Division* helps job seekers find employment and employers find workers. It also participates in an interstate job-finding and job-filling system, helps analyze local labor market conditions, and enforces Wisconsin's migrant labor laws.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* administers state laws related to buildings, safety and health, and petroleum and develops and administers the codes needed to implement state laws.

The *Unemployment Compensation Division* administers programs to collect employer taxes, pay benefits to unemployed workers, and resolve contested benefit claims and employer tax issues.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs to assure that injured workers receive required financial and other benefits from insurers and self-insured employers, to encourage injured workers' rehabilitation and reemployment, and to promote techniques that reduce the number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

**Statutory Councils:** The *Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (13) of the statutes.

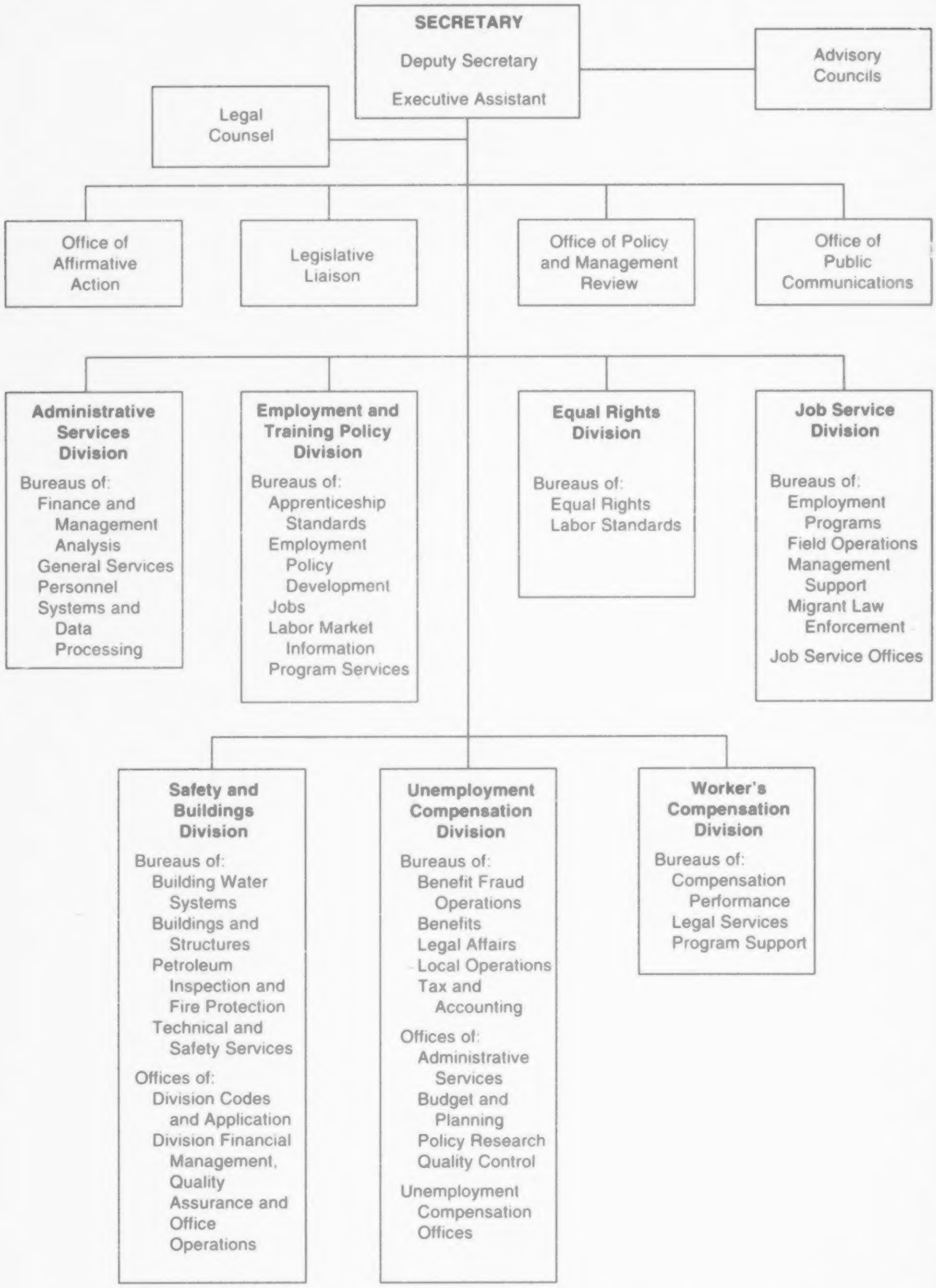
The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters. The council was created by Chapter 255, Laws of 1971, and amended by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979. Its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5), 15.227 (16), and 145.17 (2) of the statutes.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the state's child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed. The council was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (5) and 103.69 of the statutes.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (9) of the statutes.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and 2-family dwellings and manufactured housing. The council was created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1975, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (6), 101.62, and 101.72 of the statutes.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Advisory Councils
Legal Counsel
Office of Affirmative Action
Legislative Liaison
Office of Policy and Management Review
Office of Public Communications
Administrative Services Division
Bureaus of:
Finance and Management Analysis
General Services
Personnel
Systems and Data Processing
Employment and Training Policy Division
Bureaus of:
Apprenticeship Standards
Employment Policy Development
Jobs
Labor Market Information
Program Services
Equal Rights Division
Bureaus of:
Equal Rights
Labor Standards
Job Service Division
Bureaus of:
Employment Programs
Field Operations
Management Support
Migrant Law Enforcement
Job Service Offices
Safety and Buildings Division
Bureaus of:
Building Water Systems
Buildings and Structures
Petroleum Inspection and Fire Protection
Technical and Safety Services
Offices of:
Division Codes and Application
Division Financial Management, Quality Assurance and Office Operations
Unemployment Compensation Division
Bureaus of:
Benefit Fraud Operations
Benefits
Legal Affairs
Local Operations
Tax and Accounting
Offices of:
Administrative Services
Budget and Planning
Policy Research
Quality Control
Unemployment Compensation Offices
Worker's Compensation Division
Bureaus of:
Compensation Performance
Legal Services
Program Support

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department and educates the public about promoting human rights and reducing discrimination in housing. The council was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (1) and 101.221 of the statutes.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in fire prevention rules. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (10) and 101.575 (3) (a) 3 of the statutes.

The *Labor and Management Council* provides a forum for labor, management, and public sector representatives to discuss issues that affect the state's economy and to foster positive labor-management relations in the workplace. The council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 27 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.227 (17) of the statutes.

The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department about laws and regulations related to administration of minimum wage, overtime, and other labor standards issues. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (14) of the statutes.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials about matters affecting migrant workers. The council was created by Chapter 17, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (8), 103.967, and 103.968 of the statutes.

The *Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council* sets guidelines for and monitors activities of the Departments of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and Natural Resources that relate to petroleum spills, cleanup, and claims for awards. The council was created by 1987 WisAct 399 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (18) and 101.143 (8) of the statutes.

The *Plumbers Council* advises the department about the testing and licensing of plumbers. The council was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and amended by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (15) and 145.02 (4) of the statutes.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department about matters related to companies that cover their own worker's compensation losses rather than insuring them with an insurance carrier. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (11) of the statutes.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature and the department about unemployment compensation matters. The council was created by Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (3) and 108.14 (5) of the statutes.

The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature and the department about worker's compensation and related matters. The council was created by Chapter 281, Laws of 1963, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (4) and 102.14 (2) of the statutes.

**History:** Wisconsin labor law developed in response to the state's industrialization, which began in the 1880s. Early government action included child labor laws, collection of employment and business statistics, and mandatory factory safety inspections.

The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations evolved from the State Industrial Commission, created in 1911, which had succeeded the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1883. The Industrial Commission was renamed the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and was replaced by a secretary in 1979.

Wisconsin took the lead nationally in adjusting labor laws to modern industrial conditions. The state sought solutions through the "commission" idea, which delegated labor law administration to politically independent bodies of experts and advisory committees. Based on European models, the legislature developed the idea of "social insurance", which imposed the costs of correcting labor problems, such as worker injuries and unemployment, on employers as an inducement to prevent problems. The industrial commission was encouraged to solve problems through administrative decision making and the development of administrative rules to supplement the laws. A close tie between state government and the university enabled the governor and legislature to translate reforms conceived in the academic arena into law.

Laws enacted during the early part of the 20th century dealt with minimum wage, conditions of employment for women and children, worker's compensation, free public employment offices, apprenticeship standards, and job safety regulations. Many of these programs served as models for legislation elsewhere. The 1911 Worker's Compensation Act was the first state law of its kind in the nation. In the 1930s, Wisconsin led in developing the unemployment compensation system (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931) and issued the first benefit check in the nation in 1936.

After World War II, Wisconsin enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, creed, national origin, sexual orientation, age, and handicapping condition. Similar laws now protect access to housing and public accommodations. When the current department was formed in 1967, administration of these laws was delegated to the Equal Rights Division.

Programs added to the department over the years include plumbing and electrical inspection and certification, regulation of migrant camps, construction and energy conservation standards for homes and buildings, inspection of petroleum products, and employment training responsibilities under the U.S. Job Training Partnership Act.

## INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

*Labor and Industry Review Commission:* KEVIN C. POTTER, *chairperson;* PAMELA I. ANDERSON, CARL W. THOMPSON (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*General Counsel:* JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708-8126.

**Location:** State Industry and Labor Building (GEF 1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-9850.

**Fax:** (608) 267-4409.

**Publications:** Labor and Industry Review Commission Informational Brochure.

**Number of Employes:** 28.80.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,697,100.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.225 and 101.04.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Labor and Industry Review Commission is a quasi-judicial body created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, to handle petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations decisions related to unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, and fair employment. It also hears appeals of discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education. Commission decisions may be appealed to the circuit courts. The Department of Justice or the commission's legal staff enforces commission decisions. Commission members serve full time for staggered 6-year terms. They select one of their members to serve as chair for a 2-year period.

## Department of JUSTICE

**Attorney General: JAMES E. DOYLE,** 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

*Deputy Attorney General:* PATRICIA J. GORENCE, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

*Executive Assistant:* ANDREW COHN, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

*Public Intervenors:* THOMAS J. DAWSON, 266-8987, KATHLEEN M. FALK, 266-1350, 123 West Washington Avenue.

*Research and Information:* JAMES M. HANEY, *director*, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

*Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy, Office of:* JAMES D. JEFFRIES, *director*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-2426.

*Crime Victims Services, Office of:* CAROL LATHAM, *director*, 222 State Street, 266-0109.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857.

**Location:** State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-3004; Arson Tip Line: (800) 362-3005; Office of Consumer Protection: (800) 362-8189; Office of Crime Victims Services: (800) 362-3020; Firearms Hotline: (800) 486-2027; Drug Tip Hotline: (800) 622-DRUG.

**Fax:** (608) 267-2223.

*Administration, Division of:* SANDY BURIE, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

- *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* JEFF SMITH, *director*, 266-5710.
- *Management Information, Bureau of:* ROBERT JOSWIAK, *director*, 266-7076.

*Criminal Investigation, Division of:* FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator;* ERIK ERICKSON, *administrative officer*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

- *Arson Bureau:* LEONARD BELSTNER, *director*, 266-1671.
- *Organized Crime and General Investigations Bureau:* JOHN W. KILLIAN, *director*, 266-1671.
- *White Collar and Economic Crimes Bureau:* THOMAS J. STEINGRAEBER, *director*, 266-1671.

*Law Enforcement Services, Division of:* JERRY L. HANCOCK, *administrator*, 266-7751; ROBERT ANDERSON, *administrative officer*, 266-7052, 123 West Washington Avenue.

- *Crime Information Bureau:* ROBERT MCGRATH, *director*, 266-7314.
- *Crime Laboratory Bureau-Madison:* vacancy, *director*, (608) 266-2031.
- *Crime Laboratory Bureau-Wausau:* vacancy, *director*, (715) 845-8626.
- *Crime Laboratory Bureau-Milwaukee:* vacancy, *director*, (414) 649-2440.
- *Training and Standards Bureau:* DENNIS HANSON, *director*, 266-7864.

*Legal Services, Division of:* ROBERT SELK, *administrator*, 266-0332; ROBERT HILLNER, *administrative officer*, 266-3860, 123 West Washington Avenue.

- *Civil Litigation Unit:* CHARLES HOORNSTRA, *unit head*, 266-9945.
- *Corrections and Transportation Litigation Unit:* MICHAEL E. PERINO, *unit head*, 266-0321.
- *Criminal Appeals Unit:* SALLY WELLMAN, *unit head*, 266-1677.
- *Criminal Litigation, Economic Crimes and Antitrust Unit:* DOUGLAS HAAG, *unit head*, 266-7636.
- *Environmental Protection Unit:* SHARI EGGLESON, *unit head*, 266-9627.
- *General Government Unit:* BURNEATTA BRIDGE, *unit head*, 266-3067.
- *Labor and Industry Unit:* DAVID RICE, *unit head*, 266-6823.
- *Medicaid Fraud Control Unit:* JAMES C. MCKAY, *unit head*, 267-7292.

*Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Division of:* EUGENE E. WILLIAMS, *administrator*, 267-1313; GARY H. HAMBLIN, *deputy administrator*, 267-9478; RICHARD ANDERSON, *administrative officer*, 266-1671, 123 West Washington Avenue.

- *Special Operations and Intelligence Unit:* RONALD NINNEMAN, *Special Agent in Charge*, (608) 267-1306.

*Special Agents in Charge, Regional Offices:*

*Appleton:* MARK MAJCEN, (414) 832-2750.
*Eau Claire:* JOHN REHRAUER, (715) 839-3830.
*Madison:* DEAN NICKEL, (608) 266-1671.
*Milwaukee:* RICHARD LARSEN, (414) 357-4700.

**Statutory Councils and Committee:**

*Crime Victims Council:* SENATOR ULICHNY, *chairperson;* GERI HEINZ-FERGUS, JO KOLANDA (victim services representatives); GERD J. HODERMANN (law enforcement representative); SCOTT L. HORNE (district attorney representative); vacancy (judicial representative); ROSANN BARBER, LYNN BEBEAU, WANDA L. BINCER, FELMERS O. CHANEY, KEITH W. GERARD, IRMA GUERRA, ANN GUSTAFSON, PETER J. HELEIN, MARY K. ROUSE (citizen members). (All are appointed by attorney general.)

*Public Intervenor Advisory Committee:* WILLIAM BEVERLY, *chairperson;* CHANDLER MCKELVEY, *vice chairperson;* ARLEN CHRISTENSON, DALE DAGGETT, RONALD KOSHOSHEK, REBECCA LEIGHTON, JAMES B. MACDONALD, DANIEL O. TRAINER (appointed by attorney general).

*University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council:* STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, CALVIN HUBER, DAVID JONES (appointed by president, UW System).

**Publications:** Opinions of the Attorney General; Law Enforcement Bulletin; Attorney General's Law Enforcement and Jail Officers Training Bulletin; Wisconsin Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Annual Report; Consumer Catalog of Publications; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook; "When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help"; *Victims Voice.*

*Thousands of guns confiscated during police investigations are brought to the Department of Justice's state crime laboratories each year for examination or destruction. The crime lab is often asked to conduct ballistics tests as part of a criminal investigation. Here, a firearms examiner fires a semiautomatic machine gun* *(photo courtesy of Department of Justice).*

**Number of Employes:** 515.25.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $78,623,000.

**Constitutional References:** Article VI, Sections 1, 1p, and 3.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.25; Chapter 165.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Justice provides legal advice and representation, criminal investigation, and various law enforcement services for the state. It represents the state in civil cases and handles criminal cases that reach the Wisconsin Court of Appeals or the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The department provides legal representation in lower courts when expressly authorized by law or requested by the governor, either house of the legislature, or a state department head. It also represents state agencies in court reviews of their administrative decisions.

**Organization:** The Department of Justice is directed by the attorney general, a constitutional officer elected on a partisan ballot to a 4-year term. The attorney general selects the heads of agency divisions, and all except the administrator of the criminal investigation division are appointed from outside the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Administration* prepares the agency budget; manages personnel, finance, and facilities; provides mail and management information services; and conducts research and policy analysis.

The *Division of Criminal Investigation* investigates crime that is statewide in nature or importance. Special agents work closely with local law enforcement officials and prosecuting attorneys to investigate and prosecute crimes involving fires of incendiary origin, explosions of suspected criminal origin, gaming, child pornography, antitrust violations, financial crimes, and public corruption. Upon request, the division assists local law enforcement agencies on cases such as murders and multijurisdictional theft rings.

The *Division of Law Enforcement Services* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies and jail officers. It maintains central fingerprint identification records and computerized criminal history information. Its statewide telecommunications system links state crime files with those of national, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and its crime laboratories help law enforcement officers analyze physical evidence.

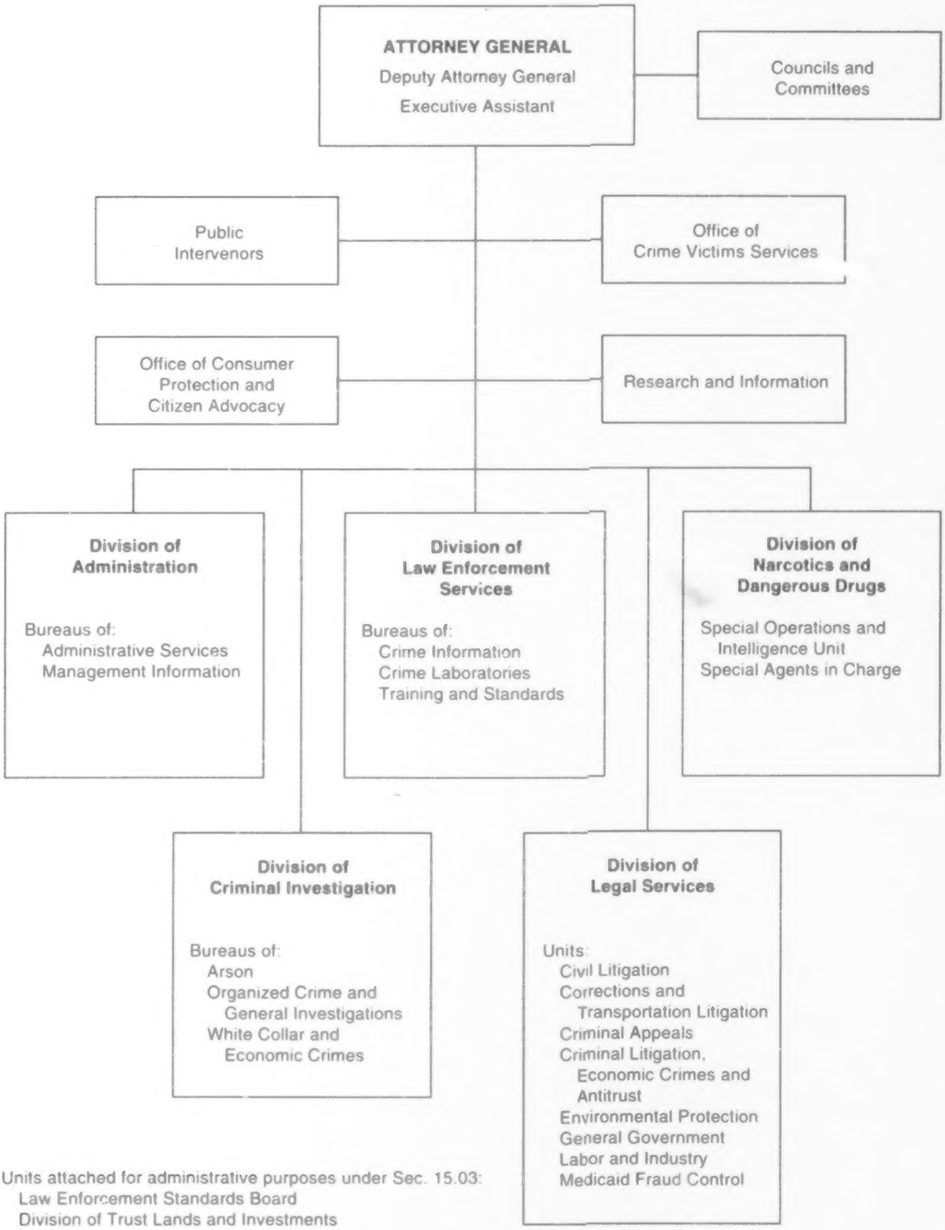
The division ensures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all officers at the county, municipal, and state levels. Eleven regional academies are certified by the board to offer its 400-hour program in basic training for law enforcement recruits. A variety of instructional materials and the services of instructors are also available to law enforcement organizations.

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal representation and advice to the governor, legislature, other state officers and agencies, district attorneys, and county corporation counsels. It drafts opinions for the attorney general, defends state agencies and employes against lawsuits, represents the state in appeals from felony convictions and litigation brought by prison inmates, initiates criminal prosecution of economic crimes, and prosecutes violations of state laws related to Medicaid fraud and abuse. The division enforces state laws governing air and water pollution, solid and hazardous waste management, groundwater protection, and navigable waters. It also handles matters related to employment, Indian law, fair housing, public accommodations, and building safety. At the request of district attorneys, it provides special prosecutors in complex homicide, drug, and white collar crime cases.

The *Division of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs* coordinates the state's drug enforcement and investigation efforts with those of local and federal drug enforcement agencies. It also investigates high level drug traffickers, provides expertise and assistance to local agencies, trains police officers in the enforcement of state narcotics laws, collects and disseminates information about drug trends and activity in the state, and develops strategies to improve drug enforcement efforts in Wisconsin.

The *Public Intervenor*, a position created by the 1969 Legislature, is charged with protecting public rights in water and other natural resources. Assistant attorneys general, appointed by the attorney general to serve specifically as public intervenors, may intervene in or initiate proceedings to protect these rights.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


ATTORNEY GENERAL
Deputy Attorney General
Executive Assistant
Councils and Committees
Public Intervenors
Office of Crime Victims Services
Office of Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy
Research and Information
Division of Administration
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Management Information
Division of Law Enforcement Services
Bureaus of:
Crime Information
Crime Laboratories
Training and Standards
Division of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Special Operations and Intelligence Unit
Special Agents in Charge
Division of Criminal Investigation
Bureaus of:
Arson
Organized Crime and General Investigations
White Collar and Economic Crimes
Division of Legal Services
Units:
Civil Litigation
Corrections and Transportation Litigation
Criminal Appeals
Criminal Litigation, Economic Crimes and Antitrust
Environmental Protection
General Government
Labor and Industry
Medicaid Fraud Control

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
  Law Enforcement Standards Board
  Division of Trust Lands and Investments

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The *Office of Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy* has authority to seek court injunctions to stop fraudulent or deceptive sales representations, recover money for injured consumers, and prosecute violations of fair trade practice laws. The office handles investigation and prosecution, complaint mediation, consumer advocacy, and consumer information and education.

The *Office of Crime Victims Services* assists crime victims and witnesses. It reimburses victims for out-of-pocket medical and other expenses and reimburses counties for the cost of providing services to victims and witnesses. Through funding provided by the federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984, statewide programs have been expanded to include crisis intervention, public information, and other services.

**Statutory Councils and Committee:** The *Crime Victims Council* provides the attorney general with policy advice and recommendations on awards to crime victims. The 15 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.257 (2) of the statutes.

The *Public Intervenor Advisory Committee* advises the public intervenor about protecting public rights in water and other natural resources. The committee was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 165.076 of the statutes.

The *University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council* coordinates work of the 3 laboratories to avoid overlap. Council members are UW staff members who work with the laboratories. The council was created by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.257 (1) and 165.80 of the statutes.

**History:** When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, the U.S. President appointed the attorney general. In 1839, a territorial act gave the governor the power to appoint the attorney general, with the consent of the Legislative Council, to a term of 3 years. Both the constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general with a 2-year term. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 increased the term to 4 years.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, named the agency headed by the attorney general the Department of Justice and transferred to its control the State Crime Laboratory, the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance, and the criminal investigation functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Revenue. The 1975 Legislature returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

*Attorneys from the Department of Justice prosecute crimes of statewide importance and defend the state in legal actions. Assistant Attorney General Doug Haag (right) makes a presentation in Dane County Circuit Court before Judge [illegible] Steingass* (photo courtesy of Department of Justice).

*The state crime laboratories, administered by the Department of Justice, conduct both laboratory and crime scene analyses to assist law enforcement throughout Wisconsin. Here, an analyst examines paper fibers as part of a criminal investigation* (photo courtesy of Department of Justice).

Subsequent laws implemented and refined the changes initiated in 1967. The 1969 Legislature added enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics, and organized crime to the duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation, redefined the crime laboratories' duties, and created a Crime Information and Identification Center. In 1979, the legislature transferred the crime victims program from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the Department of Justice.

1989 Wisconsin Act 122 created a Division of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, commonly known as the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, in the department and required the department to maintain 2 toll-free hotlines, one for suspected controlled substances violations, the other for background checks of persons seeking to purchase firearms. It also established a reward program for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons for controlled substances violations and a grant program for cities and counties for the cost of law enforcement officers who work full time on drug law enforcement. The hotlines, reward program, and grant program are scheduled to expire June 30, 1993.

## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

*Law Enforcement Standards Board:* LINDA R. YOUNK (public member), *chairperson;* GARY J. BRAZGEL (law enforcement), *vice chairperson;* JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), JEROME LACKE (Office of Justice Assistance executive director), RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), THEODORE MEEKMA (designated by secretary of transportation); GREGORY J. POTTER (district attorney); JAMES GILMORE, DAVID L. GORSKI, LEROY KLEIN, RAYMOND KLINK, CHARLES A. TUBBS (law enforcement); JACK ROBINSON, JOHN M. TRIES (local government executives); TOBY M. HARDING (special agent in charge, Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.255 and 165.85.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Law Enforcement Standards Board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969. Its appointed members serve staggered 4-year terms. The 15-member board sets minimum education and training standards for law enforcement and jail officers, certifies persons as qualified to be officers, establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs, and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for training law enforcement recruits. It consults with other government agencies regarding the development of training schools and courses, conducts research to improve law enforcement and jail administration and performance, and evaluates governmental units' compliance with standards. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee and a training research committee to advise it about curriculum requirements.

## DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

*Division of Trust Lands and Investments:* STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

**Mailing Address:** 110 East Main Street, Suite 701, Madison 53703.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Records Guide.

**Telephones:** (608) 266-1370; 266-0034.

**Number of Employes:** 9.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $922,600.

**Constitutional Reference:** Article X, Section 7.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.253 and Chapter 24.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Constitution, Article X, Section 7, creates a Board of Commissioners of Public Lands composed of the secretary of state, the state treasurer, and the attorney general. The board is authorized to accept lands granted to Wisconsin by the federal government, sell these lands, and invest the proceeds for the benefit of public schools, universities, and libraries. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, created the Division of Trust Lands and Investments under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and attached it to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the division to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes.

The division manages and sells the public lands on behalf of the board. It also manages the proceeds of these land sales and lends them to Wisconsin municipalities and school districts for various public works. Over the years, investment of these proceeds has helped to finance not only public schools and universities but also roads, canals, railroads, and the State Capitol. Current loans to Wisconsin school districts and municipalities total more than $225 million. Interest on these loans is distributed annually as school library aids.

Since 1848, Congress has granted the state about 10 million acres, or almost one-third of the state's area. As of June 30, 1990, only 82,000 acres, or less than one percent of the original holdings, remained in the board's ownership. Most of this land is located in the state's northeastern counties. About 50,000 acres are within the project boundaries of federal, state, and county conservation projects and are being held for acquisition by public agencies.

## Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

*Commander in Chief:* GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

**Adjutant General: MAJOR GENERAL JERALD D. SLACK.**

*Deputy Adjutant General for Army:* BRIG. GEN. JEROME J. BERARD.

*Deputy Adjutant General for Air:* COL. ALBERT H. WILKENING.

*Executive Assistant:* LEROY E. CONNER, JR.

*Executive Support Services Division:* LT. COL. ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, *administrative officer.*

*Public Affairs Division:* CAPT. SCOTT MESKE, *public affairs officer.*

*Emergency Government, Division of:* ROBERT THOMPSON, *administrator,* 266-3232.

- *Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of:* ALAN SHANKS, *director,* 266-1896.
- *Technological Hazards, Bureau of:* CHRIS BACON, *director,* 266-1899.

*Chief of Staff, Air National Guard:* COL. PETER L. DRAHN.

*Air Division:* COL. JOEL F. GRASSE, *executive support staff officer (air).*

*Director, State Area Command:* BRIG. GEN. ARVID M. FLANUM.

*Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training, Army:* COL. MICHAEL L. DOWNEY.

*Chief of Staff, Army National Guard:* COL. ROGER L. GREENWOOD.

*Army Aviation Division:* LT. COL. KERRY G. DENSON, *state aviation officer.*

*Army Maintenance Division:* COL. DONALD A. COOPER, *surface maintenance officer,* Camp Williams and Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3221.

*Army Operations and Training Division:* COL. JAMES H. NELSON, *plans, operations and training officer.*

*Army Personnel Division:* COL. ROBERT G. TRELAND, *personnel and administration officer.*

*Facilities Division:* COL. ANDREW R. MILLER, *construction and facilities officer.*

*Federal Support Personnel Division:* COL. VINCENT J. PINTARRO, *support personnel management officer.*

*Army Logistics Division:* COL. THOMAS A. SPROELICH, *logistics management officer.*

*Army Recruiting and Retention Division:* LT. COL. ROBERT KLINGER, *recruiting and retention manager.*

*U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division:* COL. HOWARD D. MILLER, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin,* Camp Williams and Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

*Combined Readiness Training Center:* COL. ROBERT D. GREEN, *commander,* Volk Field and Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

*Wisconsin Military Academy:* COL. FREDERICK G. MCCORMICK, *commandant,* Camp Williams and Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

*Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:*

- *State Area Command, Wis. ARNG:* BRIG. GEN. JEROME J. BERARD.
- *32nd Separate Infantry Brigade (Mechanized):* COL. JAMES G. BLANEY.
- *Troop Command:* COL. EWALD E. BETH.
- *57th Field Artillery Brigade:* COL. JAMES W. HOLMES.
- *264th Engineer Group:* COL. ROBERT J. CLEARY.
- *13th Evacuation Hospital:* COL. LEWIS B. HARNED.

*Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:*

- *Wisconsin Air National Guard:* COL. ALBERT H. WILKENING.
- *Headquarters, Wis. ANG:* COL. PETER L. DRAHN, *Chief of Staff.*
- *128th Tactical Fighter Wing:* COL. FRED R. SLOAN.
- *128th Air Refueling Group:* COL. EUGENE A. SCHMITZ.
- *128th Tactical Control Squadron:* LT. COL. ROBERT E. SCHICK, JR.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111.

**Location:** 3020 Wright Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 241-6300/6310; 24-Hour Hazardous Spills or Service Emergency: (608) 266-3232.

**Fax:** (608) 241-6496.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; *At Ease*.

**Number of State Employes:** 315.88.

**Total State Budget 1989-91:** $35,438,300.

**Total Federal Budget** *(annual)*: $124,000,000.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.31; Chapters 21 and 166.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Military Affairs provides an armed military force through the Wisconsin National Guard, which is organized, trained, equipped, and available for use under official orders in state and national emergencies. The primary mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the U.S. Army and Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to help civil authorities protect life and property and preserve peace, order, and public safety in times of natural or man-made emergencies.

Through the *Division of Emergency Government*, the department implements statewide emergency preparedness plans; restores public facilities, such as power, water, and sewage treatment plants in emergencies; administers private and federal disaster and emergency relief funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division also conducts training programs in emergency planning for state and local officials and businesses and educational programs for the general public. The division administrator is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.

**Organization:** The Wisconsin Constitution designates the governor the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. The department is headed by the adjutant general who is appointed by the governor for a term of 5 years. The adjutant general must be an officer actively serving in the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who has had at least 5 years of continuous, federally recognized commissioned service in the National Guard immediately preceding the date of appointment and must have attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, equipment and uniforms, military and support personnel pay, supervision of training, and major outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, conducting training as required under the National Defense Act, and sharing the cost of constructing, maintaining and operating armories and other military facilities.

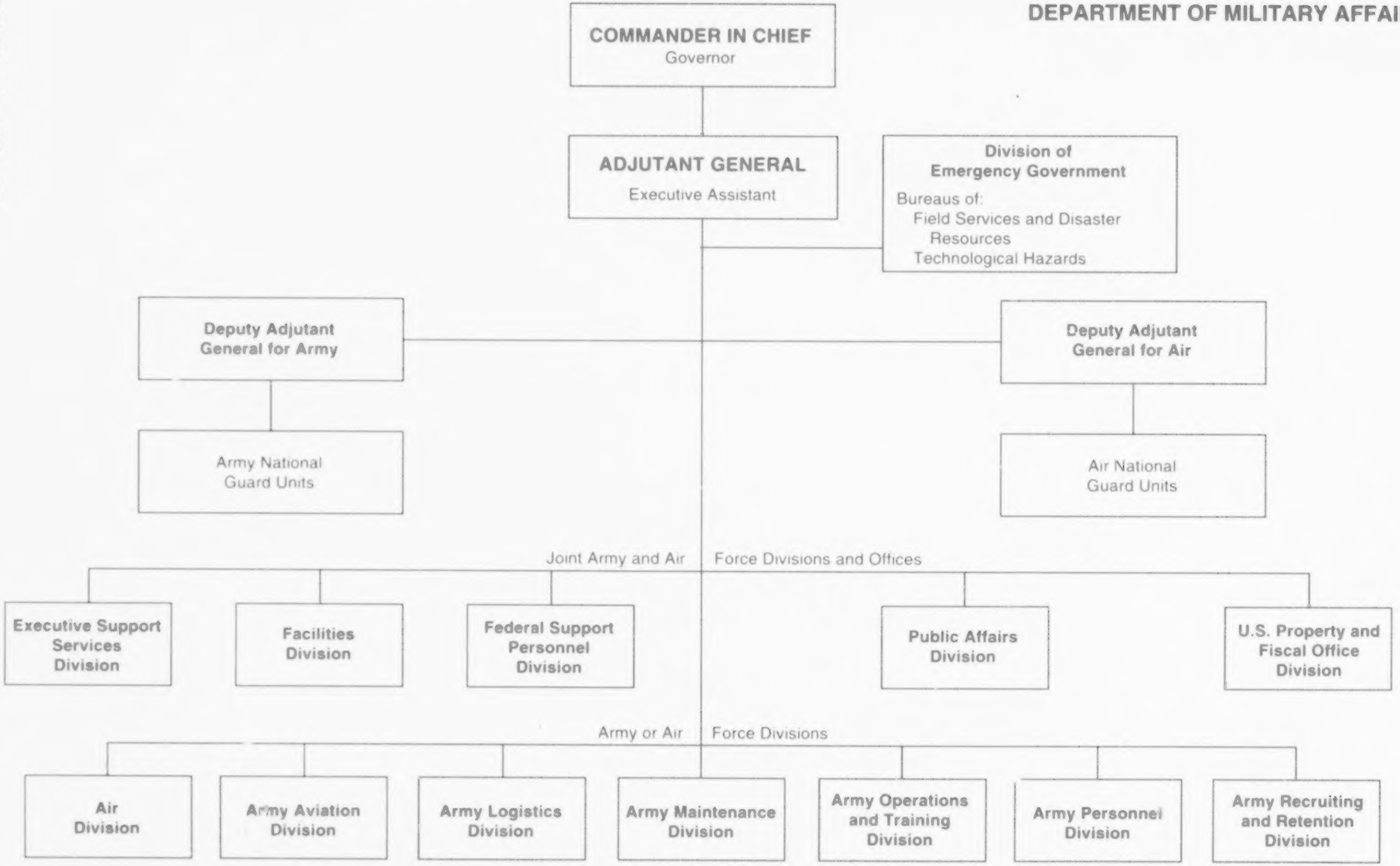
The composition of Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard units is authorized by the U.S. Secretary of Defense. All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must meet the same physical and educational requirements as members of the regular U.S. Army or Air Force.

**History:** The 1967 reorganization act created a Department of Military Affairs that encompassed the state's program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard and the functions of the Wisconsin State Armory Board that had been created in 1943 to construct or acquire armories to house and train the National Guard.

Until World War II, the United States relied heavily on military units organized by the states to fight its wars. Known as the "minutemen" in the American Revolution, state militias, which could be called up on brief notice, provided soldiers for the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. In 1792, the U.S. Congress passed a law to require all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in local militia units, a provision that was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. When adopted in 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution (Article IV, Section 29) authorized the legislature to determine the composition, organization, and discipline of the state militia, a provision in force to this day.

The 1849 Wisconsin Statutes specified the procedure for the organization of locally controlled "uniform companies". By 1858 (Chapter 87) the legislature had also provided for the organization of the State Militia. The governor issued commissions to the elected officers of uniform

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS


COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Governor
ADJUTANT GENERAL
Executive Assistant
Division of Emergency Government
Bureaus of:
Field Services and Disaster Resources
Technological Hazards
Deputy Adjutant General for Army
Army National Guard Units
Deputy Adjutant General for Air
Air National Guard Units
Joint Army and Air Force Divisions and Offices
Executive Support Services Division
Facilities Division
Federal Support Personnel Division
Public Affairs Division
U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division
Army or Air Force Divisions
Air Division
Army Aviation Division
Army Logistics Division
Army Maintenance Division
Army Operations and Training Division
Army Personnel Division
Army Recruiting and Retention Division

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: State Emergency Response Board.

companies and could issue arms for their use. As commander in chief of the militia, the governor appointed the adjutant general and the general officers. Officers were required to supply their own uniforms and horses. Not until 1873 was money appropriated from the general fund to help support militia companies. In 1879, the name State Militia was changed to Wisconsin National Guard.

Federal supervision of and financial responsibility for the National Guard came in a 1903 law enacted by Congress in response to the lack of uniformity among state units during the Spanish-American War and subsequent occupation of the Philippines. That law set standards for guard units, granted federal aid, and provided for inspections by U.S. Army officers. The guard remains under state command until called into service by the President of the United States. Today the National Guard plays an important role in maintaining order under a variety of emergency conditions.

Under 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, the Division of Emergency Government was moved to the Department of Military Affairs from the Department of Administration.

## INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE BOARD

*State Emergency Response Board:* ROBERT THOMPSON, *chairperson;* TOM ANDERSON, JAMES BARRETT, RONALD W. CHIAPETE, LEWIS HARNED, JAY G. KOPPLIN, DEAN MCKENZIE, THEODORE MEEKMA, KENDAL NICHOLAS, CRAIG OLSON, DAVID SULLIVAN, CARYL E. TERRELL, JOSEPH TREGONING, DAVID WOODBURY (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7865, Madison 53707-7865.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3232.

**Fax:** (608) 266-1569.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.315 (1) and 166.20.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State Emergency Response Board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 342 and is responsible for administering the provisions of Title III of the 1986 federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and 1987 WisAct 342, both pertaining to hazardous chemical substances. It establishes local emergency response committees and oversees the implementation of state and local emergency response plans. The board also administers the emergency planning grant programs that assist local committees in complying with state and federal law. It requires public and private entities who possess hazardous substances to file reports on these substances.

The board, which was formerly attached to the Department of Administration, was attached to the Department of Military Affairs by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31.

## Office of the
## STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

*Public Defender Board:* DANIEL M. BERKOS (attorney member), *chairperson;* DONALD WALSH, *vice chairperson;* MARC T. MCCRORY, ALAN ROBERTSON, JAMES T. ROGERS, CHRISTINE M. WISEMAN (attorney members); ARMANDO A. BRAS, LYNDA S. CULLEY, DAGOBERTO IBARRA. (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**State Public Defender: NICHOLAS L. CHIARKAS,** 266-0087.

*Deputy State Public Defender:* EILEEN HIRSCH, 266-9449.

*Administrative Unit:* ARLENE F. BANOUL, *administrative officer*, 266-9447.

*Appellate Division:* KENNETH P. CASEY, *chief*, 267-0311.

*Trial Division:* ELLEN K. BERZ, *chief*, 266-8259.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707-7923.

**Location:** 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0087.

**Number of Employes:** 428.60.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $73,818,900.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.78; Chapter 977.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the State Public Defender makes determinations of indigency and handles the legal representation of indigent defendants. The state public defender supervises administration of the office and assigns attorneys to represent persons entitled to counsel.

The Public Defender Board promulgates rules for determining the indigency of persons entitled to representation and for certifying attorneys who can be assigned as counsel. It also reviews and submits the agency's budget.

**Organization:** The Public Defender Board consists of 9 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 members must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. A member may not be a judicial or law enforcement officer, a district attorney, a corporation counsel, or the state public defender, or employed by such an official. The board appoints the state public defender to serve at its pleasure.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Unit* provides purchasing and personnel services, budget preparation, case management, and fiscal analysis. It also processes payments for private counsel who assist the agency.

The *Appellate Division* uses both program staff and private attorneys to provide appellate assistance to indigents in all counties. It represents indigents involved in postconviction or postcommitment proceedings in certain state and federal courts. It also receives and acts upon complaints from inmates or courts relating to persons confined to state correctional and mental health institutions.

The *Trial Division* provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons who are charged with adult crimes or juvenile offenses, petitioned mentally ill, or involved in family disputes, including paternity actions and termination of parental rights. Private attorneys represent indigent clients in cases not handled by staff.

**History:** Chapter 479, Laws of 1965, created the Office of the State Public Defender as an appellate defense program within the Wisconsin Supreme Court, funded in part by a private grant from the Ford Foundation. Indigent defense at the trial court level remained a county responsibility, dependent upon court-appointed private counsel or local public defender services.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred the Office of the State Public Defender from the judicial to the executive branch and established it as an independent agency under the Public Defender Board, which appointed the public defender to a 5-year, renewable term, with removal only for cause. This law also provided for gradual implementation of a trial-level program.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, provided state funding for implementation of the public defender program. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, established the proportion of each county's indigent cases to be handled by public and private counsel, provided program funding, required study of the program, and set November 1985 as the program's sunset date. Chapter 356 also provided that the public defender would serve at the pleasure of the board.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 repealed the sunset provision of the 1979 law and expanded coverage of indigent cases by public defender staff from 47 counties to the entire state.

# Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

*Board of Veterans Affairs:* DENIS E. BAY, *chairperson;* JERRY A. KAUTZER, *vice chairperson;* WILBUR L. LEE, *secretary;* ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY, MICHAEL W. GREBE, O. DAN GRIFFITH, CAROLE J. VASARELLA (veterans) (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN J. MAURER,** 266-1315.

*Deputy Secretary:* MICHAEL W. STEAD, 266-3081.

*Executive Assistant:* DANIEL D. STIER, 266-1378.

*Internal Auditor:* JOHN F. TRIMBELL, 266-1843.

*Legal Counsel:* JOHN P. ROSINSKI, 266-7916.

*Public Relations Director:* STEVE OLSON, 267-3582.

*Wisconsin Veterans Museum:* RICHARD ZEITLIN, *director,* 266-1009.

*Administration, Division of:* DAVID LARSEN, *administrator,* 266-3947.

- *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* JOYCE KREY, *director,* 266-3344.
- *Budget and Planning, Bureau of:* JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director,* 266-0117.
- *Fiscal Services, Bureau of:* ROGER GRAHAM, *director,* 266-3916.
- *Information Systems, Bureau of:* DICK GJERDE, *director,* 266-6678.

*Veterans Home, Division of:* STEPHEN T. HANDRICH, *administrator/commandant,* (715) 258-4241; vacancy, *deputy commandant,* (715) 258-4251; STEPHEN L. STEAD, *adjutant,* (715) 258-4249; Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946-0600.

- *Activities Services, Bureau of:* AMY FORMELLA, (715) 258-5586.
- *Admissions and Discharges, Bureau of:* MARIAN BOUSHLEY, (715) 258-4252.
- *Dietary Services, Bureau of:* GUY ALLEN, (715) 258-5586.
- *Engineering/Physical Plant, Bureau of:* MO HUDA, (715) 258-4242.
- *Financial Services, Bureau of:* DENNIS ZWIERS, (715) 258-4248.
- *Materials Management, Bureau of:* JAMES BARBER, (715) 258-4242.
- *Medical Services, Bureau of:* PAUL DRINKA, (715) 258-4240.
- *Nursing Services, Bureau of:* MARY TENANT, (715) 258-5586.
- *Personnel Services, Bureau of:* JOHN PETERS, (715) 258-4244.
- *Social Services, Bureau of:* SHERRY KELLEY, (715) 258-5586.

*Veterans Programs, Division of:* ROBERT A. COCROFT, *administrator,* 266-2256.

- *Claims, Bureau of:* MELVIN E. HALL, *director,* VA Regional Office, Building 6, Room CB28, 5000 West National Avenue, Milwaukee 53295-0001, (414) 382-5207.
- *Collections, Bureau of:* DENNIS NELSON, *director,* 266-8951.
- *Loans and Grants, Bureau of:* LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,* 266-1309.
- *Veterans Services, Bureau of:* THOMAS GILBERT, *director,* 266-2648.

**Statutory Council:**

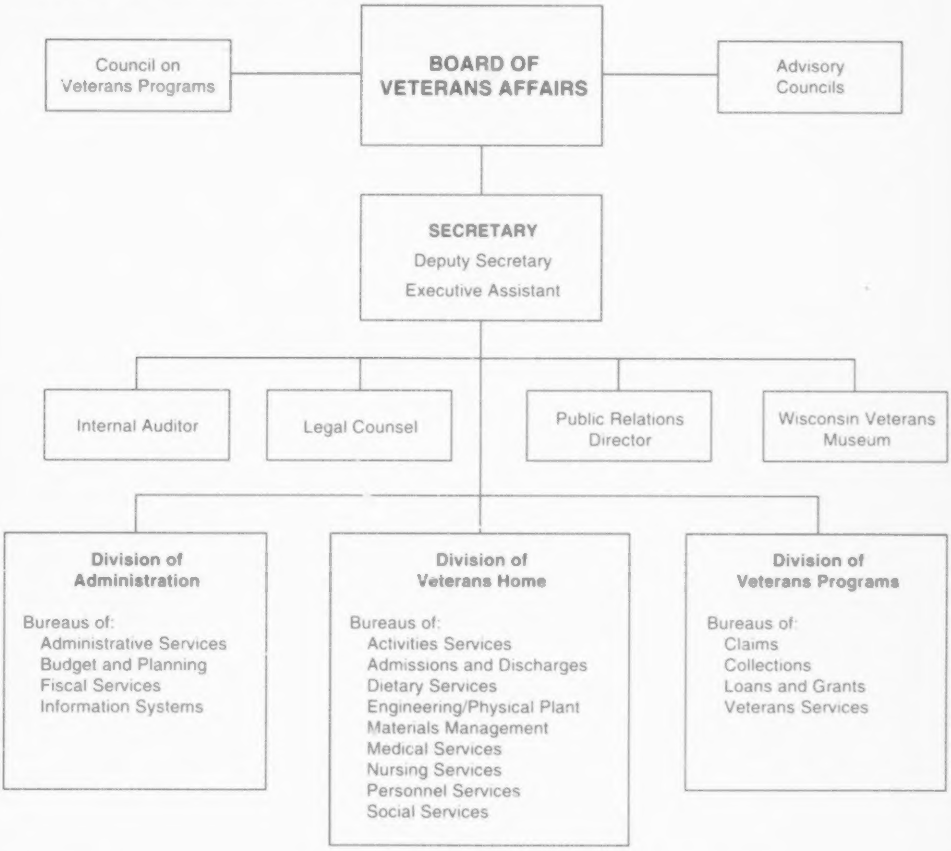
*Council on Veterans Programs:* MARVIN J. FREEDMAN (Vietnam Veterans of America), *chairperson;* RON SCHULTZ (Wisconsin Association of Concerned Veteran Organizations), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* HARRY ALVEY (U.S. Submarine Veterans of WW II), ITALO BENSONI (Veterans of Foreign Wars), PAUL A. BIALK (Marine Corps League), CHAUNCEY DUNDAY (Disabled American Veterans), FRAN EVERSON (County Veterans Service Officers Association), RAY FULLER (Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.), JOHN L. HAMMEL (Military Order of the Purple Heart), ABE MALOFSKY (Army-Navy Union), EDWIN MOLENDA (Navy Club of the U.S.A.), PHILIP MUTH (American Ex-POWs), JOHN RUUD (AMVETS), WILLIAM SIMS (National Association for Black Veterans), LEON URBAN (Catholic War Veterans), ANTHONY J. VRANA (Polish Legion of American Veterans), THOMAS H. WYNN (American Red Cross), JOHN L. ZUTZ (Vietnam Veterans Against the War), vacancy (American Legion). (All are appointed by their respective organizations.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707-7843.

**Location:** 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1311.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS


Council on Veterans Programs
BOARD OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Advisory Councils
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Internal Auditor
Legal Counsel
Public Relations Director
Wisconsin Veterans Museum
Division of Administration
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Budget and Planning
Fiscal Services
Information Systems
Division of Veterans Home
Bureaus of:
Activities Services
Admissions and Discharges
Dietary Services
Engineering/Physical Plant
Materials Management
Medical Services
Nursing Services
Personnel Services
Social Services
Division of Veterans Programs
Bureaus of:
Claims
Collections
Loans and Grants
Veterans Services

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**Publications:** *Veterans Affairs in Wisconsin*; *The Courier*; *Legislative Bulletin*; *CVSO Digest*; *This Is King*; pamphlets on state veterans' benefits and eligibility requirements, home mortgage loans, study and health loan and grant programs, Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison, and Wisconsin Veterans Home Museum in King.

**Number of Employes:** 704.30.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $318,277,800.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.49; Chapter 45.

**Agency Responsibility**: The Department of Veterans Affairs provides health, educational, and economic assistance to eligible veterans of the U.S. armed forces and their dependents through loan and grant programs. The department operates the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery, and a veterans museum at King, as well as the Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison.

The department currently serves an estimated 556,000 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 169,000 Vietnam era veterans, 89,000 veterans of the Korean Conflict, 164,000 World War II veterans, and 2,000 veterans of World War I.

**Organization:** The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. All members of the board must be veterans, as defined by statute. Administrative powers and duties are exercised by the department secretary, who is appointed by the board to serve at its pleasure.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Administration* prepares the agency's budget, provides data processing and fiscal management services, performs systems analysis and planning functions, and is responsible for personnel policies and employe benefits. In addition, the division directs training and staff development and research on and evaluation of the agency's programs.

The *Division of Veterans Home* administers the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King. The home has about 700 members, more than 75 percent of whom are veterans and the remainder dependents. Facilities include 4 licensed skilled nursing care buildings, cottages for married couples able to care for themselves, chapels, a post office, a theater, bowling alleys, a museum, and a library. Services include complete medical and nursing care, along with therapeutic treatments and social services.

Membership at the home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a wartime period specified in the Wisconsin Statutes. Veterans who are permanently incapacitated due to age or physical disability and those unable to follow any substantially gainful employment may be admitted to the home if they meet service and residency criteria. Applicants are required to apply their income and resources to the cost of their care as required by Medicaid eligibility standards. The spouses of eligible veterans may also be admitted.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and any parent or spouse (if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death) may be buried in the cemetery.

The *Division of Veterans Programs* administers the various loan and grant programs that the state offers Wisconsin veterans. It also assists Wisconsin veterans who have claims against the federal government.

The home loan programs include primary and second mortgage home loans and home improvement loans. The Primary Home Loan Program provides 30-year, first mortgage loans at a fixed rate of interest for the purchase or construction of private housing by qualified Wisconsin veterans of modest means. It is financed principally through state sale of self-amortizing, low interest rate general obligation bonds. The Home Improvement Loan Program, which also is

HIGHGROUND
VETERANS MEMORIAL

*Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion members dedicate the Highland Veterans Memorial at Neillsville, which honors Wisconsin servicemen and servicewomen who served in the Vietnam Conflict* *(photo courtesy of Department of Veterans Affairs).*

financed through state bond proceeds, is used by veterans for repairs, alterations, and renovations that increase the livability and energy efficiency of their homes. All loan programs have prescribed maximum income limits.

Assistance programs include the Economic Assistance Loan Program; the Veterans Business Loan Program; and the educational, health, and subsistence grant programs. The Economic Assistance Loan Program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $4,500 at a 6 percent annual rate of interest. Loans may be used for education, business purposes, home repairs or additions, farm improvement or other agricultural needs, and for other qualifying purposes. The Veterans Business Loan Program helps veterans buy, start or expand a business. These programs are designed for veterans with low or moderate incomes, who demonstrate a need for assistance.

The grants program provides full-time study grants to Vietnam era veterans who are full-time undergraduate students in any college or school in Wisconsin approved by the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board. Part-time study grants are available to all eligible Wisconsin veterans or eligible dependents of deceased veterans. The part-time grants provide full or partial reimbursement of tuition, fees, and textbook costs upon satisfactory completion of part-time study or correspondence courses from approved public and private schools in Wisconsin. The program also administers National Guard education grants.

The grants program provides temporary, emergency financial aid to veterans or their dependents. Subsistence aid may be provided only when there is illness or disability that causes loss of income, and the grant must be used for essential budgetary requirements. In the case of veterans receiving assistance for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), loss of income is not a determining factor for eligibility. Health care grants are also available to veterans or their dependents for emergency medical treatment or hospitalization only if necessary to prevent want and distress.

The Bureau of Claims, which is located at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs regional office in Milwaukee, assists Wisconsin veterans in the pursuit of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay, or any other problems arising from military service.

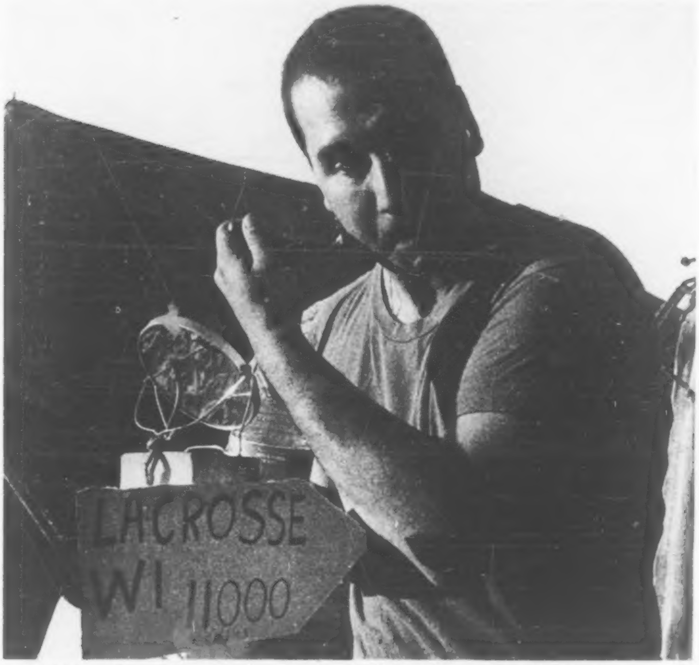
The division is also responsible for collecting delinquent loan accounts, which may involve acquisition, management, and sale of real and personal property. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate that is the subject of loan applications and servicing of the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison, which is scheduled to open in 1992, is dedicated to Wisconsin veterans of all wars. It houses military weapons, artifacts and battle flags. The official replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor is on prominent display. (The original medal is enshrined at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.)

**Statutory Council:** The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations to the Board of Veterans Affairs. It is comprised of representatives of organizations that have a direct interest in veterans' affairs. The council was created by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.497 and 45.35 (3d) of the statutes.

**History:** Legislation to benefit Wisconsin veterans dates back to the post-Civil War era. Most of the enactments between the Civil War and World War I were concerned with providing relief for destitute veterans and their families. In 1887, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the prominent Civil War veterans' organization, founded the Grand Army Home at King, supported by private donations and federal and state subsidies. Now called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the institution was first operated by the GAR and later by a state board and the adjutant general's office. Further recognition of Civil War veterans came in 1901, when the legislature established a Grand Army of the Republic headquarters and museum in the State Capitol. In 1989, funds were allotted to relocate the museum, and it was renamed the Wisconsin Veterans Museum.

After World War I, the 1919 Legislature granted a cash bonus, or alternatively an education bonus, to soldiers who fought in the war and created a fund for the relief of sick, wounded or disabled veterans, which was administered by the Service Recognition Board. Its successor, the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board, was absorbed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Other



*More than 11,000 miles away in the Saudi Arabian desert, a Wisconsin soldier in Operation Desert Storm is still a hometown booster. About 4,000 National Guard and Reserve troops were called to the Persian Gulf from Wisconsin* (*photo courtesy of Department of Military Affairs*).

legislation between the 2 world wars provided funds for hospitalization, memorials, and free courses at the University of Wisconsin-Extension.

The creation of the Department of Veterans Affairs by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, brought all veterans programs under a single agency. The department absorbed the Grand Army Home, the GAR Memorial Hall, the veterans claim services, and the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board. The department was assigned the economic aid, hospital care, and education grants programs. It also took over 3 segregated veterans funds that were combined into the Veterans Trust Fund in 1961 to support the department's grants and loans programs, the claims service, and the veterans museum.

Two major departures from past veterans legislation took place after World War II in the areas of housing and education. Beginning with the 1947 Legislature, programs were established to help veterans finance home loans through a trust fund. Because liquor tax monies were earmarked for the fund, the state supreme court declared it unconstitutional under the internal improvements clause. A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1949 resolved the problem and, under Chapter 627, Laws of 1949, the department was authorized to make loans to qualified veterans for a portion of the value of the housing. The legislature converted this program to a second mortgage home loan program in 1973, when it established a primary home mortgage loan program financed with general obligation bonds. To resolve constitutional doubts, the legislature proposed an amendment that was ratified by Wisconsin voters in April 1975 to allow veterans home loan funds to be generated from general obligation bonds.

Today's educational programs began with the same law that created the department in 1945. It provided for part-time study grants to veterans attending UW-Extension. Subsequent legislation broadened participation to University of Wisconsin System campuses, state vocational, technical and adult education schools, or any accredited private college. Full-time grants were offered to Vietnam era veterans in the 1973 budget, with certain other veterans included in 1983 and 1987.

*Functional Area:*

# GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

## Department of ADMINISTRATION

**Secretary of Administration: JAMES R. KLAUSER,** 266-1741.

*Deputy Secretary:* P. NICHOLAS HURTGEN, 266-1741.

*Executive Assistant:* GEORGE LIGHTBOURN, 266-1741.

*Legal Counsel:* EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

**Locations:** General offices: State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 S. Webster Street, Madison; Division of Housing: Room 310, 106 East Doty Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1741.

**Fax:** (608) 266-7734.

*Federal-State Relations, Office of (Washington, D.C.):* DAVID J. BEIGHTOL, *director,* Suite 326, 444 North Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 624-5870.

*Administrative Services, Division of:* LINDA SEEMEYER, *administrator,* 266-3508.
- *Financial Management, Bureau of:* PAUL MCMAHON, *director,* 266-1359.
- *Management Services, Bureau of:* THOMAS HERMAN, *director,* 266-0239.
- *Personnel, Bureau of:* PETER OLSON, *director,* 266-2308.
- *Computer Services, Office of:* HOWARD SOUTHERLAND, *director,* 266-7627.
- *State Prosecutors Office:* STUART MORSE, *director,* 267-2700.

*Buildings and Grounds, Division of:* NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 266-2815.
- *Space Planning and Management, Bureau of:* TOM KRAUSKOPF, *director,* 266-1691.
- *Bureau Directors:* Capitol: DALE DUMBLETON, 266-1173; Central Madison: JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097; Hill Farms: JAMES BURKHOLDER, 266-2119; Out-State: SCOTT JENKINS, 266-5652.
- *Capitol Police:* MICHAEL C. METCALF, *chief,* 266-7546.

*Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Division of:* JOHN D. BILOTTI, *administrator,* 266-8234.
- *Energy, Bureau of:* JOHN MARX, *director,* 266-8870.
- *Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-6851.
  - *Coastal Management Section:* WILLIAM LEHMAN, *chief,* 266-3687.
  - *Federal-State Relations:* WILLIAM CAREY, *chief,* 266-0267.
  - *Demographic Services Section:* NADENE ROENSPIES, *chief,* 266-1067.

*Housing, Division of:* LEE MARTINSON, *administrator,* 267-4889; JAMES T. MURPHY, *assistant administrator,* 267-6910.
- *Community Services, Bureau of:* GERARD J. DESHANE, *director,* 267-2712.
- *Program Development and Management, Bureau of:* MARTY EVANSON, *director,* 267-2713.

*State Agency Services, Division of:* JIM J. JOHNSON, *administrator,* 266-1011; LEO TALSKY, *deputy administrator,* 266-3243.
- *General Services, Bureau of:* CAROL HEMERSBACH, *director,* 266-1551.
- *Procurement, Bureau of:* JAN ABRAHAMSEN, *director,* 266-0974.
- *Transportation, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director.*
- *Minority Business, State Office of:* HERMETTA WILLIAMS, *director,* 267-7806.

*State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of:* Richard Chandler, *administrator*, 266-1035; John Montgomery, *assistant administrator*, 266-1353; *Budget Operations*, Dan Caucutt, 266-8777; *Education Budget*, Robert Hanle, 266-1037; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget*, Franc Fennessy, 266-1040; *General Government Budget*, Ann Wiley, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget*, Henry Dudek, 266-2214; *Capital Finance Officer*, Frank Hoadley, 266-2305.

*State Facilities Management, Division of:* Robert N. Brandherm, *administrator*, 266-1031; Ronald W. Krohn, *assistant administrator*, 266-8874.

*Administrative Services, Bureau of:* Art McClure, *director*, 266-1360.

*Architecture, Bureau of:* Frederick Loewen, *director*, 266-1664.

*Engineering and Energy Management, Bureau of:* Craig Weiss, *acting director*, 266-3855.

*Disability Rights Coordinator:* Richard Pomo, 267-0509.

*State Finance and Program Management, Division of:* Pamela J. Wegner, *administrator*, 267-7996; vacancy, *assistant administrator*, 267-7394.

*Financial Operations, Bureau of:* William J. Raftery, *director*, 266-3628.

*Information and Telecommunications Management, Bureau of:* Thomas E. Alt, *director*, 266-1774.

*State Risk Management, Bureau of:* Rollie Boeding, *director*, 266-1866.

**Statutory Boards and Councils:**

*Acid Deposition Research Council:* John D. Bilotti (designated by secretary of administration); Julian Chazin (designated by secretary of natural resources); John Foote (environmental organization representative); Sally Jenkins (designated by Public Service Commission chairperson); Erhard Joeres (UW System representative); Tim Mattson (large source industry representative); John Thiel (major utility representative). (All representatives are appointed by secretary of administration.)

*Certification Standards Review Council:* Paul Harris (commercial laboratory representative), *chairperson;* Allen Eberhardt (livestock farmer); John Flickinger (public water utility representative); Stephen Graef (large municipal wastewater plant representative); Russell Janeshek (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility representative); Jack Jayne (industrial laboratory representative); William Katz (demonstrated interest in laboratory certification); Nancy Mann (small municipal wastewater plant representative); William Sonzogni (appointed by UW-Madison chancellor to represent Laboratory of Hygiene). (All except Laboratory of Hygiene representative are appointed by secretary of administration.)

*Housing Advisory Council:* Lee Martinson (administrator, Division of Housing); Thomas Frazier, Tim Kehl (appointed by senate president); Helen Dixon, Mike Morrissey (appointed by assembly speaker); Rita Hamm, Phil Hesselbein, Margaret Peterson, Larry Schauder (appointed by governor).

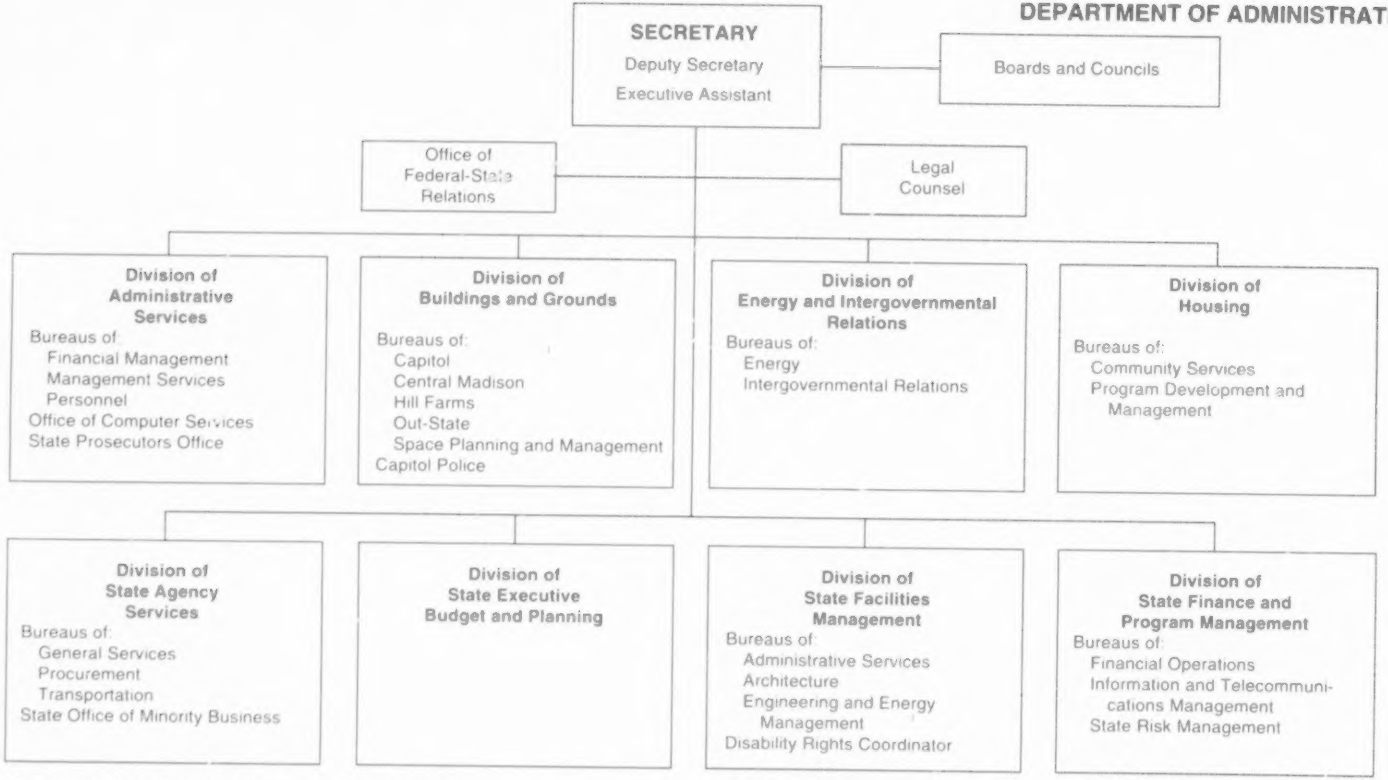
*Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council:* Senators Chvala, Farrow; Representatives Black, Ourada; Jamie Schaefer, Caryl E. Terrell, John Weir (public members appointed by governor).

*Council on Printing:* Elizabeth Oostendorp, *chairperson;* 5 vacancies (all appointed by secretary of administration). Nonvoting secretary: Gabrielle Cooke (designated by secretary of administration).

*Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities:* Sarah Ford (minority business owner representative), *chairperson;* Dennis Leong (Department of Development representative); Terry Atwater, Bernard Flowers, Regina Prude (small/minority business representatives); Janice Hirth (minority business representative); Phyllis A. Fuller (small business representative); Tom Kojis (representative of business owned by handicapped persons); Paul Rice (nonprofit rehabilitation organization representative); Tammie Menheer, vacancy (consumer representatives). (All are appointed by secretary of administration.) Nonvoting secretary: Jim J. Johnson (designated by secretary of administration).

**Publications:** Biennial Report; Executive Budget; Budget in Brief; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission; Wisconsin Population Estimates; State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory; Capitol Budget Recommendations.

# DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Boards and Councils
Office of Federal-State Relations
Legal Counsel
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus of:
Financial Management
Management Services
Personnel
Office of Computer Services
State Prosecutors Office
Division of Buildings and Grounds
Bureaus of:
Capitol
Central Madison
Hill Farms
Out-State
Space Planning and Management
Capitol Police
Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations
Bureaus of:
Energy
Intergovernmental Relations
Division of Housing
Bureaus of:
Community Services
Program Development and Management
Division of State Agency Services
Bureaus of:
General Services
Procurement
Transportation
State Office of Minority Business
Division of State Executive Budget and Planning
Division of State Facilities Management
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Architecture
Engineering and Energy Management
Disability Rights Coordinator
Division of State Finance and Program Management
Bureaus of:
Financial Operations
Information and Telecommunications Management
State Risk Management

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commissions

- Sentencing
- Tax Appeals

Boards

- Aging and Long-Term Care
- Arts
- Claims
- Depository Selection
- Land Information
- Public Records and Forms
- State Capitol and Executive Residence
- State Use
- U.S.S. Wisconsin
- Waste Facility Siting
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps

Division

- Hearings and Appeals

Council

- Women's

Office

- Justice Assistance

**Number of Employes:** 800.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $193,764,300.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.10; Chapter 16.

**Agency Responsibility:** One of the chief duties of the Department of Administration is to provide the governor with fiscal management information and the policy alternatives required for preparation of Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department also coordinates statewide planning for data processing, telecommunications, energy, and coastal management. It is responsible for providing a wide range of support services to other state agencies.

**Organization:** The department is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The department's division administrators are appointed from outside the classified service by the secretary.

**Unit Functions:** The *Division of Administrative Services* provides numerous support services to the department, including personnel, records and forms management, space and property management, financial management, computer services, printing purchasing, mail, and management planning. Its major functions for the department are to develop management information systems, prepare and monitor the departmental budget, provide recommendations to the secretary on policies and procedures, and perform internal audits. It pays the salaries and any associated fringe benefits for all district attorneys, deputy district attorneys and assistant district attorneys. It also reviews and pays the cost of special prosecutors for the 71 district attorneys' offices. (Menominee and Shawano Counties share a district attorney.)

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* operates and maintains state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 23 major buildings supervised by the division are divided among 4 bureaus, each headed by a director. In addition to operating state-owned buildings, the division is responsible for leasing and planning office space. The Capitol Police, as part of this division, are responsible for security of state office buildings and the security of the governor.

The *Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations* manages statewide energy planning and also maintains state agency ties with local, regional, and federal governments. Primary functions include advising the department and the governor on policies for state and regional energy and coastal management, implementing emergency energy policies and programs, reviewing federal grants, developing policies in state-local relations, administering federal energy conservation funds, developing demographic research and annual population estimates for Wisconsin municipalities, and administering federal oil overcharge repayment funds. Other activities include forecasting energy supply and demand, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, and developing energy conservation programs.

The *Division of Housing* provides housing assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income households. It offers state-funded housing grants or loans through local organizations, channels federal housing funds to local authorities and organizations, coordinates its housing programs with those of other state and local housing agencies, helps develop a state housing policy, and provides technical assistance.

The *Division of State Agency Services* manages state government purchasing and contracts and is responsible for graphic design, typesetting, printing, transportation, records management, minority business, contract compliance, municipal cooperative purchasing, fuels procurement, contracting with work centers, federal and state surplus property disposition, and recycling and waste reduction programs for state agencies.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides fiscal and policy analysis to the governor for development of executive budget proposals and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests. It reviews legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates that accompany all expenditure bills. It also advises the State of Wisconsin Building Commission and the governor on the issuance of state debt.

The division provides program and management evaluation, maintains the management information system for the number and types of positions each agency is authorized to employ, and keeps the governor's appointments register.

The *Division of State Facilities Management* develops and carries out the state building program under the direction of the State of Wisconsin Building Commission. Its functions include statewide facilities planning and evaluation; real estate acquisition; architectural and engineering design and consultation; management and field supervision of construction projects; energy conservation; power plant fuel management; administration of state building contracts; and ensuring access to state buildings for the handicapped.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* performs comptroller functions such as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, and financial reporting. Its financial management services include cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, and monitoring agency internal control procedures. The division also is responsible for the risk management program, telecommunications and data network services, computer hardware and software procurement, and oversight of information technology.

*As the last of the scaffolding is removed in November 1990, "Wisconsin", the 15-foot, 5-inch statue atop the State Capitol dome, reveals her new golden finery. More than 12,800 tissue-thin sheets of gold were needed to regild the bronze casting, which was designed by Daniel Chester French, who created the marble statue for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. (photo courtesy of Anton Rajer, Department of Administration).*

**Statutory Boards and Councils:** The *Acid Deposition Research Council* makes recommendations on types and levels of funding for acid deposition research and reviews "acid rain" research. The 7-member council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 296, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (2) and 16.02 of the statutes.

The *Certification Standards Review Council* reviews the Department of Natural Resources' laboratory certification and registration program and makes recommendations to the department about its programs for water testing, wastewater, waste material, soil and hazardous waste. The 9-member council was created by 1983 WisAct 410, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (12) and 144.95 (3) of the statutes.

The *Housing Advisory Council* advises the department on maximizing federal housing funds, local efforts to improve low- or moderate-income housing and on implementation of loan and grant programs to individuals and grant programs to local housing organizations. The 8 appointed members serve 4-year terms. The council was created by 1989 WisAct 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (4) and 16.38 of the statutes.

The *Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council* advises the Wisconsin representative to the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, reviews commission activities, recommends alternative approaches to issues before the commission, and makes recommendations to the governor and legislature. The council was originally created by 1983 WisAct 393 and was repealed and recreated by 1989 WisAct 31. The composition and duties of the 7-member council are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (9) and 16.135 of the statutes.

The *Council on Printing* advises the secretary on state printing policies. The 6 members are appointed for 2-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 191, Laws of 1967, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (3) and 16.825 (1) of the statutes.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities* advises the department on the extent of small and minority business participation in state purchasing and ways to increase it. The 11 members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive full terms. The council was created by Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (2) and 16.755 of the statutes.

**History:** The legislature created the Department of Administration in Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, to provide centralized staff services to the governor, to assume common administrative functions for other state agencies, and to coordinate the state's business affairs. Chapter 228 abolished the formerly independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Office of the Governor.

Since 1959 the department has taken on added duties in state planning. The reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75) transferred state comprehensive planning responsibilities to it from the Department of Resource Development. The 1971 Legislature added population estimation to the department's duties (Chapter 215). In 1976, Executive Order 36 merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance from the Office of the Governor with the department's State Planning Office. The 1977 budget (Chapter 29) authorized the agency through long-range planning "to promote the development and the maximum wise use of the energy, natural and human resources of the state."

Functions that were transferred out of the department include personnel administration and emergency government. In 1961, Chapter 645 created a separate Personnel Board to review department decisions. Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, transferred the administration of civil service, collective bargaining, and classification and compensation to the newly created Department of Employment Relations. The Division of Emergency Government, which became part of the department in 1979, was moved to the Department of Military Affairs by 1989 WisAct 31.

With the 1989 executive budget (WisAct 31), the department assumed responsibility for housing grant and loan programs for low- and moderate-income households and local housing organizations. The same act created the Division of Housing and the State Prosecutors Office. The latter manages budgets, personnel, and special prosecutor functions of the 71 district attorneys' offices.

*The Department of Administration is responsible for planning, designing, and managing state building contracts. Here, architects review construction plans (photo courtesy of Department of Administration).*

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## INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

*Board on Aging and Long-Term Care:* CHARLES ARNDT, LINDA HOWARD, JENIFER Y. HURTGEN, EUGENE LEHRMANN, ELMER SILL, RUTH ANN STROZINSKY, LOUISE YAFFE (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Executive Director:* GEORGE F. POTARACKE, (608) 266-8945.

**Mailing Address:** 214 North Hamilton Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephones:** Eau Claire: (715) 836-3627; Green Bay: (414) 432-9235; Madison: (608) 266-8944; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4386; Stevens Point: (715) 345-6208; Hotline: (800) 242-1060.

**Publications:** Annual Report; *Bridge Building*.

**Number of Employes:** 12.00

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $944,600.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (10) and 16.009.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care reports annually to the governor and the legislature on long-term care for the aged and disabled, state involvement in long-term care, recommendations for a more effective program, and actions taken by state agencies to carry out the board's recommendations. The board monitors the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to long-term care facilities. Based on information received through investigating complaints and problems, it publishes assessments of existing inadequacies in federal and state laws and regulations for long-term care and requests corrective legislation.

The board's ombudsman service investigates complaints from persons receiving long-term care concerning improper treatment or noncompliance with federal or state law and serves as mediator or advocate to resolve disputes between patients and institutions.

The board operates the Medigap Hotline, which provides information and counseling on health, hospital indemnity, cancer, and nursing home insurance designed to supplement Medicare. Hotline information also covers the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, group insurance continuation and conversion rights, and health maintenance organization plans for Medicare beneficiaries. Beginning in January 1991, the board was required to conduct an annual survey of all practicing physicians in the state regarding their provision of Medicare services and report the results to the legislature.

**Organization:** The 7 board members serve staggered 5-year terms, and at least 4 of them must be public members with no interest in or affiliation with any nursing home. The board appoints the executive director from the classified service.

**History:** The board was created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, which merged the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled. This action resulted from a study prepared for the legislature's Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules by the Special Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation. Chapter 20 placed ombudsman functions under the control of a citizens' board and linked investigation results to legislative initiatives.

Predecessor agencies include the State Commission on Aging created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Aging (subsequently renamed the Board on Aging).

## ARTS BOARD

*Arts Board:* KATHRYN M. BURKE, *chairperson;* JEANNE BRUNETTE-TREGONING, JAMES E. CARLEY, LLOYD W. HERROLD, GLORIA KIRKING, JOHN KOCI, JANE J. LATHROP, SANDRA R. MILLS, JILL G. PELISEK, KATHY PLAUTZ, PATRICIA RUSCH, MARY ALICE WIMMER (appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* ARLEY CURTZ.

*Deputy Director:* DEAN AMHAUS.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 301, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703-3233.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0190.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0380.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Artists-in-Education Artist Directory; Arts and Crafts Fairs Directory; Bulletin; Guide to Programs and Services; Guide to Planning Your Residency; Visitor's Guide to Wisconsin's Cultural Events and Attractions; Wisconsin Performing Arts Presenters; Wisconsin Touring Performing Artists.

**Number of Employes:** 11.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $5,784,100.

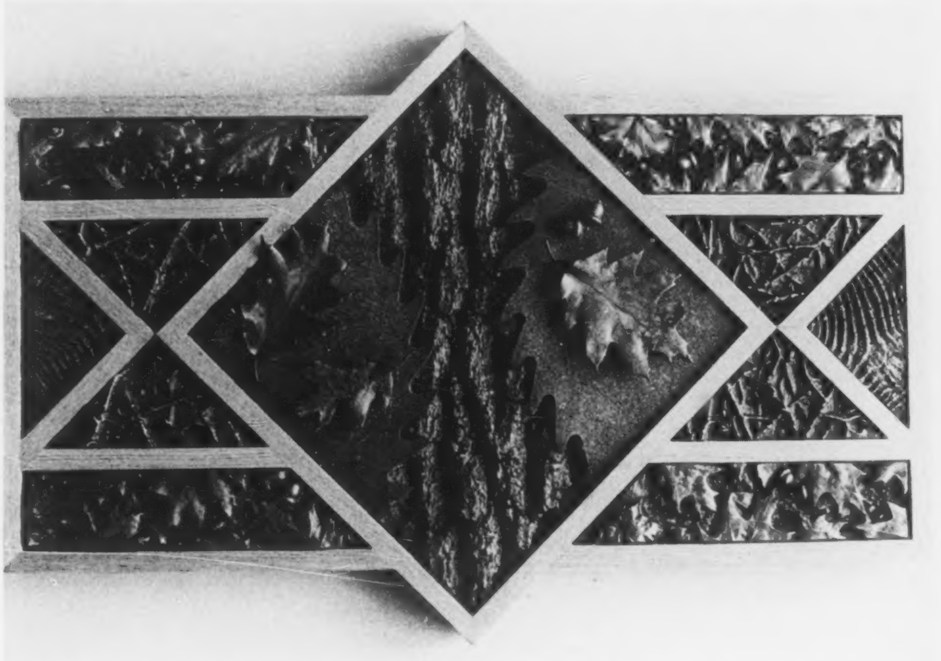
**Statutory References:** Section 15.105 (8); Chapter 44, Subchapter III.

**Agency Responsibility:** The legislature directs the Arts Board to study and assist artistic and cultural activities in the state, assist communities in developing their own arts programs, and plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

As a funding agency, the board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs for individuals and organizations include apprenticeships, artists in education, challenge grants, community activities, fellowships, opportunity grants, program assistance and support, programs for presenters, and salary assistance.

The board aids Wisconsin's artistic community through an information program that includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public. It arranges for the governor's official portrait, and it selects the artwork placed in state buildings as required by law.

The board's 12 members, who serve staggered 3-year terms, must be state residents with a concern for the arts. They select the executive secretary from outside the classified service. The board was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, to succeed the Governor's Council on the Arts, which had been created in 1963.



*The Arts Board supervises the Percent for Art program, which requires that a percentage of state building construction costs be applied to purchasing works of art for state facilities. Robert Gehrke's "Crosscut" hangs in UW-Madison's Red Oak Grill at Union South* (photo courtesy of Arts Board).

## CLAIMS BOARD

*Claims Board:* WILLIAM H. WILKER (designated by attorney general), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (designated by secretary of administration), *secretary;* CHARLES B. HOSLET (designated by governor); SENATOR GEORGE (chairperson, Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE LINTON (chairperson, Assembly Committee on Finance).

*Secretary:* EDWARD MAIN.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

**Location:** State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1743.

**Number of Employes:** 1.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $56,600.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (2) and 16.007.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Claims Board receives, investigates, and makes payment or recommendations on all money claims of $10 or more against the state when such claims are referred to it by the Department of Administration. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals. No claim may be considered by the legislature until the board has made its recommendation.

Originally, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the Director of Budget and Accounts or to have a legislator introduce it as a bill. The legislature created the Claims Commission in Chapter 669, Laws of 1955, to handle these matters. In 1967, under the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75), the commission was renamed the Claims Board, and it absorbed the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission.

## DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

*Depository Selection Board:* PATRICIA LIPTON (investment board executive director), JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), CATHY S. ZEUSKE (state treasurer).

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (3) and 34.045.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Depository Selection Board, as created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, establishes procedures to be used by state agencies in the selection of depositories for public funds and in contracting for their banking services. The board sets minimum banking operation requirements for these institutions and assists state agencies, upon request, in selecting a depository.

## DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

*Division of Hearings and Appeals:* DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

*Deputy Administrator:* WILLIAM J. LUNDSTROM.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 201, 5005 University Avenue, Madison 53705-5400.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7709.

**Fax:** Madison: (608) 267-2744; Milwaukee: (414) 227-3818.

**Number of Employes:** 22.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,760,700.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.103 (1), 50.04 (4) (e), 227.43, 301.035, and 949.11.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Division of Hearings and Appeals conducts quasi-judicial hearings for several state agencies. It decides all contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources. It hears cases under the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Compensation Program. It also handles appeals brought by nursing homes contesting actions of the Department of Health and Social Services. The division frequently conducts hearings for other state agencies when they require neutral and independent decision making.

The division's corrections unit holds adult probation and parole revocation hearings for the Department of Corrections. It also conducts hearings related to revocation of juvenile aftercare supervision for the Department of Health and Social Services.

The secretary of administration appoints the division's administrator from the classified service. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the division by combining the Division of Natural Resources Hearings and the Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, both of which originated with the 1977 Legislature. In 1986, the division received jurisdiction over crime victims compensation hearings and cases involving protection of human burial sites. With the creation of the Department of Corrections in 1990, the legislature transferred a portion of the Office of Administrative Hearings from the Department of Health and Social Services to the division, making the division responsible for parole, probation, and juvenile aftercare revocation.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

*Executive Director:* JEROME D. LACKE.

*Administrative Officer:* NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON.

**Mailing Address:** Second Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3323.

**Publications:** Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy; Juvenile Justice Improvement Plan; Drug Arrests in Wisconsin; Crime and Arrests in Wisconsin; Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin; Special Jail Population Report; Drug Data Trends; Crime and Arrests Trend Report for counties and local jurisdictions; other special reports.

**Number of Employes:** 17.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $14,621,200.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (19) and 16.964.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of Justice Assistance administers programs under 2 federal laws: the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. It also operates the Statistical Analysis Center, which performs a variety of research and statistical analysis functions, including managing the State Uniform Crime Reporting System. The agency serves justice system agencies through the grants programs it administers, its statistical reporting system, and other technical assistance services. It advises the governor and legislature on issues involving the criminal and juvenile justice system and provides staff to the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission. The executive director is appointed by the governor.

**History:** The Office of Justice Assistance originally was the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, created by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice. In 1971, the council was transferred by executive order to the governor's office. In 1983, Wisconsin Act 27 created the council as an independent statutory body and attached it to the Department of Administration under Section 15.03. In 1987, Wisconsin Act 27 recreated the council as the Office of Justice Assistance.

## LAND INFORMATION BOARD

*Land Information Board:* JOHN D. BILOTTI (designated by secretary of administration), JAMES P. VANDENBROOK (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), JANET H. PRICE (designated by secretary of natural resources), JOHN E. HAVERBERG (designated by secretary of transportation); TED W. KOCH (State Cartographer); MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER, ANTHONY B. KIEDROWSKI, JOHN W. LAUB, BERNARD J. NIEMANN, JR., ARDEN T. SANDSNES, LORI J. SCULLY, LESLIE D. VAN HORN, REPRESENTATIVE WELCH. (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor.)

*Executive Director:* WILLIAM S. HOLLAND.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-2707.

**Publications:** Policy Objectives and Program Implementation in Light of the Enabling Legislation, 1989 Wisconsin Acts 31 and 339; Recommendations and Requirements for Countywide Plans for Land Records Modernization.

**Number of Employes:** 2.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,040,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (16), 16.967 and 59.88.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Land Information Board coordinates Wisconsin's efforts to modernize its land records. The board directs and supervises the land information program and serves as the state clearinghouse for land information and land information systems, including physical, legal, economic, and environmental information about Wisconsin's land, water, and air. It provides technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governments with land information responsibilities. Other duties include keeping an inventory of available land information records, providing guidelines for modernization of land records, and reviewing countywide plans for land record modernization. The board reviews matching grant applications for land records modernization projects in counties that have established a land information office.

The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. The 8 board members appointed by the governor serve 6-year terms. WisAct 31 also provided that certain persons should serve as advisory, nonvoting members of the board, including the state historical preservation officer, the secretary of revenue, the state geologist or their designees, and representatives selected by the board from a regional planning commission and from county, state, and federal agencies active in land management information programs.

## PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORMS BOARD

*Public Records and Forms Board:* SHARON HALVERSON (designated by governor); PETER GOTTLIEB (designated by director, state historical society); WILLIAM WILKER (designated by attorney general); THOMAS MICKELSON (designated by state auditor); DENNIS LEONG (designated by secretary of development from Permit Information Center); RUSSELL WHITESEL (designated by legislative council director); JAMES DOUGHERTY (small business representative); WILLIAM HAUPT (newspaper representative). (Representatives are appointed by governor.)

*Executive Secretary:* STEVEN B. HIRSCH.

**Mailing Address:** Room 10A, 4622 University Avenue, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2996.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Records Inventory, Analysis and Scheduling Manual; Statewide Forms Manual.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (4) and 16.61.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Public Records and Forms Board is responsible for the preservation of important state records, the orderly disposition of state records that have become obsolete, and cost-effective management of forms and records by state agencies. State agencies must have written approval from the board to dispose of records they generate or receive.

Originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, as the Public Records Board and placed under the state historical society, the agency was transferred to the governor's office by a 1957 law, and attached to the Department of Administration by the reorganization act in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, renamed the board and added forms management to its duties.

## SENTENCING COMMISSION

*Sentencing Commission:* JON P. WILCOX (nominated by chief justice, supreme court), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TRAVIS (nominated by assembly speaker), *vice chairperson*; JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), PATRICK FIEDLER (secretary of corrections), CHARLES E. KUEHN (parole commission chairperson), NICHOLAS CHIARKAS (state public defender); WILLIAM H. CARVER, LAURENCE C. GRAM, JR., ROBERT R. PEKOWSKY (judges nominated by chief justice, supreme court); MICHAEL HOULIHAN (nominated by senate majority leader), GERALD PETERS (nominated by senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE WIMMER (nominated by assembly minority leader); MARK E. CUPP, ROGERICK L. GRIFFIN, ANN C. MCKINLEY (representing crime victims); GREGORY J. POTTER (district attorney); DANIEL VANDE ZANDE (defense counsel). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

*Executive Director:* SANDRA SHANE-DUBOW.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 701, 2 East Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-2437.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Wisconsin Sentencing Guidelines Manual; Report on Alternatives to Sentencing in Wisconsin; Report on Homicide by Intoxicated Use of Motor Vehicle in Wisconsin; Report on Drug Offenses, Drug Laws, and the Wisconsin Drug Offender.

**Number of Employes:** 5.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $444,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (17) and 973.01.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Sentencing Commission promulgates rules that provide sentencing guidelines for use by general jurisdiction judges in sentencing defendants convicted of felonies. Sentencing judges must submit forms to the commission after sentencing a defendant for any offense covered by the guidelines. The guidelines reflect past sentencing experience in this state and set forth recommended sentence lengths. Other sentencing considerations include previous criminal history; severity of the offense; probation, parole or pretrial release status; and mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The guidelines emphasize that sentencing should result in similar treatment of similar offenders. The commission also investigates alternatives to sentencing.

The commission staff provides training and ongoing consultation on the guideline system, sentencing reform, and alternatives to sentencing to all general jurisdiction judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and probation and parole agents. It also responds to requests for information from the legislature, the media, and the public.

The 13 members appointed by the governor serve 6-year terms. The governor selects the commission's chairperson, and the commission appoints an executive director from outside the classified service for a 5-year term.

The Sentencing Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 371. The law provided that if the Wisconsin Supreme Court chose not to take the initiative in developing sentencing guidelines by September 1, 1984, authority to do so would pass to the commission. Authority was transferred, and the commission promulgated the necessary administrative rules, effective January 1986.

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*Sentencing Commission Chairperson, District 6 Chief Judge Jon P. Wilcox (left), discusses the revision of sentencing guidelines with commission vice chairperson, Assembly Majority Leader David Travis* *(photo courtesy of Cindy Zaemisch, Sentencing Commission).*

## STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

*State Capitol and Executive Residence Board:* SENATORS LASEE, RISSER, ULICHNY; REPRESENTATIVES HINKFUSS, SCHNEIDER, SCHNEIDERS; P. NICHOLAS HURTGEN (designated by secretary of administration), ROBERT BRANDHERM (engineer appointed by secretary of administration), H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ROBERT B. GRAVES (landscape architect), JOHN T. NICHOLS, WALTER L. WILSON (architects); ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, EUGENE POTENTE, SHIRLEY PREUSS, MARILYNN SCHALL (interior designers). (All except *ex officio* members and their designees are appointed by governor.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (5) and 16.83.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board was created by Chapter 183, Laws of 1967, and its 7 citizen members serve staggered 6-year terms. The board inspects the condition of the State Capitol and Executive Residence annually. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition, and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

## STATE USE BOARD

*State Use Board:* DENNIS HARKINS (community services division, health and social services department representative), LYN L. LEFEBER (work center representative), PATRICK H. MOMMAERTS (vocational rehabilitation division, health and social services department representative), LEO C. TALSKY (administration department representative); THOMAS J. WISNER (private business representative); LYNN A. ZANDER (small business representative); ANNETTE S. NORSMAN, S. GENE PRELL (public members). (All are appointed by governor.)

**Mailing Address:** Bureau of Procurement, Division of State Agency Services, P.O. Box 7867, Madison 53707-7867.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2605.

**Publications:** *Annual Report to the Secretary.*

**Number of Employes:** 2.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $94,500.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (22) and 16.752.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State Use Board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 345, and its 8 members serve 4-year terms. It oversees the program for state purchases from work centers for the severely handicapped. The board identifies goods and services that state agencies can procure from the centers, establishes eligibility of work centers for the program, and establishes and annually reviews fair market prices for goods and services purchased from the centers.

## TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

*Tax Appeals Commission:* Full-time: THOMAS R. TIMKEN, *chairperson;* JOHN P. MORRIS, MARY K. WAGNER-MALLOY; Part-time: DOUGLASS H. BARTLEY, ROBERT C. JUNCEAU (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Administrative Assistant to the Commission:* JOSEPH P. ZIESEL, 266-9784.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 501, 217 South Hamilton Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1391.

**Publications:** *Selected Decisions,* Vol. II, July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1989.

**Number of Employes:** 9.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,201,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (1) and 73.01.

*The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board launched a major program in 1989 for renovation of the State Capitol. The first phase involves remodeling the North Wing, including the former home of the Legislative Reference Bureau, shown here. This part of the project is expected to take 1-1/2 years and $11 million to complete* (*photo courtesy of A. Peter Cannon, Legislative Reference Bureau*).

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**Agency Responsibility:** The Tax Appeals Commission is an independent agency that hears and decides disputes between persons or entities and the Department of Revenue involving all major, state-imposed taxes (individual income, corporate franchise and income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, metalliferous minerals, occupational, and floor taxes imposed when the tax rates change for motor fuel, intoxicating liquor, cigarettes and tobacco products). The commission hears appeals arising under the homestead and farmland preservation tax credits, and it decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property or penalties for late filing of the annual standard manufacturing report form. The commission conducts appeals hearings on real estate transfer fees, license fees for telephones and electric cooperatives, county sales and use taxes, and relative property values within taxation units.

The commission's *Small Claims Division* may determine tax matters in which the amount in controversy is less than $2,500 unless the commission decides that the case should not be heard as a small claims case or the Department of Revenue concludes that the case has statewide significance.

Commissioners serve staggered 6-year terms. The governor designates one member to serve as chairperson for a 2-year term. Three members are appointed to serve full time and 2 to serve part time.

The Tax Appeals Commission was created as the Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. Before 1939, individuals took appeals of income and property taxes to the local county board of review with appeal permitted to the state Tax Commission. Corporations took their appeals to the Commissioner of Taxation with appeal to the circuit court. The board was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission in 1967, and in 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 its membership was expanded from 3 to 5. WisAct 29 also created the Small Claims Division of the commission.

## BOARD ON THE U.S.S. WISCONSIN

*Board on the U.S.S. Wisconsin:* JAMES W. MCVEY, *chairperson;* JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration); H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ROBERT H. LIZON, DAVID F. PORTER, ROBERT B. RENNEBOHM, DIANE L. SEDER, W.A. SUNDT, THOR J. THORSON, DENNIS TROHA. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

**Mailing Address:** Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1741.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $10,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (13) and 16.03.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Board on the U.S.S. Wisconsin promotes the bond between state residents and the battleship U.S.S. Wisconsin. It maintains communications with the battleship's home port officials and develops programs for the benefit of the ship's crew. It also cooperates with the state historical society in presenting a permanent exhibit on the history of the 2 battleships named "Wisconsin". The board is authorized to distribute public information about the battleship's history and operations and to accept gifts and bequests to support the board's mission.

The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. The appointed members of the board serve 4-year terms, and the governor appoints a chairperson annually from the public members.

## WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

*Waste Facility Siting Board:* LYNN NIMZ (town official), *chairperson;* RICHARD HEBRON (town official), *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL G. UTECH (county official), *secretary;* KEN ABRAHAMSEN (designated by secretary of development); EDMUND DROZD (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); JAMES JOHNSON (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); CAROL CUTSHALL (designated by secretary of transportation). (County and town officials are appointed by governor.)

*Executive Director:* PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

**Mailing Address:** Room 201, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702-0001.

**Telephone:** (608) 267-7854.

**Fax:** (608) 267-3770.

**Publications:** Annual Report, Standard Notice, Opinions of the Waste Facility Siting Board.

**Number of Employes:** 1.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $165,500.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (12) and 144.445.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Waste Facility Siting Board supervises a mandated negotiation-arbitration procedure between applicants for solid or hazardous waste facility licenses and local committees composed of representatives from municipalities affected by proposed facilities. In arbitration hearings, the board is authorized to make final awards. The board also enforces legal deadlines and other obligations of applicants and local committees during the process.

Town and county officials serve staggered 3-year terms, and the governor, when making appointments, must consider timely recommendations of the Wisconsin Towns Association and the Wisconsin Counties Association. The board appoints an executive director from outside the classified service to serve as the board's administrator and legal advisor. The board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981. It was the first such agency established in the nation.

## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS BOARD

*Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board:* MARIE FINDLAY, KENNETH J. MERKEL, RAYMOND MOYER, EMIL MUELVER, ROGER SABOTA, JERRY SCHUSTER, GORDON SILL (appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* TOPF WELLS.

**Mailing Address:** Room 406, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703-2558.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7730.

**Number of Employes:** 13.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $7,942,200.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.105 (18) and 16.20.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board is the policy-making board for the Wisconsin Conservation Corps. This agency provides work experience and personal development opportunities for unemployed men and women ages 18-25 by implementing conservation projects for Wisconsin communities. The board establishes guidelines for the projects and sets standards and procedures for the selection, hiring, and training of corps enrollees.

The 7 board members serve staggered 6-year terms and represent regional, environmental, and agricultural interests. Representatives from several state agencies serve the board in a nonvoting, advisory capacity. The board's staff supervises the conservation projects and handles the recruitment and training of the corps members and crew leaders who are chosen to work for one-year terms at different project sites throughout the state. Upon completion of their year of service, corps members are eligible for a cash bonus or a tuition voucher.

The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 and attached to the Department of Natural Resources. The 1985 budget attached it to the Department of Administration.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL

*Women's Council:* SENATOR FARROW (appointed as public member by governor), *chairperson;* AVE BIE (designated by governor); SENATORS CHVALA, FEINGOLD; REPRESENTATIVES NOTESTEIN, YOUNG; KAY CLARENBACH, SUSAN HOBART (public members appointed by senate president); SUSAN LYNCH, VERONICA TAYLOR-MOSLEY (public members appointed by assembly speaker); RUTH GODAR, LINDA S. PARRISH, JANET D. PARSHALL, PEG NUGENT RECTANUS, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT (public members appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* HANNAH ROSENTHAL.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 720, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2219.

**Publications:** Numerous publications related to the council's mission (list available on request).

**Number of Employes:** 2.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $242,200.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.107 (11) and 16.01.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Women's Council is charged to identify barriers that prevent women in Wisconsin from participating fully and equally in all aspects of life.

The council conducts statewide hearings on issues that concern women and advises all state agencies about the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, laws, and administrative rules. It is required to work closely with state agencies, the private sector, and groups concerned with women's issues to develop long-term solutions to women's economic and social inequality and to disseminate information on the status of women in this state.

The 10 public members of the council serve 2-year terms, and the governor or governor's designee serves a 4-year term. The governor selects the chairperson. The Women's Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. It was preceded by a nonstatutory commission, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

# ELECTIONS BOARD

*Elections Board:* MARK E. SOSTARICH (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), *chairperson;* PETER R. DOHR (designated by supreme court chief justice), THOMAS P. GODAR (designated by assembly minority leader), BARBARA KRANIG (designated by senate majority leader), J. CURTIS MCKAY (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party), JOHN H. NIEBLER (designated by governor), BRENT SMITH (designated by assembly speaker), KIT E. SORENSON (designated by senate minority leader). (All are appointed by governor.)

**Executive Director: KEVIN J. KENNEDY**, 266-8005.

*Legal Counsel:* GEORGE A. DUNST, 266-0136.

*Elections and Campaign Finance Administrator:* GAIL B. SHEA, 266-3061.

*Elections Specialists:* BARBARA HANSEN, 267-0714; BARBARA JULSETH, 266-3276.

*Data Manager:* SHARON GLEASON, 266-0359.

*Office Manager:* DEANNA T. MACK, 267-0715.

**Statutory Council:**

*Elections Advisory Council:* JADELL K. FERGE (city clerk); JEAN M. PACKARD (village clerk); HAROLD C. DOBBERPUHL, CAROL NELSON (county clerks); ROGER PRANGE (town clerk). (All are appointed by the Elections Board.)

**Mailing Address:** Third Floor, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephones:** General office: (608) 266-8005; Election services: 266-3276; Campaign finance services: 267-7804.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0500.

**Publications:** Absentee Voting in Wisconsin Nursing Homes; Biennial Report; Calendar of Election Events; Campaign Finance Instruction and Bookkeeping Manual; Election and Campaign Manual for County and Municipal Clerks; Election Day Manual for Wisconsin Election Officials; Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund Information and Instruction Manual; Wisconsin Election Statutes; various guides and checklists for candidates, political committees, election officials, and clerks.

**Number of Employes:** 13.50

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,797,900.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.61; Chapters 5-12.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates alleged violations of those laws, and brings civil actions to collect forfeitures. It may subpoena records and violators and notify the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also has compliance review authority over local election officials' actions relating to ballot preparation, candidate nomination, voter qualifications, and election administration. The board issues formal opinions upon request, promulgates administrative rules, and holds information and training meetings with local election officials to promote uniform election procedures.

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature. The system limits and requires full disclosure of contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office.

The statutes specify which candidates, individuals, political parties, and groups must register and file detailed financial statements. Registration and reporting are required for nonresident groups that make contributions and individuals who make independent disbursements.

The board also administers the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund created by the Wisconsin Legislature to provide publicly funded grants to eligible candidates for statewide and legislative office. Candidates who apply for the grants, which replace contributions from special interest committees, agree to abide by spending limits. A $1 checkoff on the state income tax form generates money for the grants.

**Organization:** The governor appoints Elections Board members to serve 2-year terms, and the membership must include one designee of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election. The board employs an executive director from outside the classified service and other staff under the classified service. The Department of Administration provides administrative and support services.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Unit* provides staff support and assists persons who wish to review and obtain campaign finance and election documents.

The *Campaign Finance Unit* audits the campaign finance statements of all candidates for state office, political party committees, and other political committees and groups. This unit distributes grants from the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund to statewide and legislative candidates.

The *Elections Unit* assists and trains election officials in the administration of elections. It reviews nomination papers of candidates for state office, reviews ballots, and prepares the state's canvass of votes cast.

The *Legal Unit* investigates complaints and works with the attorney general and the legal counsels of other state and federal agencies and local governmental units to ensure compliance with and enforcement of election and campaign finance laws.

**Statutory Council:** The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board and advises the board about matters such as publications, training, and legislation. The council was created by Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, and its duties and membership are prescribed in Sections 5.085 and 15.617 of the statutes.

**History:** The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. This law transferred administration of the state's election laws from the secretary of state to the board and created a campaign finance registration and reporting system. The 1977 Legislature created the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund. Legislation enacted since then has changed the campaign finance law, revised canvass and recount procedures, and further amended the state's election laws.

## INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS

*Board of State Canvassers:* MARK E. SOSTARICH (elections board chairperson); JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general); CATHY S. ZEUSKE (state treasurer).

**Statutory References:** Sections 7.70 (3) and 15.615.

**Agency Responsibility:** The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices. An act passed in 1848 by the first session of the Wisconsin Legislature created the Board of State Canvassers. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, transferred the board to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached it to the Elections Board.

## Department of
## EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

*Employe Trust Funds Board:* Kenneth F. Stelzig (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *chairperson;* Marilyn J. Wigdahl (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* Joann F. Elder (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* Jon E. Litscher (secretary of employment relations); Mark H. Stone, Richard J. Wesley (representing Teachers Retirement Board); Paul C. Adamski, John L. Brown, Gale F. Dushack (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board); Stephen H. Frankel (governor's designee on Group Insurance Board); vacancy (public member appointed by governor). (Board representatives are appointed by their respective boards.)

**Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES,** 266-1071.

*Deputy Secretary:* Eric O. Stanchfield, 266-1071.

*Executive Assistant:* David C. Mills, 266-3641.

*Internal Audit:* Robert J. Schaefer, 266-3951.

*Staff Services:* Rhonda L. Dunn, 266-9854.

*Administrative Services, Division of:* Kathleen M. Wolff, *administrator,* 266-0212.

*Office Services Bureau:* Diane M. Vultaggio, *director,* 266-5578.

*Operations Services Bureau:* Joanne L. Allen, *director,* 266-0785.

*Systems Management Bureau:* E. Suzanne Stoutt, *director,* 267-5013.

*Benefit Plan Operations, Division of:* David E. Hinrichs, *administrator,* 266-3763.

*Accounting Bureau:* Robert C. Willett, *director,* 266-0904.

*Benefits Bureau:* Julie A. Reneau, *director,* 267-3857.

*Milwaukee Benefits Office:* Catherine A. Kroeger, *supervisor,* (414) 227-4294.

*Membership and Coverage Bureau:* Elizabeth R. Derleth, *director* 266-1210.

*Communications Officer:* Stephen R. Tatarsky, 266-7471.

*Program Development and Evaluation, Division of:* Peggy Ann Smelser, *administrator,* 266-9633.

*Employe Reimbursement Accounts Program:* Kathleen D. McCleave, *director,* 266-1423.

*Health and Disability Benefits Program:* Thomas C. Korpady, *director* 266-0207.

*Retirement/Survivor Benefits Program:* David A. Stella, *director* 267-9038.

*Social Security, Deferred Compensation Program:* Susan T. Chamberlain, *director* 267-2929.

*Legal Counsel:* Robert F. Weber, 266-5804.

**Statutory Boards:**

*Deferred Compensation Board:* Edward D. Main, *chairperson;* Peter F. Ullrich, *vice chairperson;* James R. Severance, *secretary;* Martin Beil, J. Jean Rogers (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Group Insurance Board:* Stephen H. Frankel (designated by governor), *chairperson*; Randy A. Blumer (designated by commissioner of insurance), *vice chairperson;* Wayne K. Potter (insured teacher participant), *secretary;* Jon E. Litscher (secretary of employment relations); Daniel R. Caucutt (designated by secretary of administration); Patricia J. Gorence (designated by attorney general); Martin Beil (insured participant not a teacher); Esther D. Luckhardt (insured retired participant); C.F. Saylor (insured local government participant); Kenneth J. Merkel. (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor.)

*Teachers Retirement Board:* Kenneth F. Stelzig (elected vocational school teacher), *chairperson;* John F. Walsh, Jr. (elected public school teacher), *vice chairperson;* David J. De Wan (elected public school teacher), *secretary;* George H. Hahner, Wayne D. McCaffery, Paul C. Schlindwein, Earl R. Zamzow (elected public school teachers); Orville F. Christian (elected teacher annuitant), Richard J. Wesley (elected Milwaukee teacher); Theodore Bratanow, Robert M. Neindorf (UW representatives appointed by governor); Mark H. Stone (public school administrator appointed by governor); Bill L. Board (school board member appointed by governor). (Elected members are chosen by their constituent groups.)

*Wisconsin Retirement Board:* MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (participating state employe), *chairperson;* PAUL C. ADAMSKI (city or village finance officer), *vice chairperson;* GALE F. DUSHACK (participating city or village employe), *secretary;* DAVID L. HEINECK (designated by commissioner of insurance); JOHN L. BROWN (county clerk or deputy); WAYNE E. KOESSL (county or town governing body member); DAVID R. LENZ (city or village executive); C.F. SAYLOR (participating county employe); DONNA E. JARVIS (public member). (All except insurance designee are appointed by governor.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7931, Madison 53707-7931.

**Location:** State Industry and Labor Building (GEF 1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-0407; Benefit information only: (608) 266-3285; Employer questions: (608) 266-1210.

**Fax:** (608) 267-4549.

**Publications:** Annual Report; *Trust Fund News; Employer Bulletin;* various employer manuals and employe brochures on the Wisconsin Retirement System, social security, group insurance and deferred compensation programs for public employes.

**Number of Employes:** 168.10.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $18,292,100.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.16 and Chapter 40.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Employe Trust Funds administers various employe benefit programs, including retirement, group insurance, deferred compensation, and social security. It provides programs for almost all state and municipal employes, including teachers.

**Organization:** The Employe Trust Funds Board provides policy direction to the department, which operates through the Office of the Secretary and 3 divisions. The board appoints the secretary who, in turn, chooses the deputy secretary and the executive assistant. All 3 serve outside the classified service. Division heads are appointed within the classified service by the secretary.

**Unit Functions:** The *Employe Trust Funds Board* sets policy for operation of the Department of Employe Trust Funds, approves all departmental administrative rules, authorizes payment of all retirement annuities except those for disability, hears appeals of benefit determinations, and appoints the department secretary.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides administrative support services such as space management, inventory, word processing, records management, systems development, data processing, and mail service.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* implements state law and policy governing the retirement and benefit programs of active, inactive, and retired public employes throughout the state. It collects retirement and benefit contributions from public employers, processes payments to retired persons, provides annual statements to plan participants, counsels employes about retirement benefits, and performs the department's accounting and fiscal planning.

The *Division of Program Development and Evaluation* plans for, develops, and evaluates changes in existing benefit plans and, when so directed by the legislature, implements new benefit plans. It monitors and interprets state and federal legislation and board policy directives, and it develops, communicates, and monitors required implementation plans. It directs the process of appeals to the boards and organizes and directs contracting for various services. The division also develops and monitors the department's long-range and strategic plans.

**Statutory Boards:** The *Deferred Compensation Board* establishes rules for offering deferred compensation plans to state employes and selects and contracts with deferred compensation plan providers used by state agencies. Its 5 members are appointed for 4-year terms. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (4) and 40.80 of the statutes.

The *Group Insurance Board* oversees staff administration of the group health, life, and income continuation insurance programs offered to state employes, covered local employes, and retirees. The 5 appointed members serve 2-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 211, Laws of

1959, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (2) and 40.03 (6) of the statutes.

The *Teachers Retirement Board* advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to teachers, recommends and acts on administrative policy and rules for teacher participants, authorizes payment of disability annuities for teachers, and hears appeals of staff determinations of disability. Its 13 members serve staggered 5-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 204, Laws of 1953, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (3) (a) and 40.03 (7) of the statutes.

The *Wisconsin Retirement Board* advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to state and local general and protective employes, and performs the same functions for these employes as the Teachers Retirement Board does for teachers. The 8 appointed members serve staggered 5-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (3) (b) and 40.03 (8) of the statutes.

**History:** The 1891 Legislature initiated pension coverage for local government employes when it required Milwaukee to create a pension fund for retired and disabled police and firefighters. Sixteen years later, the legislature extended pension coverage to protective service employes of smaller cites. The 1909 Legislature authorized a pension system for City of Milwaukee teachers, and Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, created a retirement system for school districts throughout the rest of the state that wished to enroll their teachers. With enactment of Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, Wisconsin established a mandatory, joint contributory, statewide teachers' pension system covering virtually all teachers in public schools (outside of Milwaukee), normal schools, and the University of Wisconsin.

The legislature first provided retirement plans for general state and municipal employes outside of Milwaukee in 1943 and closed the local fire and police pension funds to new members in 1948. The 1951 Legislature created the Public Employes Social Security Fund, thus making Wisconsin the first state in the nation to permit some state and local government employes to be covered by social security.

By 1960, Wisconsin had created group life and group health insurance programs for state employes, a group life insurance program for municipal employes, and the Group Insurance Board to monitor their administration. Executive branch reorganization in 1967 created the Department of Employe Trust Funds and attached the Group Insurance Board to it.

Several changes during the 1970s expanded public employe benefit programs, refined department structure, and modified the administration of retirement funds. The 1971 Legislature, for example, created a disability insurance plan for state employes and authorized use of accrued sick leave credits to pay health insurance premiums for retirees or their surviving dependents.

The 1975 Legislature created the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) by merging the 3 existing, separate retirement funds that covered all publicly employed teachers in the state and all state and local public employes, except those in the city and county of Milwaukee, which have their own systems. The legislature transferred local police and fire pension funds to the overall general employe system in 1977. The WRS was implemented in 1982.

During the 1980s, Wisconsin continued to adopt measures affecting public employe benefits. Chapter 187, Laws of 1981, created a voluntary deferred compensation plan with tax advantages for participating employes. Health care cost-containment provisions enacted in 1983 resulted in a significant increase in state employe participation in health maintenance organizations. The 1987 Legislature allowed retired employes to purchase group health insurance, created a long-term care insurance program for both active and retired state employes, and provided for employe-funded reimbursement accounts. These accounts allow employes to use pre-tax earnings to pay specified expenses such as dependent care, certain insurance premiums, and medical expenses not covered by health insurance. In 1989, the legislature created a temporary early retirement opportunty for employes with long service and changed the way employers and employes share contributions to the WRS.

## Department of EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

**Secretary of Employment Relations: JON E. LITSCHER,** 266-9820.

*Deputy Secretary:* JOSEPH P. PELLITERI, 266-9820.

*Executive Assistant:* RAYMOND ALLEN, 266-9820.

*Employe Development and Training, Office of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-5603.

*Legal Services, Office of:* TEEL HAAS, 266-2052.

*Administrative Services Division:* vacancy, *administrator*, 266-3596.

*Affirmative Action Division:* ARELY GONNERING, *administrator*, 266-3017.

*Classification and Compensation Division:* vacancy, *administrator*, 266-1575; JAMES PANKRATZ, *assistant administrator*, 266-1860.

*Collective Bargaining Division:* CLARENCE V. SPAWR, *administrator*, 266-3619.

*Merit Recruitment and Selection Division:* ROBERT J. LAVIGNA, *administrator*, 266-1136; JEANNE K. BENCK, *assistant administrator*, 267-2411.

**Statutory Council and Board:**

*Affirmative Action, Council on:* RONALD JOHNSON, *chairperson;* MICHAEL DIETERS, *vice chairperson;* JENNIFER DONNELLY (appointed by senate president), *secretary;* LINDA ANDERSON (appointed by assembly speaker); LAMARR Q. BILLUPS (appointed by assembly minority leader); ZABELLE MALKASIAN (appointed by senate minority leader); ROBERT BARROW, J.B. CHUNG, WILLIAM J. DYESS, RICARDO ENRIQUEZ, BARBARA POLLEI, GLORIA I. RAZAZADEH, 3 vacancies. (All are appointed by governor unless otherwise designated.)

*State Employes Suggestion Board:* PATRICIA E. HACKETT, *chairperson;* LOREN ANDERSON, JAMES BEHREND (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707-7855.

**Location:** 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** General: (608) 266-9820; State job information: (608) 266-1731.

**Publications:** Affirmative Action Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Quarterly Newsletter; Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and Procedure Standards; Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory; Alphabetical Listing of Classifications; Classification and Compensation Plan; Continuous Recruitment Bulletin; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin; Standards for State Agency Affirmative Action Plans; State Employment Options Program Annual Report; A Study Guide for Employment Examinations with Wisconsin State Government; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information.

**Number of Employes:** 104.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $12,275,200.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.17 and 15.173; Chapter 111, Subchapter V; Chapter 230.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Employment Relations is responsible for personnel and employment relations policies and programs for state government employes. The department administers the state's civil service system, which is designed to staff state governmental agencies with employes chosen on the basis of merit. It evaluates job categories, determines employe performance and training needs, and assists managers in their supervisory duties. In administering the civil service system, the department is responsible for carrying out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and for eliminating the present effects of past discrimination in the state's work force through affirmative action. The department represents the executive branch in its role as an employer under the state's employment relations statutes.

**Organization:** A secretary appointed from outside the classified service by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate administers the department. The deputy secretary and executive assistant are appointed by the secretary. The secretary also appoints administrators outside of the classified service to head the Divisions of Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, and Affirmative Action. The administrator of the Merit Recruitment and Selection Division is appointed to a 5-year renewable term by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate from 5 names certified by the secretary after a competitive examination. The administrator of the Administrative Services Division and all other employes of the department are in the classified service.

**Unit Functions:** The *Office of Employe Development and Training* formulates and implements development and training policies for state government employes. It trains state supervisors in basic supervisory skills, coordinates state-sponsored training programs, and monitors state agency training programs.

The *Office of Legal Services* advises the secretary on all legal matters and represents the secretary and the administrator of the Merit Recruitment and Selection Division on employe appeals before the Personnel Commission and other state and federal agencies.

The *Administrative Services Division* handles the department's internal operations, including preparation of the biennial budget, fiscal control, accounting, management information, personnel and payroll services, purchasing, and policy planning and analysis.

The *Affirmative Action Division* operates affirmative action programs. It reports annually to the governor and legislature about agencies' affirmative action accomplishments, goals, and recommendations. It develops affirmative action standards for executive agencies, the UW System, and legislative service agencies and provides support to the Affirmative Action Council. The division trains new supervisors, provides technical assistance regarding affirmative action to agencies, and assists and monitors the implementation of state agency affirmative action plans.

The *Classification and Compensation Division* conducts ongoing, systematic, personnel classification and compensation surveys to ensure equitable and internally consistent classification, pay, and benefit programs. The division allocates positions to classifications, assigns classifications to pay ranges, and develops and administers the state's classification and compensation plan. It also ensures state agency compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and administers the state's performance evaluation program.

The *Collective Bargaining Division* represents the executive branch as an employer in negotiations with certified collective bargaining units. The division negotiates tentative agreements subject to approval by the legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the legislature. It trains management representatives about contract provisions, contract interpretation, and the handling of grievances, and represents the state in arbitration.

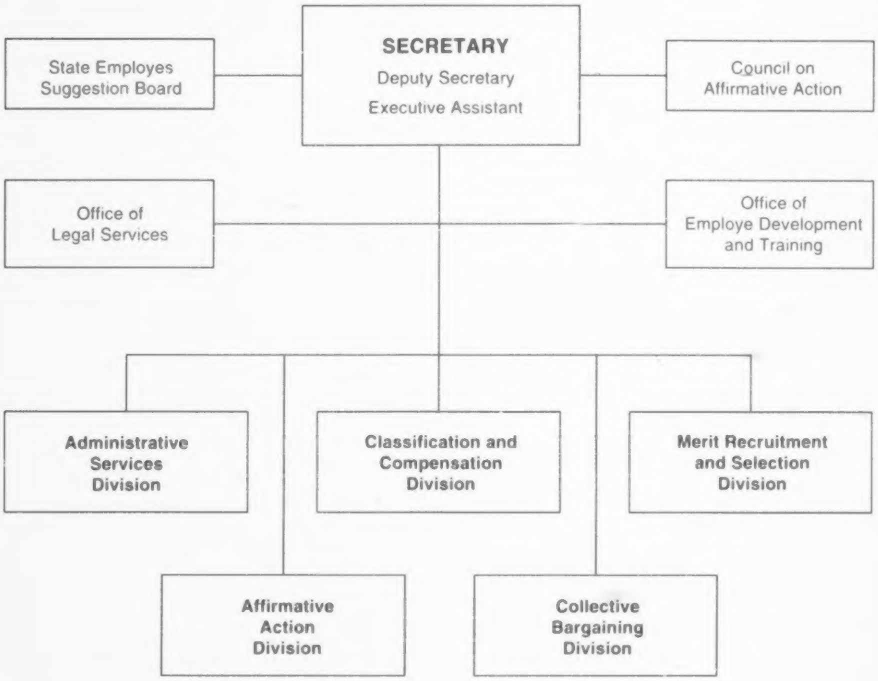
The *Merit Recruitment and Selection Division* coordinates all recruitment; develops, validates, and administers examinations; and establishes recruitment and certification policies that ensure equal opportunity for employment in state civil service. The division shares responsibility for affirmative action efforts with other governmental units and appointing authorities; establishes opportunities for career development; and administers layoffs, transfers, and reinstatements of nonrepresented, classified employes as well as promotions and voluntary demotions. It also enforces the code of ethics for all classified employes. Upon request, the division prepares and administers examinations for local governmental units.

**Statutory Council and Board:** The *Council on Affirmative Action* advises the secretary, evaluates affirmative action programs throughout the civil service system, seeks compliance with state and federal regulations, and recommends improvements in the state's affirmative action efforts. The council may recommend legislation, consult with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conduct hearings. Members serve 3-year terms. A majority of them must represent minority persons, women, and persons with handicaps. The council was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.177 and 230.46 of the statutes.

The *State Employes Suggestion Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes that promote economy and efficiency in government services. All members are appointed for 4-year terms, and at least one of them must be a state officer or employe. The board was created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.175 and 230.48 of the statutes.

**History:** The Department of Employment Relations, created by the 1977 Legislature, has roots in legislation enacted early in this century. Wisconsin created a Civil Service Commission in 1905 and declared that appointments to and promotions in the civil service would be made only according to merit. The 1929 Legislature replaced the commission with a Bureau of Personnel that included a Personnel Board. The board was empowered to investigate any matter and hear appeals arising under the state's civil service laws. This structure remained in place until the 1959 Legislature placed the board and bureau in the new Department of Administration.

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
State Employes Suggestion Board
Council on Affirmative Action
Office of Legal Services
Office of Employe Development and Training
Administrative Services Division
Classification and Compensation Division
Merit Recruitment and Selection Division
Affirmative Action Division
Collective Bargaining Division

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In 1972, Governor Patrick Lucey issued an executive order creating an affirmative action unit in the Bureau of Personnel. The order also directed the head of every state agency to encourage women and minorities to apply for promotions and to designate an affirmative action officer responsible for developing an affirmative action plan.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations and transferred to it from the Department of Administration the organizational units and functions of the Employe Relations Division, including the Affirmative Action Office and the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services. Chapter 196 also created in the department an Affirmative Action Council, which succeeded the affirmative action unit established by Governor Lucey.

The 1983 Legislature reorganized personnel functions by assigning classification and compensation responsibility to the secretary and recruitment and examination responsibility to the newly created Merit Recruitment and Selection Division.

With enactment of 1987 Wisconsin Act 140, the legislature declared flexible-time schedules a permanent feature of state personnel management and permitted performance evaluation programs to be adapted to different agency and employe circumstances. 1987 WisAct 331 increased the subjects of collective bargaining for all affected represented employes to include the assignment of classifications to pay ranges and related wage adjustments.

Further reorganization occurred when 1989 WisAct 31 abolished the Personnel Board, which had been an independent agency since 1978, and transferred its functions to the department. This act also moved the State Employes Suggestion Board from the Department of Administration to the Department of Employment Relations and added the concept of participatory management to the training of new supervisors.

## ETHICS BOARD

*Members:* James R. Morgan, *chairperson;* Diane B. Conway, *vice chairperson;* Paul M. Holzem, *secretary;* Joseph F. Flanagan, David L. McRoberts, Thomas S. Smith (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.**

**Mailing Address:** 44 East Mifflin Street, Suite 601, Madison 53703-2800.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-8123.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Opinions of the Ethics Board.

**Number of Employes:** 6.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $522,800.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.62; Chapter 13, Subchapter III; and Chapter 19, Subchapter III.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Ethics Board advises state officials, lobbyists and their employers, and others on statutory standards of conduct for officials and individuals who are paid to influence state legislation and administrative rules. It investigates and prosecutes violations of those standards; files for public review the financial interest statements of state officials, candidates, and nominees for state public office; and compiles data about the time and money that businesses and organizations spend to influence state legislation and administrative rules.

**Organization:** Ethics Board members serve staggered 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office.

**History:** When Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, created the Ethics Board, the standards of conduct contained in the ethics code applied only to key officials of the executive and legislative branches. Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, extended the code's application to state judges, clarified and strengthened the standards of conduct to which state officials are held, and required officials to report additional information about their personal financial interests. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced the ability of local governments to enforce codes of ethics for local officials. The 1981 Legislature applied the ethics code to members and key employes of vocational, technical and adult education district boards and employes of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. The ethics code was extended to municipal judges by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The 1987 Legislature applied the code to division administrators in the classified civil service, increased the penalties for code violations, and changed the standard of proof from "beyond a reasonable doubt" to "clear and convincing evidence".

The duties of the Ethics Board were broadened by 1989 WisAct 338, which transferred regulation of lobbyists and their employers from the Office of the Secretary of State to the board, broadened the definition of lobbying activity, and increased the types of expenditures subject to reporting requirements.

## State of Wisconsin
## INVESTMENT BOARD

*Members:* Eugene G. Martin (public member), *chairperson;* Maureen J. Busby (public member appointed by governor with senate consent), *cochairperson;* Gary I. Gates (nonteacher appointed by Wisconsin Retirement Board), *secretary;* James R. Klauser (secretary of administration); George H. Hahner (teacher appointed by Teachers Retirement Board); Philip Gelatt, Richard H. Lillie, Mark J. McMullen (public members appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director: PATRICIA LIPTON,** 266-9451.

*Assistant Executive Director:* JAMES R. SEVERANCE, 266-2385.

*Executive Assistant:* MONICA JAEHNIG, 266-9022.

*Legal Services Unit:* KURT N. SCHACHT, *general counsel*, 266-2040; KEITH JOHNSON, *assistant general counsel*, 266-8824.

*Common Stocks Division:* JAMES R. SEVERANCE, *investment director*, 266-2385.

*Liquid Assets Division:* RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director*, 266-2045.

*Operations and Administrative Services Division:* GEORGE NATZKE, *administrator*, 267-2059.

*Private Placements Division:* ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director*, 266-1316.

*Public Bonds Division:* JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director*, 266-2047.

*Real Estate and Mortgages Division:* PAUL FANFERA, *investment director*, 266-0809.

*Special Equities Division:* JOHN F. NELSON, *investment director*, 266-7232.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707.

**Location:** 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2381.

**Publication:** Annual Report.

**Number of Employes:** 65.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $10,901,000.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.76; Chapter 25.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State of Wisconsin Investment Board is responsible for investing the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement System, the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Trust Fund, and the State Investment Fund.

For purposes of investment, the retirement system's assets are divided into 2 funds — a Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and a Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The fixed trust fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, mortgages, and real estate holdings. The variable trust fund is invested primarily in common stocks.

Rules governing the State Investment Fund permit the board to invest temporary cash balances on a commingled basis in short-term investments. This fund includes retirement funds awaiting permanent investment and moneys in 39 other accounts — including the state's general fund and various agency and department accounts. Local governments may also participate in the fund.

**Organization:** The State of Wisconsin Investment Board includes 5 public members, 4 of whom must each have had a minimum of 10 years' investment experience. All appointed members serve 6-year terms, and the terms of the public members are staggered. An executive director appointed by the board heads the agency.

**Unit Functions:** The *Common Stocks Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Liquid Assets Division* manages the state's short-term investments in the State Investment Fund. Investments are limited by law to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Operations and Administrative Services Division* is responsible for the support of investment activities, securities lending, data processing, and the general administrative functions of the agency.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated, long-term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Public Bonds Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.

The *Real Estate and Mortgages Division* buys and sells real estate and makes mortgage investments.

The *Special Equities Division* invests in publicly traded equity securities of small and young companies for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

**History:** The investment board had its beginning when Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, created a pension system for teachers and the Annuity Board to invest pension funds. The 1929 Legislature reorganized the board, named it the Annuity and Investment Board, and made it responsible for investing all state nonoperating funds, except school funds, which remained under control of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

The 1925 Legislature insured state funds on deposit in state banks by creating a deposit fund managed by the state treasurer under the direction of the State Board of Deposits. The board's duties were to designate the banks in which state funds could be deposited and to specify the maximum amount of state funds each could receive. Participating banks paid into the deposit fund, which reimbursed any losses incurred through bank failure.

Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, created the Investment Board to carry out the investment functions of the Annuity and Investment Board and the State Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization increased the types of investments the board could consider for the funds under its supervision.

Since 1951, the legislature has created, and in some cases abolished, a number of funds. The 1975 Legislature, for example, created the current Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund and authorized local governments to deposit local funds in it. Each participating local government has a separate account in which deposits, earnings, and expenses are recorded. More recently, the 1989 Legislature repealed the Groundwater Fund and created the Cemetery Consumer Protection, Racing, and Recycling Funds.

## PERSONNEL COMMISSION

*Personnel Commission:* LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, *chairperson;* GERALD F. HODDINOTT, DONALD R. MURPHY (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*General Counsel:* ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

**Mailing Address:** Second Floor, 121 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1995.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; Digest of Decisions.

**Number of Employes:** 10.00

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,155,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.80, 103.10 (12), 230.44, and 230.45.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Personnel Commission, an independent agency created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, has quasi-judicial functions formerly performed by the Personnel Board and the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. Commission members serve staggered 5-year terms, and at least one must be a licensed attorney.

The commission hears appeals concerning hazardous employment injury benefits; certain kinds of noncontractual grievances; and classification, examination, and appointment transactions. It also processes complaints alleging that a state agency in its capacity as an employer has violated the laws related to fair employment policies, family or medical leave, safety and health, or "whistleblower" and elder abuse reporting.

The commission hears appeals of disciplinary actions involving unrepresented employes in the classified civil service. Where authorized under county merit system rules, it also hears appeals from county personnel involved in the administration of public assistance.

Because the commission's jurisdiction overlaps that of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, complaints may be filed with both agencies. Generally, the agency that first receives a complaint processes it while the other agency defers action and adopts the first agency's determination.

## Department of
## REVENUE

**Secretary of Revenue: MARK D. BUGHER,** 266-6466.

*Deputy Secretary:* DONALD LEO BACH, 266-6466.

*Executive Assistant to the Secretary:* JOHN W. RADER, 266-6466.

*Legal Services:* vacancy, *chief counsel*, 266-2845.

*Quality Improvement Coordinator:* THOMAS BIRRENKOTT, 266-0306.

*Administrative Services Division:* CHARLES E. MCDOWELL, *administrator*, 266-6466.

*Budget and Business Operations Bureau:* RICHARD GRADE, *director*, 266-3347.

*Human Resource Services Bureau:* MICHAEL D. KAPHINGST, *director*, 266-3842.

*Information Systems Bureau:* PAUL KRONBERGER, *director*, 266-0218.

*Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division:* JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *administrator;* JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator*, 266-1911.

*Appellate Bureau:* CLAYTON E. SETH, *director*, 266-8920.

*Audit Bureau:* DIANE L. HARDT, *director*, 267-5190.

*Compliance Bureau:* EUGENE J. FITZGERALD, *director*, 266-6864.

*Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau:* vacancy, *director*, 266-2797.

*Tax Processing Bureau:* VICKI SIEKERT, *director*, 267-5190.

*Research and Analysis Division:* MARGARET M. DERUS, *administrator*, 266-2700.

*Local Fiscal Policy Bureau:* MONROE ROSNER, *director*, 266-0938.

*State Tax Policy Bureau:* YEANG ENG BRAUN, *director*, 266-5773.

*State and Local Finance Division:* DANIEL THENO, *administrator*, 266-9758.

*Local Financial Assistance Bureau:* RALPH TAYLOR, *director*, 266-1657.

*Property Tax Bureau:* GLENN L. HOLMES, *director*, 266-1187.

*Utility and Special Taxes Bureau:* ROBERT STEFFES, *director*, 266-3964.

**Statutory Board:**

*State Board of Assessors:* CHARLES E. TURNER (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* DENNIS M. BONK, BRIAN D. HANKE, RICHARD A. KLIMEK, JAMES S. MURPHY, WILLIAM B. WARDWELL, MARK A. WEBER (appointed by secretary of revenue).

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

**Location:** State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-6466.

**Publications:** Biennial Report; Corporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Nineteen States; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin; and various brochures on specific issues.

**Number of Employes:** 1,187.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $107,042,200.

**Statutory References:** Section 15.43; Chapters 70-79.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws except the insurance premiums tax. It also estimates state revenues, forecasts state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their property assessments and financial management, administers local financial assistance programs, and helps formulate tax policy.

**Organization:** The Secretary of the Department of Revenue is appointed from outside the classified service by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary's office includes a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, the department's legal staff, and a quality improvement coordinator.

**Unit Functions:** The *Legal Services* staff provides legal counsel and opinions, drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules, and litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission. It also represents the department in other, nontax cases before administrative agencies and coordinates litigation and appeals.

The *Quality Improvement Coordinator* assists in implementing management techniques that encourage participation by employes from all levels of the department in improving the organization s efficiency and effectiveness.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes policies and provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance, and excise tax laws. It also administers the homestead credit, earned income credit, and farmland credit programs.

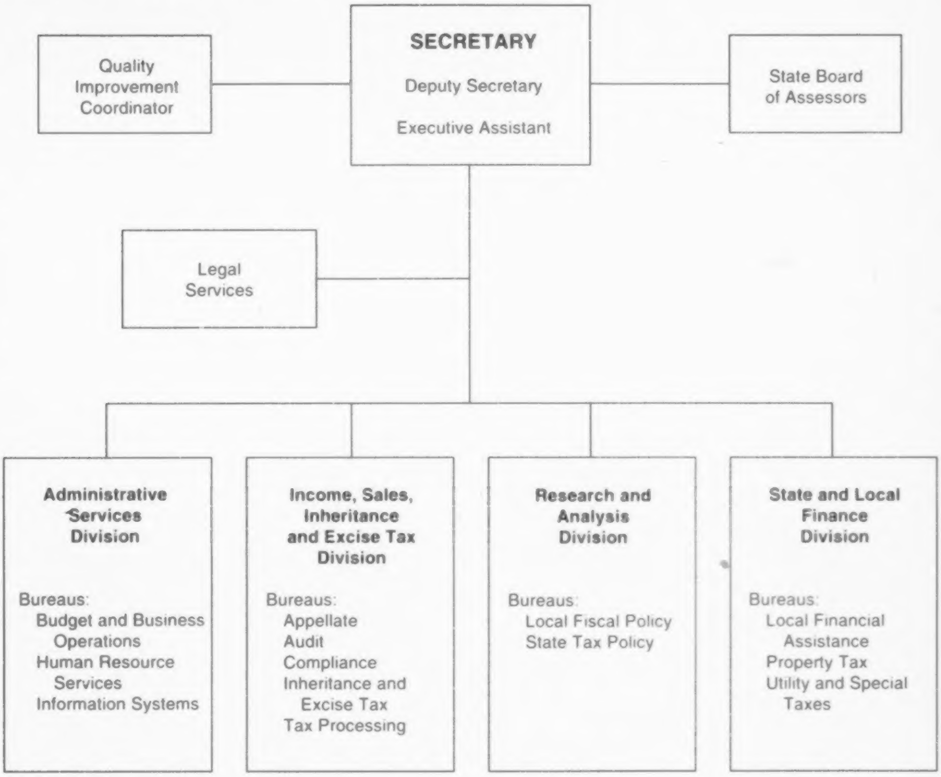
The *Research and Analysis Division* develops and evaluates overall economic and tax policy for the secretary; analyzes legislation; and prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes, and statistical reports.

The *State and Local Finance Division* assists local units of government by supervising administration of the general property tax, establishing equalized values, and providing financial management assistance. It assesses all manufacturing property and administers the state's utility taxes. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs and the general purpose financial reporting requirements for counties and municipalities.

**Statutory Board:** The *State Board of Assessors* investigates all objections to the amount, valuation, or taxability of real or personal manufacturing property. It also investigates all objections to the penalties issued for late or nonfiling of required manufacturing property report forms.

*The Department of Revenue helps local governments with property assessment to assure that rates are equitable throughout the state. Here, an assessor completes a property record card on a residential parcel in Madison (photo courtesy of Department of Revenue).*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Quality Improvement Coordinator
State Board of Assessors
Legal Services
Administrative Services Division
Bureaus:
Budget and Business Operations
Human Resource Services
Information Systems
Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division
Bureaus:
Appellate
Audit
Compliance
Inheritance and Excise Tax
Tax Processing
Research and Analysis Division
Bureaus:
Local Fiscal Policy
State Tax Policy
State and Local Finance Division
Bureaus:
Local Financial Assistance
Property Tax
Utility and Special Taxes

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

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The board consists of department employes designated by the secretary. It was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 70.995 (8) of the statutes.

**History:** The antecedents of the Department of Revenue go back at least to 1868 when Chapter 130 created a State Board of Assessors to perform the state's taxing functions. At that time, the property tax was the state's primary revenue source.

In 1873 the legislature reorganized the board, changing its composition from the secretary of state and the members of the state senate to the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general. The 1899 Legislature created the Office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the state's taxation system and made the commissioner a member and presiding officer of the State Board of Assessors.

The composition of the State Board of Assessors was changed again in 1901 when the legislature replaced the constitutional officers with the Tax Commissioner and 2 assistant commissioners. The 1905 Legislature abolished the State Board of Assessors and assigned its functions to a 3-member Tax Commission appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. This arrangement lasted until the 1939 Legislature abolished the commission and created the Department of Taxation. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the agency the Department of Revenue.

Throughout the years, certain tax-related functions have been moved from one agency to another. Originally, for example, local officials assessed manufacturing property. To promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers and to improve assessment techniques, the 1973 Legislature gave the department responsibility for assessing all manufacturing property.

Similarly, the 1939 Legislature made the Department of Taxation responsible for performing audits upon request of local governmental units. After assignment to several other agencies, the legislature returned this function to the Department of Revenue in 1971. In 1983 the legislature repealed the department's mandatory municipal audit functions but left intact its discretionary oversight of municipal accounting.

## INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

### BADGER BOARD

*Badger Board:* GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of revenue); JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (secretary of state), CATHY S. ZEUSKE (state treasurer). (The 3 constitutional officers serve in their capacity as the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.)

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.435 (2), 20.255 (2)(t), 25.28, and 70.395 (1m).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Badger Board, which was created by Chapter 86, Laws of 1981, administers the Badger Fund, to which is transferred a maximum of 40 percent of the net proceeds tax on metallic mineral mining, or that portion of the net proceeds tax not distributed to eligible communities under Section 70.395 (1) (a) of the statutes. Any excess over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is also transferred to the Badger Fund. By statute, the board allocates 50 percent of the interest on Badger Fund moneys to municipalities and counties that apply to use such funds for capital costs of recreational facilities, and 50 percent to educational aids.

### INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

*Investment and Local Impact Fund Board:* PAUL KNUTH (public member), *chairperson;* MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of revenue), ROBERT TRUNZO (secretary of development); LOUIS J. PERRY, ELIZABETH SORENSON (representing municipalities); JOHN P. KAISER, RICHARD MCKNIGHT (representing counties); STANLEY PEER (representing school boards); ED BEARHEART, JR. (Native American member); PETER J. DAVISON, DANIEL B. MERRIAM (public members). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

**Location:** State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-8133.

**Statutory References:** Sections 15.435 (1) and 70.395 (2).

**Agency Responsibility:** The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board, created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977, administers the Investment and Local Impact Fund, created by the same law to help municipalities alleviate the costs associated with social, educational, environmental, and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during, and after mineral extraction. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from specific taxes collected from the metallic mining industry.

**Organization:** In addition to *ex officio* and public members, the board has 6 members representing specific governmental organizations. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities and the Wisconsin Towns Association each recommends one municipal appointee, the Wisconsin Association of School Boards recommends the school board appointee, the Wisconsin Counties Association recommends the 2 county appointees, the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council recommends the Native American appointee, and the town boards of towns known to contain metallic mineral ores recommend one public appointee. The statutes list qualifications based on residence in or adjacent to a county, town, or municipality known to contain metallic mineral ores or mineral development.

## Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE

**Secretary of State: DOUGLAS La FOLLETTE,** 266-8888.

*Assistant Secretaries of State:* THOMAS C. HECHT, MARY WAHLERS, 266-8888.

*Operations Manager:* PAUL HANKES, 266-1437.

*Legal Staff:* HAROLD GROTHMAN, *corporations counsel,* 267-6808; vacancy, *general counsel,* 267-6807.

*Administrative Services Division:* BONNIE FRIEDRICH, *administrator,* 266-5130.

*Corporations Division:* ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator,* 267-3226.

*Government Records Division:* MARJORIE ULMAN ROBB, *administrator,* 266-5503.

*Uniform Commercial Code Division:* BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator,* 267-6812.

**Statutory Council:**

*Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council:* EDGAR ANDERSON (designated by director of the Wilson Street Regional Computer Center); WALTER BARCZAK, RONALD VOIGT (representing Wisconsin Register of Deeds Association); JAMES ARTS (representing Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives); EMORY IRELAND (representing legal community); DOUG JOHNSON (representing business community); O.K. JOHNSON (representing financial services community). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by secretary of state.)

**Mailing Addresses:** Corporations Division, P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846; Government Records Division, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707-7848; Uniform Commercial Code Division, P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707-7847.

**Location:** 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** See staff numbers.

**Publications:** Proposed Constitutional Amendments; Business Corporation Law; Non-Stock Corporation Law; Cooperative Law; Limited Partnership Law.

**Number of Employes:** 47.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $3,830,400.

**Constitutional References:** Article VI, Sections 1 and 2.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 14, Subchapter III.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Office of the Secretary of State performs a variety of services for both domestic and foreign corporations, Wisconsin municipalities, and the state government.

**Organization:** The secretary of state, who is elected as a partisan officer in the November general election, heads the Office of the Secretary of State. From the beginning of statehood until 1970, the secretary of state served a 2-year term. Pursuant to a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 and effective since the 1970 election, the secretary of state now serves a 4-year term.

**Unit Functions:** The *Administrative Services Division* maintains revenue and expenditure accounting systems and provides administrative support for the agency.

The *Corporations Division* administers programs related to limited partnerships, business corporations, nonstock corporations, cooperatives, and foreign corporations. It examines and files both charter documents and documents that effect mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions. It also examines and files annual reports for foreign and domestic corporations and cooperatives, prepares certified copies of the records in its custody, and responds to inquiries about corporations.

The *Government Records Division* discharges program responsibilities set forth in approximately 140 sections of the Wisconsin Statutes. It issues notary public commissions, registers trade names and trademarks, coordinates the publication of state laws with the Legislative Reference Bureau, records official acts of the legislature and the governor, files oaths of office, files deeds for state lands and buildings, issues notary authentications and apostilles (a form of international authentication of notaries public), and records railroad transactions, as well as annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities.

The *Uniform Commercial Code Division* examines and files statements of business indebtedness, provides record searches upon oral or written request, maintains a file of indebtedness statements, and responds to inquiries concerning Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) documents. The division also files amendments, continuations, assignments, terminations, and releases of original financing statements, and provides certified copies of all UCC documents.

**Statutory Council:** The *Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council* consists of 7 members who advise the secretary of state about the UCC statewide lien system. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 14.367 of the statutes.

**History:** The 1836 congressional act that organized the Territory of Wisconsin provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the President of the United States. This office was the forerunner of the post of secretary of state created by the Wisconsin Constitution. Delegates to the constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1848 determined that the secretary of state would be a constitutional officer charged with responsibility for maintaining the official acts of the legislature and the governor, keeping the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and affixing it to all official acts of the governor.

In the early days of statehood, the secretary of state personally performed a broad range of duties that are now delegated to the specialized departments of the executive branch. Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, created the Office of the Secretary of State to assist the secretary, and the legislature has subsequently assigned a number of additional responsibilities to the office.

*The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands consists of (left to right) State Treasurer Cathy S. Zeuske, Attorney General James E. Doyle, and Secretary of State Douglas La Follette. Secretary Stephen E. Gauger (far right) heads the staff of the Division of Trust Lands and Investments, which supervises and sells Wisconsin's public lands on behalf of the board and manages the proceeds from the sales* (photo courtesy of Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus).

## Office of the
## STATE TREASURER

**State Treasurer: CATHY S. ZEUSKE,** 266-3711.

*Deputy State Treasurer:* MICHAEL PIASECKI, 266-7982.

*Executive Assistant:* KIM KRETZ, 266-1714.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707.

**Location:** Room 134, State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1714.

**Fax:** (608) 266-2647.

**Publications:** Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Cash Position of the State; Monthly Report on Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund.

**Number of Employes:** 16.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,254,600.

**Constitutional References:** Article VI, Sections 1, 1n, and 3.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 14, Subchapter IV.

**Agency Responsibility:** The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys and for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of various state funds and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. The treasurer acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all such bonds, as well as for the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund. The office also maintains custody and records for all property received under the uniform unclaimed property and general escheat laws. If necessary, it audits business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

The treasurer serves as treasurer for the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, state retirement funds, and as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, Board of State Canvassers, Insurance Security Board, and the State Depository Selection Board.

The Office of the State Treasurer makes daily determinations for the Investment Board of funds available for investment. It is responsible for monthly collections of fines, forfeitures, penalties, and court fees; quarterly collections of probate fees; and annual collections from municipal and school district treasurers of payments due on loans made by the public lands commission. The office makes annual settlements with local government treasurers of taxes and fees due the state.

**History:** The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, was appointed by the governor, but the state constitution adopted in 1848 made the office an elective partisan position. From 1848 through 1968, the state treasurer was elected to a 2-year term in the November general election. Since ratification of a constitutional amendment in 1967 (effective with the 1970 election), the state treasurer has been elected to a 4-year term. State law prescribes the duties of the office.

# STATE AUTHORITIES

*Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.*

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## HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

*Members:* KENNETH J. MERKEL, *chairperson;* JOY A. MOY, *vice chairperson;* PAUL L. BROWN, DEAN K. ROE, GEORGE C. SCHMOLLER, TIMOTHY K. SIZE, MICHAEL O. STEWART (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director:** **LAWRENCE R. NINES.**

**Mailing Address:** Suite 140, 18000 West Sarah Lane, Brookfield 53045-5843.

**Telephone:** (414) 792-0466.

**Fax:** (414) 792-0649.

**Publications:** Annual Report; WHEFA Capital Comments Newsletter.

**Number of Employes:** 3.00 (not state funded).

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $150,000.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 231.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority assists nonprofit health care and educational institutions by issuing bonds on their behalf to finance capital costs. Because interest earned on the bonds is exempt from federal income taxation, the authority can market the bonds at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the cost of borrowing to health and educational facilities.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and do not comprise a debt, liability, or moral obligation of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. It imposes fees on participating health care and educational institutions to sustain its operations.

The authority may issue bonds to finance any qualifying capital project. A "project" is a specific work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished, or equipped, or any combination thereof. Upon completion of the project, the authority may collect rents and revenues sufficient to cover the principal and interest on the bonds and administrative expenses. It may establish rules for the use of a project and designate a participating health care or educational facility as its agent. Some projects require prior approval from the Department of Health and Social Services.

The authority may issue bonds to refinance outstanding debt of any health care institution if the Department of Health and Social Services certifies refinancing will result in a reduction of the institution's rates. All other qualifying borrowers may refinance without a savings analysis.

The authority also acts as guarantor for loans made to nonprofit rural hospitals or cooperatives consisting of one or more rural hospitals. Borrowers must use loan proceeds to finance the acquisition, construction, remodeling, or conversion of physical facilities or equipment. Guarantee agreements with participating lenders must follow the rules promulgated by the Department of Development for rural hospital loans.

**Organization:** The authority is a public body politic and corporate. Its 7 members are appointed for staggered 7-year terms, and no more than 4 of the authority members may be members of the same political party. The governor annually appoints a member as chairperson, and the authority appoints the executive director. The executive director and 2 staff members are employed outside the classified service and are not paid from state funds.

*Revenue bonds issued by the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority helped to finance construction of 206 additional independent-living retirement apartments and other projects at Luther Manor, a nonsectarian continuing care retirement community located in Wauwatosa (photo courtesy of Luther Manor).*

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**History:** The agency was created as the Health Facilities Authority by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Operations began in September 1979, after the Wisconsin Supreme Court found the law constitutional in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. Lindner*, 91 Wis. 2d 145 (1979). The court ruled that assistance to a religiously affiliated hospital does not advance religion or foster unnecessary entanglement between church and state. The authority issued its first debt in December 1979. 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 expanded the scope of the agency to include assistance to educational facilities and changed its name to reflect the broader responsibilities. In 1989 WisAct 31, the legislature added the rural hospital loan guarantee program.

## HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

*Members:* WAYNE R. PETERS, *chairperson;* FREDERICK WERKMEISTER-ROZAS, *vice chairperson;* JOHN PETERSEN III, *secretary;* EDWIN ZAGZEBSKI, *treasurer;* SENATORS PLEWA, PETAK; REPRESENTATIVES LADWIG, MOORE; CHRISTOPHER SWAIN (designated by secretary of development); MARJORIE KINNEY, vacancy. (All except legislative and *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

**Executive Director: RICHARD J. LONGABAUGH,** 266-2893.

*Executive Secretary:* BARBARA J. BRENNAN, 266-7354.

*Administrative Services:* GWEN TORKELSON, *director*, 267-5269.

*Economic Development:* JAMES MEIER, *director*, 266-2184.

*Financial Services:* LEON D. SHELDAHL, *director*, 266-2027.

*General Counsel:* ANN WENZEL, 266-2748.

*Multifamily Housing:* WYMAN WINSTON, *director*, 266-9782.

*Single Family Housing:* MARY ZINS, *director*, 267-3806.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728.

**Location:** Suite 500, One South Pinckney Street, Madison.

**Telephones:** Madison: (608) 266-7884; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4039; Hotline: (800) 33-HOUSE.

**Fax:** Madison: (608) 267-1099; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4704; Loan Services Division: (608) 266-0729.

**Publications:** Annual Report; Dividends for Wisconsin, 1990-91; Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Housing Authorities Directory.

**Number of Employes:** 165.00 (not state funded).

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $2,000,000.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 234.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority provides loans for housing for low- and moderate-income individuals and families, as well as for business development projects that encourage job creation or retention. The authority finances most of its programs through the sale of federally tax-exempt bonds that are not an obligation of the State of Wisconsin.

Its single-family housing programs include the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program (HOME) and the Home Improvement Loan Program. The HOME program provides first mortgage loans to qualified low- and moderate-income households in Wisconsin. Low- and moderate-income households may obtain home improvement loans at below market rates to repair housing or to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

Both tax-exempt and taxable bonds are used to finance multifamily housing programs and the Community Housing Alternatives Program (CHAP). CHAP is administered jointly by the authority and the Department of Health and Social Services to provide low-interest financing for developers of housing for the elderly or chronically disabled.

Other WHEDA programs include homeless and special needs housing initiatives, and "Blueprint Loans" to help with predevelopment of rental housing projects. WHEDA is Wisconsin's lead agency for applying for federal funds available through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to provide permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons. In addition, WHEDA administers the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program for developers of affordable rental housing.

A companion organization, the WHEDA Foundation, makes grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments for housing projects that benefit low- and moderate-income households, the elderly, and disabled persons. Grants are made to rehabilitate existing homes, sponsor housing conferences, perform research, and provide housing-related technical assistance. The foundation also receives grant money on behalf of the authority.

The authority acts for the state in administering federally funded housing programs in coordination with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration. Foremost among these are the Section 8 programs of the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1979, which fund construction and rehabilitation of rental housing through rent subsidies to owners.

The authority issues industrial revenue bonds to finance business development loans that encourage job creation and economic growth. Each loan must meet certain criteria and be certified by the Department of Development. Programs include the Business Development Bonds Program, the Linked-Deposit Loan Program, the Business Energy Fund, and the Venture Capital Fund. The Business Development Bonds Program provides below market, fixed-rate loans to eligible small and medium manufacturing firms and first-time farmers. The linked-deposit program offers low-cost, short-term loans to small businesses in which 50 percent or more of the control or ownership is by minority group members or women. Energy loans are available to replace heating and cooling units, insulation, and lighting systems and to purchase more efficient manufacturing equipment. The authority invests venture capital funds in small businesses to do market research, construct prototypes, test products, and perform other research and development activities.

Other economic development programs include loan guarantees for agricultural processes that produce a product from a Wisconsin commodity, a recycling loan guarantee program, and a business development loan guarantee program for tourist businesses.

**Organization:** The authority is a public body corporate and politic consisting of 11 members. Legislative members must represent both political parties. The 6 public members serve staggered 4-year terms, and the governor appoints one of them to be chairperson for a one-year term. The governor appoints the authority's executive director with the advice and consent of the senate for a 2-year term. Staff members are employed outside the classified service and are not paid from state funds.

**History:** The authority was created as the Housing Finance Authority by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Program operations began in July 1973 after the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision in *State ex. rel. Warren v. Nusbaum*, 59 Wis. 2d 391 (1973) declared the housing finance law constitutional. The authority issued its first debt instruments in March 1974. In 1983, Wisconsin Act 81 broadened the authority's mission to include financing for economic development projects and changed the name to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. The legislature expanded the authority's powers through 1985 Wisconsin Acts 9 and 153 and 1987 WisAct 421 to include the insuring and subsidizing of farm operating loans and drought assistance loan guarantees and interest rate reductions. The 1989 Legislature added loan guarantee programs for agricultural development and recycling (WisActs 31 and 335).

# NONPROFIT CORPORATION

*The following public body corporate and politic was created as a nonprofit corporation for one specific purpose.*

## BRADLEY CENTER SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

*Board of Directors:* JAMES L. FORBES, *chairperson* (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation); JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR., *president* (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation); CHARLES JACOBUS, *secretary-treasurer;* CHARLES S. MCNEER (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation); NED W. BECHTOLD, JANE CARITY, ERNEST HENDRICKS, ESSIE WHITELAW, GEORGE W. WHITTOW. (All are appointed by governor; those nominated by the foundation do not require senate consent as do the other members.)

**Address:** Cook and Franke, 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee 53202.

**Telephone:** (414) 271-5900.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 232.03.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation is a public, nonprofit corporation, created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 26, to receive the donation of the Bradley Center, a sports and entertainment facility located in Milwaukee County, from the Bradley Center Corporation, a private, nonprofit corporation. Its responsibility is to own and operate the center for the economic and recreational benefit of the citizens of Wisconsin. The corporation may not divest itself of the center, nor may it dissolve unless the legislature enacts a law ordering its dissolution. If it is dissolved, all of its assets are the property of the state. Neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable for any debt or obligation of the corporation.

The law provides a property tax exemption for the center corporation and states the legislature's intent that it also be exempted from state income, sales, use and franchise taxes. It also exempts the corporation from most open records and open meeting laws applicable to state agencies. The board must annually submit an audited financial statement to the governor and the legislature.

**Organization:** The 9 members of the board of directors of the corporation serve staggered 7-year terms. Although all 9 are appointed by the governor, 3 members are nominated by the Bradley Family Foundation and do not need senate approval, as do the other 6 members. Three of the governor's appointees must have had executive and managerial business experience. No member may be an elected public official. A chairperson is elected annually by the board.

# REGIONAL AGENCIES

*The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, usually an area comprising more that one county.*

## REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, created Section 66.945, Wisconsin Statutes, which governs the state's regional planning commissions. This law authorized the governor or a state agency designated by the governor to create a regional planning commission upon petition by the governing body of a local governmental unit. The governor must justify the creation of a commission and take into account common elements such as geography, uniformity of interests, and areawide problems when designating a commission's boundaries.

The 1959 Legislature amended the law to require a public hearing on a petition to form a planning commission unless the governing bodies of all the local governmental units in the proposed region join in the petition. The amended law made the governor's power to create a regional planning commission contingent upon the consent of the governing bodies of local units that in combination include more than 50 percent of the region's population and equalized assessed valuation.

Regional planning commissions may conduct research studies; make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region; advise local governmental units on regional planning problems; and coordinate local programs that relate to their objectives. Commissions must adopt master plans for the physical development of the regions served.

The membership of regional planning commissions varies according to conditions defined by statute. Unless otherwise specified by a region's local governments, the term of office is 6 years.

Under Section 66.30, Wisconsin Statutes, Wisconsin's regional planning commissions have established the Wisconsin Council of Regional Planning Organizations. The council's purposes include assisting the study of common problems and serving as an information clearinghouse.

### Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

*Members:* PAUL J. WOLSKE (Kewaunee County), *chairperson;* NICK STRICKER (Florence County), *vice chairperson;* JAMES GILLIGAN (Sheboygan County), *secretary-treasurer;* WILLIAM CLANCY, SAMUEL HALLOIN, SARAH THULEN (Brown County); CLIFFORD DELORIT, GEORGE EVENSON, vacancy (Door County); EDWIN KELLEY, JOHN ZOELLER (Florence County); ROBERT ENTRINGER, CLARENCE IHLENFELDT (Kewaunee County); KEVIN CRAWFORD, JON HOCHKAMMER, STEPHEN NENONEN (Manitowoc County); RICHARD EGGENER, CHERYL MAXWELL, WALTER STEPNIAK (Marinette County); DONALD GLYNN, AUSTIN MAKHOLM, LOIS TREVER (Oconto County); RICHARD SCHNEIDER, DIRK ZYLMAN (Sheboygan County).

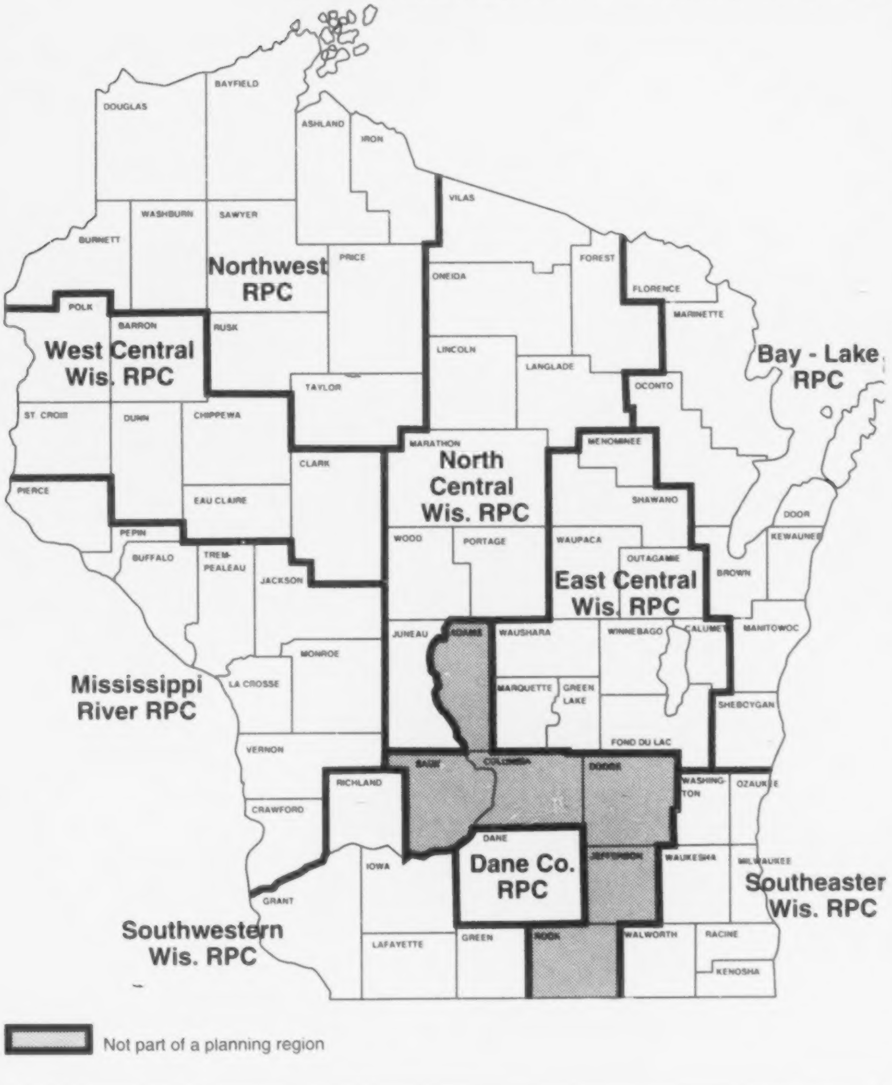
*Executive Director:* ROBERT L. FISHER.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 211, Old Fort Square, 211 North Broadway, Green Bay 54303-7001.

**Telephone:** (414) 448-2820.

**Fax:** (414) 448-2823.

## REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION ARE


DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
Northwest RPC
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
West Central Wis. RPC
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
Bay - Lake RPC
OCONTO
TAYLOR
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
North Central Wis. RPC
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
SHAWANO
DOOR
PEPIN
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
OUTAGAMIE
East Central Wis. RPC
BROWN
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
Mississippi River RPC
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
SHEBOYGAN
FOND DU LAC
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
RICHLAND
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
CRAWFORD
DANE
Dane Co. RPC
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
IOWA
Southeaster Wis. RPC
GRANT
Southwestern Wis. RPC
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA
Not part of a planning region

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### Dane County Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Dane County.

*Members:* FRED ARNOLD, *chairperson;* PETER NELSON, *vice chairperson;* TRUMAN NIENSTEDT, *retary;* ROBERT BALLWEG, *treasurer;* CAROL BROOKS, DAVID CIESLEWICZ, GORDON FRE ROBERTA LEIDNER, JOHN PROCTOR, R. RICHARD WAGNER, ROYCE ZUMBRUNNEN.

*Executive Committee:* FRED ARNOLD, *chairperson;* ROBERT BALLWEG, ROBERTA LEIDNER, PE NELSON, TRUMAN NIENSTEDT.

*Executive Director:* THOMAS FAVOUR.

**Mailing Address:** Room 523, City-County Building, Madison 53709-0001.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-4137.

## East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

*Members:* Frank Buettner (Shawano County), *chairperson;* Wilma Springer (Calumet County), *vice chairperson;* George Holzknecht, Clarence Wolf (Calumet County); Thomas Brady, Marvin Doege, Paul Wade (Walter Cacic, Alternate) (Marquette County); Harley Lyons, Wilmer Peters, Sr., Bruce Wilber, Sr. (Menominee County); Dorothy Johnson, Alfred Krause, John Schreiter, James Schuette, Carl G. Stumpf (Outagamie County); Clarence Natzke, Herbert Tauchen (Shawano County); Duane Brown, Eleanor Dretzke, Ben E. Jorgensen (Waupaca County); Thomas Niesen, George Sorenson, Lester Van Loon (Waushara County); Thomas J. Binner (Don Kutchera, Alternate), Marigen Carpenter, Thom Ciske, Ralph Nielsen, Paul Stevenson (Winnebago County).

*Executive Director:* Kenneth J. Theine.

**Mailing Address:** 132 Main Street, Menasha 54952-3100.

**Telephone:** (414) 751-4770.

## Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

*Members:* Earl Ryder (Trempealeau County), *chairperson;* Virgil Butteris (Crawford County), *vice chairperson;* Lawrence Weber (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* Duane Baertsch, Bergie Ritscher, Blanche Schneider (Buffalo County); Philip Doll, Robert Zinkle (Crawford County); Clinton Helland, Richard Horn, Eugene Savage (Jackson County); Linda Carlson, Donald F. Meyer, Sally Oswalt (La Crosse County); George Lundy, David Sullivan, Louis Teply (Monroe County); John Buchholtz, Elwin Fedie, Mary Trettin (Pepin County); Roy Finley, Earl Gilson (Pierce County); Alvin Hogden, Jerold Nysven (Trempealeau County); George Nettum, Ray Nickelatti, Jack Robinson (Vernon County).

*Executive Director:* Gregory D. Flogstad.

**Mailing Address:** 907 Main Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

**Telephone:** (608) 785-9396.

## North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood Counties.

*Members:* Erhard Huettl (Forest County), *chairperson;* Virginia Heinemann (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* Richard Phelan (Oneida County), *secretary-treasurer;* Donald Kline, Paul Millan (Forest County); Bruce Bierma, Charles Saylor, Martha Splittgerber (Juneau County); Clara Kalkofen, Winnie Larsen, Marvin Tessmer (Langlade County); Erwin Leverenz, Frank Magnus, Francis Seroogy (Lincoln County); Bettye Nall, John Robinson (Marathon County); Fred Feller, Geraldine A. Frigge (Oneida County); Carl Guelcher, Maurice Mathews, Lloyd Matthes (Wood County).

*Executive Director:* Arno Wm. Haering.

**Mailing Address:** 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54401.

**Telephone:** (715) 845-4208.

**Fax:** (715) 843-1129.

### Northwest Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

*Members:* EDWIN AHLERS (Taylor County), *chairperson;* THOMAS KIEWEG (Ashland County), *vice chairperson;* HUBERT SMITH (Washburn County), *secretary-treasurer;* DONNA LANNI, JAMES MONROE (Ashland County); LINDA BROWN, JIM HAMMERSCHMIDT (Bayfield County); CARMEN HOEPPNER, CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County); DAVID DUMKE, SUE MATSON, JOHN SHEPARD, LOREN SLOAN (Douglas County); LOUIS LEONI, JOHN RAABE (Iron County); WILBERT BLOMBERG, JIM PALMQUIST, WAYNE RATZLAFF (Price County); BERNICE DUKERSCHEIN, HAROLD FLATER, MARTIN REYNOLDS (Rusk County); ROBERT KINNEY, TIM ROSS (Sawyer County); CHARLES HEGLUND, DOLORES MEYER (Taylor County); WILLIAM PAULSON (Washburn County); DONALD MOORE (Bad River Tribal Council); MICHAEL ALLEN (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council); ANDREW GOKEE (Red Cliff Tribal Council); BRUCE TAYLOR (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council); LOUIS TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council).

*Executive Director:* STEPHEN C. ANDREWS.

**Mailing Address:** 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801-1390.

**Telephone:** (715) 635-2197.

**Fax:** (715) 635-7262.

### Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

*Members:* FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County), *chairperson;* ALLEN L. MORRISON (Walworth County), *vice chairperson;* JEAN M. JACOBSON (Racine County), *secretary;* WILLIAM D. ROGAN (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* LEON F. DREGER, FRANCIS J. PITTS, SHEILA M. SIEGLER (Kenosha County); JOHN R. BOLDEN, THOMAS W. MEAUX, JEAN B. TYLER (Milwaukee County); LEROY A. BLEY, THOMAS H. BUESTRIN, ELROY J. SCHREINER (Ozaukee County); DAVID B. FALSTAD, MARTIN J. ITZIN (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI (Walworth County); DANIEL S. SCHMIDT, PATRICIA A. STRACHOTA (Washington County); RICHARD A. CONGDON, ROBERT F. HAMILTON (Waukesha County).

*Executive Director:* KURT W. BAUER.

**Mailing Address:** 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607.

**Telephone:** (414) 547-6721.

### Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

*Members:* RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* ANN GREENHECK (Richland County), *vice chairperson;* MINERVA OTT (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* NEIL GARDNER, JOHN HANRAHAN, MEL KELLY (Grant County); DONNA DOUGLAS, ROBERT HOESLY (Green County); O. ROBERT EICHORST, CAROLYN THOMAS (Iowa County); BEVERLY ANDERSON, LAWRENCE L. CHERREY, WAYNE WILSON (Lafayette County); GERALD W. COOK, DARLO WENTZ (Richland County).

*Executive Director:* DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

**Mailing Address:** Room 426, Karrmann Library, UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818.

**Telephone:** (608) 342-1214.

*Stonefield Village, nestled alongside the Mississippi River at Cassville in the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Area, is one of 6 outdoor historic sites owned and operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* *(photo courtesy of Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society of Wisconsin).*

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### West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**Region:** Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

*Members:* ROBERT D. SATHER (Eau Claire County), *chairperson;* DONALD SPERBER (Chippewa County), *vice chairperson;* RALPH MICHELSON (Polk County), *secretary-treasurer;* ARVID ANDERSON, ARNOLD L.G. ELLISON, FRED SUTHERLAND (Barron County); HOWARD SCHROEDER, KENNETH STEINMETZ (Chippewa County); HANFORD ANDERSON, ROBERT BERGLUND, J. O'LEARY (Clark County); DALLAS CHRYST, EDWARD FEBER, KEITH SOMMERFELD (Dunn County); GARY MCFARLANE, GORDON STEINHAUER (Eau Claire County); CHRIS B. DUEHOLM, WILLIAM HANSEN (Polk County); ROSCOE GARSKE, TOM P. O'CONNELL, JOHN RAUCHNOT (St. Croix County).

*Director:* JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

**Mailing Address:** 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701-3651.

**Telephone:** (715) 836-2918.

# INTERSTATE AGENCIES

*The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all of the participating states or by interstate agreement of their respective governors. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.*

## EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

*Wisconsin Delegation:* GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE SWOBODA; JON E. LITSCHER, MAUREEN MCCORMACK, KENNETH A. SHAW (public members appointed by governor).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin Delegation: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; National Commission: Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1741.

**Statutory References:** Sections 39.75 and 39.76.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Education Commission of the States was established to develop national cooperation among executive, legislative, educational, and lay leaders of the various states; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide an information clearinghouse about education problems and their various solutions throughout the nation; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems. Wisconsin's participation in the commission originated in Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, which established an interstate compact for education and specified the composition of the Wisconsin delegation. The governor designates the chairperson of the 7-member delegation; the Department of Administration provides staff services.

## Wisconsin
## GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Members:* JOHN D. BILOTTI (state officer member), *secretary;* LINDA BOCHERT, WALDO MARTIN (all appointed by governor).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707. Great Lakes Commission: Michael Donahue, Executive Director, The Argus II Building, 400 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103-4816.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: (608) 266-8234; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

**Publications of the Great Lakes Commission:** *Advisor;* Annual Report; special reports.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 14.78.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission represents Wisconsin on the Great Lakes Commission, which promotes orderly development of the water resources of the Great Lakes basin; enables basin residents to benefit from public works such as navigational aids; and offers advice on balancing industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, residential, and recreational uses of the lakes' water resources. Commissioners from the 8 states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin share information and coordinate state positions on issues of regional concern.

**Organization:** Members of the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission serve as Wisconsin's delegates to the Great Lakes Commission. The governor appoints Wisconsin's 3 members on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in Great Lakes basin problems. One commissioner, who must be a state officer or employe, is appointed to an indefinite term and serves as secretary of Wisconsin's compact commission and as a member of the executive committee of the 8-state commission. Wisconsin's other 2 commissioners serve 4-year terms. Commissioners receive no salary but are reimbursed for expenses.

**History:** With enactment of Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, Wisconsin ratified the Great Lakes Basin Compact and created the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission. The Great Lakes Commission, which originated in the compact, replaced the Deep Waterways Commission, established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Congress recognized the Great Lakes Basin Compact in P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1968.

## GREAT LAKES PROTECTION FUND

*Wisconsin Representatives:* ANTHONY EARL, PATRICK OSBORNE (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin staff: Robert Seitz, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863. Great Lakes Protection Fund: Judith Stockdale, Executive Director, 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 850, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin staff: (608) 266-1212; Great Lakes Protection Fund: (312) 201-0660.

**Fax:** (608) 267-8983.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 14.84.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Great Lakes Protection Fund was created by the Council of Great Lakes Governors to finance projects for the protection and cleanup of the Great Lakes. Priorities include development of improved lake cleanup technologies; evaluation of the economic, environmental, and human health effects of contamination of the Great Lakes; and assessment of the health of Great Lakes aquatic life.

In 1989, the governors of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin signed the agreement creating the fund, and the Wisconsin Legislature approved the state's participation in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. The fund was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation managed by a board of directors composed of 2 representatives from each member state. Each state's contribution to the $100 million endowment was determined by estimating its proportion of Great Lakes water consumption. Wisconsin's share is $12 million.

## LOWER ST. CROIX MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Representative:* TERRY MOE (designated by secretary of natural resources).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin representative: Department of Natural Resources, Room 108, State Office Building, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601. Coordinator and service center: 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016-1576.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin representative: (608) 785-9004; Coordinator and service center: (715) 386-9444.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Lower St. Croix Management Commission was created to provide a forum for discussion of problems and programs associated with the Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway. It coordinates planning, land acquisition, development, protection, and management of the riverway for Wisconsin, Minnesota and the U.S. government.

The commission was created by a cooperative agreement signed in 1973 by the National Park Service and the governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It consists of one member each from the National Park Service and the natural resources departments of the 2 states. The executive director of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission serves as an *ex officio*, nonvoting member charged to coordinate commission meetings, provide public information, arrange for public input, and serve as liaison to local governmental units along the Lower St. Croix River.

## MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Member:* STANLEY YORK (appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin member: Room 650, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53707. Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission: Gregg Larson, Executive Director, Room 588, 350 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin member: (608) 266-3681; Commission: (612) 293-0126.

**Statutory References:** Sections 14.81 and 16.11.

**Agency Responsibility:** 1983 Wisconsin Act 393 ratified the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, which provided for formation of the Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission. Congress encouraged the development of such compacts by enacting the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in 1980.

The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission is responsible for managing low-level radioactive wastes. It may make agreements for disposal of waste at facilities within or outside the region; appear as an intervenor before any court, board, or commission in any matter related to waste management; and review the emergency closure of a regional facility. The commission is directed to settle disputes between party states regarding the compact and adopt a regional management plan designating host states for the establishment of needed regional facilities.

**Organization:** The commission represents Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, each of which has one voting member.

Wisconsin's commission member must promote Wisconsin's interest in an equitable distribution of responsibilities among the compact's member states, encourage public access and participation in the commission's proceedings, and notify the governor and legislature if the commission proposes to designate this state as the site of a disposal facility.

Within the state, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council, composed of legislative and public members, advises Wisconsin's commissioner, studies and recommends solutions to matters before the commission, and presents recommendations to the governor and legislature regarding commission activities and programs. The governor's Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, composed of state agency staff persons, advises the commissioner on technical issues.

## MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Members:* ROBERT M. BOCHE, SYLVESTER G. CLEMENTS, HAROLD CRAIG, WILLIAM HOWE, SHARON NELSON (appointed by governor with senate consent).

*Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee:* SENATOR ROSHELL, REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BERNDT, MOEN, RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES BALDUS, BOYLE, GRONEMUS, HARSDORF, JOHNSRUD.

*Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee:* vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), vacancy (Department of Natural Resources), vacancy (Public Service Commission), ROBERTA BROMMERICH, KEVIN HERMENING (appointed by governor).

*Executive Director:* JAMES M. HARRISON.

*Associate Executive Director:* DAN MCGUINESS.

*Mississippi River Program Director:* ERIC MACBETH.

**Mailing Address:** 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin: (715) 386-9444; Minnesota: (612) 436-7131.

**Wisconsin Funding 1989-91:** $226,300.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 14.82.

**Agency Responsibility:** The commission represents a joint effort by Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations, and coordinate government actions related to present and future protection, use, and development of the lands, river valleys, and waters that form the boundary between the 2 states. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and serves as the management coordinator for the Upper and Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, which are segments of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

**Organization:** Wisconsin's commission members serve staggered 5-year terms. Two committees, a Legislative Advisory Committee composed of legislators and a Technical Advisory Committee, assist the commission.

**History:** The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute Wisconsin's representation on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. This legislation also ratified a boundary area compact between the 2 states.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

*Wisconsin Commission:* EVAN ZANTOW (La Crosse County), *chairperson;* DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County); ROBERT VALLEY (Crawford County); FRANCIS BUSH, vacancy (Grant County); COLLEEN HENNES (La Crosse County); GLEN MOLINE (Pepin County); ROY FINLEY (Pierce County); ROBERT RYDE (Trempealeau County); KEN BECK (Vernon County).

*Commission Secretary:* RONALD R. FIEDLER (appointed by governor), 266-1113.

*Executive Secretary:* THOMAS WALKER (designated by commission secretary), 266-1113.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910.

**Location:** Room 120B, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1113.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 14.85.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Mississippi River Parkway Commission coordinates development of the Wisconsin portion of the Great River Road corridor along the Mississippi River in cooperation with similar commissions in other Mississippi River states and the Province of Ontario. It assists and advises state and local agencies about maintaining and enhancing the scenic, historic, economic, and recreational assets within the corridor.

**Organization:** The commission consists of 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 Wisconsin counties that border the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairperson. Wisconsin's voting representative at meetings of the interstate commission is the commission secretary or the secretary's designee. The commission secretary is appointed by the governor and is responsible for liaison with the governor, the legislature, and the state and interstate parkway commissions.

**History:** The Wisconsin commission, part of the interstate Mississippi River Parkway Commission, was given statutory recognition by Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. It dates back to 1939 when Wisconsin Governor Julius P. Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning the Great River Road. When completed, this scenic route will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River's headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. North of Lake Itasca, the route connects with the Trans-Canada Highway.

The Federal Aid Highway Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978 provided Wisconsin approximately $21 million in categorical Great River Road funding. Although this federal funding is no longer available, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is continuing to improve the Great River Road. In addition, the U.S. Congress in 1989 enacted legislation requiring the governor of each of the 10 Mississippi River states to appoint a member of their respective Mississippi River parkway commissions to a commission that will recommend enhancement of the Mississippi River Road corridor and assess the feasibility of creating a Mississippi River National Heritage Corridor.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION

*Wisconsin Representative:* LINDA BOCHERT (appointed by governor).

**Mailing Addresses:** Wisconsin representative: P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707. Holly Stoerker, Executive Director: 415 Hamm Building, 408 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

**Madison Location:** Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street.

**Telephones:** Wisconsin: (608) 266-2243; Minnesota: (612) 224-2880.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association is a nonprofit organization created by Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin to facilitate cooperative action regarding the basin's water and related land resources. It sponsors studies of river-related issues, cooperative planning for use of the region's resources, and an information exchange. It also enables the member states to develop regional positions on resource issues and to advocate the basin states' collective interests before Congress and federal agencies. The association has placed major emphasis on its Environmental Management Program, a partnership among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the 5 states. This program, which was approved by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, authorized habitat rehabilitation projects, resource inventory and analysis, recreation projects, and river traffic monitoring.

**Organization:** The association consists of one representative from each member state. The members annually elect one of their number to serve as chairperson. Five federal agencies with major water resources responsibilities serve as advisory members: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Army, Interior, and Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

**History:** The association was formed on December 2, 1981, when the Articles of Association were signed by representatives of the 5 states. In late 1983 and early 1984, 4 of the 5 governors issued executive orders reaffirming membership in the association.

# Judicial Branch

**The judicial branch:** profile of the judicial branch, summary of supreme court decisions, and description of supreme court, court system, and judicial service agencies

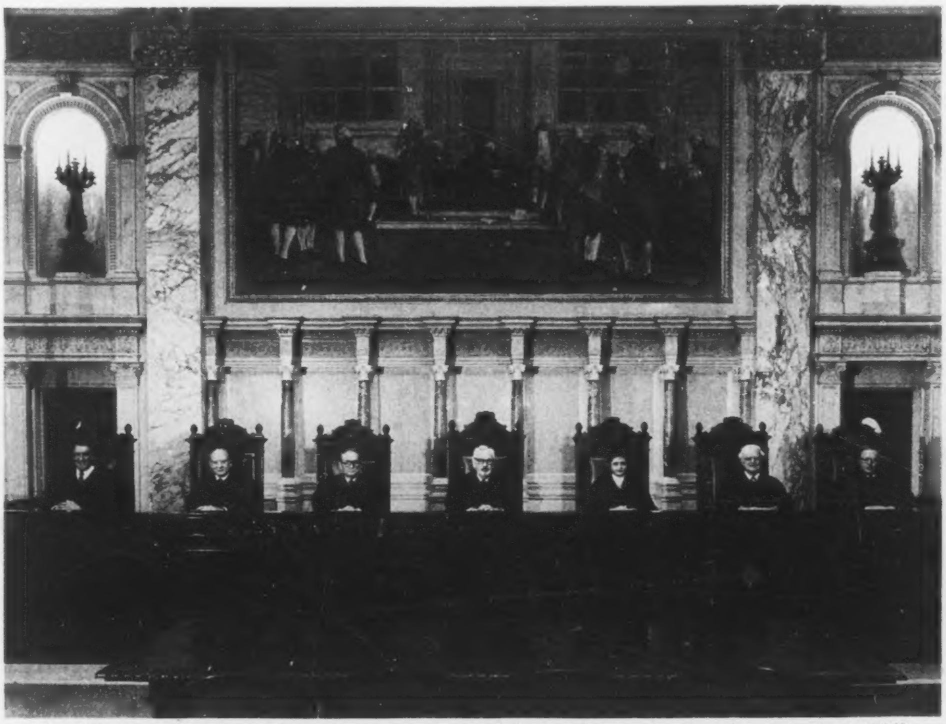
T. SCHWALBACH ©1988

*Fargo Mansion Inn, Lake Mills*

# WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT
## JANUARY 1, 1991

| Justice | Supreme Court Justice Since | 1st 10-year Elected Term Began | Term Expires July 31 | Annual Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice | 1964* | January 1966 | 1995 | $93,514 |
| Roland B. Day | 1974* | January 1977 | 1996 | 86,014 |
| Shirley S. Abrahamson | 1976* | August 1979 | 1999 | 86,014 |
| William G. Callow | 1978 | January 1978 | 1997 | 86,014 |
| Donald W. Steinmetz | 1980 | August 1980 | 2000 | 86,014 |
| Louis J. Ceci | 1982* | August 1984 | 1994 | 86,014 |
| William A. Bablitch | 1983 | August 1983 | 1993 | 86,014 |

*Initially appointed by the governor.



*The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Louis J. Ceci, William G. Callow, Roland B. Day; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan; and Justices Shirley S. Abrahamson, Donald W. Steinmetz and William A. Bablitch. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting "The Signing of the Constitution"* (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Supreme Court).

# JUDICIAL BRANCH

## A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Wisconsin's court system conducts a great variety and volume of business that touches almost every aspect of life. The courts not only try persons accused of violating criminal law but also decide civil disputes between citizens. In addition, the courts act as referees between citizens and their government by determining the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A court system that strives for fairness and justice must settle disputes on the basis of appropriate rules of law. These rules are derived from a variety of sources, including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, and administrative rules, as well as the "common law", which reflects society's customs and experience as expressed in previous court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of an increasingly complex world. The courts have the task of seeking the delicate balance between the flexibility and the stability needed to protect the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of the United States.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks assigned it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. The court system has been reorganized twice, first in 1959, then in 1977-78, in response to complaints that the state's judicial process had become expensive and unwieldly.

**History of the Court System**. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were established by Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. Subject to certain limitations, the legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and determine their jurisdiction.

The 1848 Constitution divided the state into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges who presided over these circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a "Supreme Court" until the legislature established a separate court. The Wisconsin Supreme Court was instituted in 1853 with 3 members — one elected as chief justice and the other 2 as associate justices. In 1877, a constitutional amendment increased the number of associate justices to 4. An 1889 amendment prescribed the current practice under which all court members are designated as justices, and the justice with the longest continuous service presides as chief justice. Since 1903, the constitution has required a court of 7 members.

Over the years, the legislature created a large number of courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of numerous special laws, there was no uniformity among the counties. Different types of courts in a single county had overlapping jurisdiction, and procedure in the various courts was not the same. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in heavily urbanized areas, such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. In addition, many municipalities established police justice courts for enforcement of local ordinances, and there were some 1,800 justices of the peace.

**Reorganization of the Courts in 1959.** Confronted with this confused pattern, the 1951 Legislature directed the Judicial Council to recommend a court reorganization plan. Eight years later, guided by the council's report, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962, which provided for the initial reorganization of the court system. This plan was refined in subsequent sessions.

Under the 1959 law, the jurisdiction of the supreme court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant feature of the reorganization was the abolition of special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil, and small claims). In addition, a uniform system of jurisdiction and procedure was established for all county courts.

Another important change created the machinery for smoother administration of the court system. One problem under the old system was caseload imbalance, heavy in some locations and light in others. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed among the judges within the same jurisdiction. To correct this, the chief justice of the supreme court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily as needed in either type of court. The 1961 Legislature took another step to assist the chief justice in these assignments by creating the post of Administrative Director of Courts. This position has since been redefined by the supreme court and named the Director of State Courts.

The final step was the April 1966 ratification of 2 constitutional amendments that abolished the justices of the peace and permitted municipal courts. Thus, when the 1959 reorganization was completed, the court system consisted of a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and municipal courts.

**Court Reorganization in 1977-78.** In April 1977, the voters ratified an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution, which outlined the current structure of the state courts:

> The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14.

In June 1978, the legislature implemented the constitutional amendment by providing a court system composed of circuit courts, a court of appeals, and municipal courts with revised authority.

**The Court System Today.** The judicial branch is headed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court of 7 justices, each elected statewide to a 10-year term. The supreme court is primarily an appellate court and is known as Wisconsin's "court of last resort", but it also exercises original jurisdiction in a small number of cases of statewide concern. There are no appeals to the supreme court as a matter of right. Instead, the court has discretion to determine which appeals it will hear.

The Court of Appeals, which was created August 1, 1978, is divided into 4 appellate districts covering the state. The "court chambers", or principal offices for the districts, are located in Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Wausau. The Madison and Waukesha districts have 4 judges each, and the Milwaukee and Wausau districts have 3 judges each, making a statewide total of 14 appellate judges, each elected to a 6-year term.

Panels of 3 appeals court judges hear all cases except small claims; municipal ordinance violations; traffic violations; and mental health, juvenile, and misdemeanor cases. These exceptions may be heard by a single judge unless a panel is requested.

Under the 1977-78 reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court for the state. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that, except for 3 combined-county circuits (Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence), each county became a circuit, resulting in a total of 69 circuits.

In the more populous counties, a circuit may have several branches with one judge assigned to each branch. As of August 1, 1991, Wisconsin had a combined total of 216 circuits and branches and the same number of circuit judgeships. For administrative purposes, the circuit court system is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts, each with a chief judge appointed by the supreme court.

About 210 cities, villages, and towns have created municipal courts. These courts have limited jurisdiction.

**Selection and Qualification of Judges.** Justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and judges of the appeals court and circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan ballot in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for the same office, a primary election must be held before the April election.

Supreme court justices are elected at large; appeals court and circuit court judges are elected in their respective districts. The governor may make an appointment to fill a vacancy in the office of justice or judge to serve until a successor is elected. When the election is held, the candidate elected assumes the office for a full term. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that justices and judges must have been licensed to practice law in Wisconsin for at least 5 years prior to election or appointment.

Since 1955, Wisconsin has permitted retired justices and judges to serve as "reserve" judges. At the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, reserve judges fill vacancies temporarily or help to relieve congested calendars. They exercise all the powers of the court to which they are assigned.

Municipal judges are also elected in April, but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys. Usually, these judgeships are not full-time positions.

**Judicial Agencies.** Numerous state agencies assist the courts. The Wisconsin Supreme Court appoints a Director of State Courts, the State Law Librarian and staff, the Board of Bar Examiners, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee. Other agencies that assist the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The shared concern of these agencies is to improve the organization, operation, administration, and procedures of the state judicial system. They also function to promote professional standards, judicial ethics, and legal research and reform.

**Court Process in Wisconsin.** Both state and federal courts have jurisdiction over Wisconsin citizens. State courts generally adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws, but the federal government may give state courts jurisdiction over specified federal questions. Courts handle 2 types of cases — civil and criminal.

*Civil Cases.* Generally, civil actions involve individual claims in which a person seeks a remedy for some wrong done by another. For example, if a person has been injured in an automobile accident, the complaining party ("plaintiff") may sue the offending party ("defendant") to compel payment for the injuries.

In a typical civil case, the plaintiff brings an action by filing a summons and a complaint with the circuit court. The defendant is served with copies of these documents, and the summons directs the defendant to respond to the plaintiff's attorney. Various pretrial proceedings, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences, and discovery, may be required. If no settlement is reached, a trial ensues. Both the state and federal constitutions guarantee trial by jury, but if both parties consent, the trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. The jury in a civil case consists of 6 persons unless a greater number, not to exceed 12, is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. Based on the verdict, the court enters a judgment for the plaintiff or defendant.

A final judgment usually can be appealed from the circuit court to the appeals court, but a decision by the Wisconsin Court of Appeals can be reviewed only if the supreme court grants a petition for review. There are also 3 instances in which the supreme court, at its discretion, may decide to bypass the appeals court. The supreme court may review a case on its own initiative. It may also decide to review a matter prior to an appellate decision upon petition by one of the parties. Finally, the supreme court may take jurisdiction in a case, if the appeals court finds it needs guidance on a legal question and requests review under a procedure known as "certification".

*Criminal Cases.* Under Wisconsin law, criminal conduct is conduct prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. There are 2 types of crime — felonies and misdemeanors. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of 9 months or less, unless the violator is a "repeater" as defined in the statutes.

Because a crime is an offense against the state, the state, rather than the crime victim, brings action against the defendant. A typical criminal action begins when the district attorney files a criminal complaint with the circuit judge stating the essential facts constituting the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the judge or a court commissioner then issues a warrant in the case of a felony or a summons in the case of a misdemeanor. A law enforcement officer must then serve a copy of the warrant or summons on an individual and make an arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a circuit judge or court commissioner and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. Bail may be set at this time or later. If the charge is for a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. In felony cases, the defendant has a right to a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine whether the state has probable cause to charge the individual. When the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge or court commissioner transfers the action to a circuit court for the hearing. If probable cause is found, the person is bound over for trial.

After the preliminary examination, the district attorney, an elected county official who acts as an agent of the state in prosecuting the case, files an information (a sworn accusation on which the indictment is based) with the court. A formal hearing, called an arraignment, is then held before the circuit court judge at which time the defendant enters a plea ("guilty", "not guilty", "no contest subject to the approval of the court", or "not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect").

Unlike civil cases, criminal cases are tried by a jury of 12, unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for fewer jurors. The jury considers the evidence presented at the trial, determines the facts and, applying the instructions given by the circuit judge, renders a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If the jury issues a verdict of guilty, a judgment of conviction is entered and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a presentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

In a criminal case, the jury's verdict must be unanimous. If not, the defendant is exonerated and cannot be tried again for the same charge, based on provisions in both the federal and state constitutions that prevent double jeopardy.

# SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF WISCONSIN

**October 1988 — September 1990**

*Robert Nelson and Bruce Feustel*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Wisconsin has 2 levels of courts that handle appeals: the court of appeals and the supreme court. An appeal usually is heard first by the court of appeals, unless the supreme court decides to bypass that court and review the case directly. There are no appeals to the supreme court as a matter of right, but the supreme court may take jurisdiction upon a party's bypass petition, certification from the court of appeals or the supreme court's own motion.

The following summaries illustrate instances where Wisconsin's appellate courts are breaking new ground, balancing strong competing policy interests, reviewing unusual fact situations or making decisions that will greatly affect the public. These summaries of appellate decisions do not provide a complete report of the findings for the cases described, but they do show the variety of problems confronting Wisconsin's appellate system.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

### Equal Protection and School Uniformity

The Wisconsin Constitution provides that citizens of the state have the right to equal educational opportunities and it requires the legislature to "provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable". In *Kukor v. Grover*, 148 Wis. 2d 469 (1989), the supreme court was asked to determine whether this state's system of school financing was unconstitutional because it failed to provide equal educational opportunities to all children in the state.

The plaintiffs, a group of Wisconsin residents, argued that the school financing system unconstitutionally failed to take into account the differing educational needs of children based on their socioeconomic situation. Some children, argued the plaintiffs, require greater financial resources to achieve the same level of educational opportunity. The court agreed with the findings of the trial court that those districts with a higher concentration of poverty students face greater fiscal burdens for additional educational and social services.

The court, however, after reviewing the constitutional drafting debates, found that the framers of the constitution were concerned about local financial support for schools and the "character" of instruction in the school districts. The court noted that the first state tax enacted for school purposes provided that the funds raised should be distributed in the same manner as that used for distributing the school fund which was established through the sale of federal lands granted to the state to support education. The school fund was disbursed on the basis of the number of school age residents in a district. Based on these facts, the court held:

> The present equalization system far exceeds the degree of uniformity which might be accomplished under the constitutional provision: whereas the constitution provides only for each district to receive an equal amount of state resources per pupil, ch. 121, Stats., provides a greater amount of state funds per pupil to districts with lower equalized property valuations. The general aid formula operates to assure that all districts will be able to provide for the basic education of its pupils, regardless of property wealth, at a cost slightly higher than the average state cost per pupil of the previous year. (page 492)

The uniformity provision, said the court, was only intended to assure that the "character" of instruction is as uniform as practicable. The court found that the "character" of instruction is legislatively established, and, under the equalization formula, districts are able to meet these requirements. Therefore, said the court, the school finance system does not unconstitutionally impinge upon the uniformity requirements of the constitution.

The majority also found that the state system of school financing does not violate the equal protection provision of the constitution:

> ....Accordingly, since the deficiency allegedly exists not in the denial of a right to attend a public school free of charge, nor in the less affluent districts' failure to meet the educational standards delineated under sec. 121.02, Stats., nor in the the state's failure to distribute state resources to the less affluent districts on at least an equal per-pupil basis as distribution is made to wealthier districts, no fundamental right is implicated in the challenged spending disparity. (pages 496-497)

Because there is a rational basis justifying the school financing system — the preservation of local control over education mandated by the state constitution — the court concluded that the school financing system is constitutional.

Justice Donald W. Steinmetz concurred on other grounds. He agreed that education is a fundamental right and any statutory classification that adversely affects that right is subject to strict scrutiny. Steinmetz said the plaintiffs challenged the statutory method of school funding rather than a statutory classification and, therefore, they had the burden of proving that the school financing system was unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt. Steinmetz concluded that they failed to meet that burden.

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice William A. Bablitch and joined by Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson and Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan, argued that the majority failed to focus on the primary issue of the case, whether the school financing system provides an equal educational opportunity to all children in the state.

> The fundamental flaw of the state formula is that it distributes dollars without regard to educational needs. It assumes that every child in this state begins his or her educational journey from the same starting point. (page 516)

According to the dissenting opinion, because children start at different points, a significant number of school children are denied an equal opportunity for education. It stated:

> [The uniformity clause] mandates that the state provide a character of instruction in the state schools such that each child is provided with a uniform opportunity to become an educated person. Neither absolute uniformity nor absolute equality is required. (page 517)

The dissent asserted that findings of the circuit court showed that the school financing system is not providing an equal educational opportunity for every child and it is, therefore, unconstitutional. In addition, the preservation of local control over education does not provide a rational basis for justifying any disparities in educational opportunities. The only constitutional requirement "is the requirement that local government fund in part the cost of education".

### Vagueness

Loitering statutes and ordinances have long troubled both the legislative and the judicial branches of government owing to the difficulty in precisely defining the behavior to be regulated.

In *City of Milwaukee v. Nelson*, 149 Wis. 2d 434 (1989), the supreme court reviewed the following Milwaukee loitering ordinance:

> 106-31. **Loitering or Prowling.** (1) Whoever does any of the following within the limits of the city of Milwaukee may be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or upon default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the house of correction of Milwaukee county for not more than 90 days.
>
> (a) **Loitering.** Loiters or prowls in a place, at a time, or in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such alarm is warranted is the fact that the actor takes flight upon appearance of a police officer, refuses to identify himself, or manifestly endeavors to conceal himself or any object. Unless flight by the actor or other circumstances makes it impracticable, a peace officer shall prior to any arrest for an offense under this section, afford the actor an opportunity to dispel any alarm which would otherwise be warranted, by requesting him to identify himself and explain his presence and conduct. No person shall be convicted of an offense under this section if the peace officer did not comply with the preceding sentence, or if it appears at trial that the explanation given by the actor was true and, if believed by the peace officer at the time, would have dispelled the alarm.

Two Milwaukee police officers arrested Stefan Nelson for violating the loitering ordinance. Subsequent to that arrest, the police found a handgun left in the police van. Nelson admitted it was a gun he had stolen and placed there. He was charged with the criminal offenses of carrying a concealed weapon and theft. Although in a separate action he pled guilty to violating the loitering ordinance, at his criminal trial he challenged the ordinance's constitutionality. The circuit court held the ordinance was unconstitutionally vague and overbroad. The court of appeals, on appeal, reversed that judgment, and the defendant then petitioned the supreme court to review the decision of the court of appeals.

Justice Roland B. Day wrote the supreme court's majority opinion. Regarding the vagueness issue, the key issue was whether the ordinance failed "to afford proper notice of the conduct it seeks to proscribe or if it encourages arbitrary and erratic arrests and convictions". (*Milwaukee v. Wilson*, 96 Wis. 2d 11, 16 (1980)). The term "loitering" had been previously found to be unconstitutionally vague unless it was limited as to scope, place or purpose. Day found that the ordinance addressed these issues: the loitering had to occur "in a place, at a time, or in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant alarm for safety of persons or property in the vicinity." He also noted that the ordinance listed factors that could be used to determine if alarm is warranted. Finally, the ordinance required police to give a suspect a chance to dispel the alarm. Day concluded that the ordinance "provides sufficient notice and guidelines to law enforcement officials, judges and ordinary citizens". The supreme court affirmed the decision of the court of appeals.

Justice Abrahamson, joined by Chief Justice Heffernan, wrote a dissenting opinion. She found the ordinance to be unconstitutionally vague. Like Justice Day, she focused on the question of whether the ordinance was limited as to scope, place or purpose. However, she thought the phrases in the ordinance that sought to narrow the scope did not provide standards for "what is an unusual place, time or manner for a law-abiding citizen to be out in public .... or what circumstances warrant alarm." Further, she felt the identification and explanation provisions did not address the vagueness problem because there was no indication of what would be adequate to dispel the officer's alarm. "The ordinance", Abrahamson concluded, "leaves all of the critical definitions up to the discretion of law enforcement and so .... it violates the Federal Constitution."

### Equal Protection; Improvements to Real Estate

*Funk v. Wollin Silo and Equipment, Inc.*, 148 Wis. 2d 59 (1989), challenged the constitutionality of a state law which basically barred the commencement of an action against specified classifications of persons for injuries resulting from the defective condition of an improvement to real property more than 6 years after completion of the improvement. Funk was injured when he fell from a ladder attached to a silo built by the defendant on Funk's property almost 7 years before the fall. More than 2 years elapsed before he started the lawsuit against Wollin Silo.

In an earlier case, the supreme court had found a "somewhat similar" statute to be unconstitutional on equal protection grounds. After that decision, the legislature revised the statute to remedy the flaws the court had cited. In the *Funk* case, the supreme court found the revised statute unconstitutional.

In evaluating the revised statute (Section 893.89, Wis. Stats.), the court stated in *Funk* that an equal-protection violation will not be found merely because some inequality results from classifying a person as covered or not covered by the statute. "A classification will be held constitutional if there exists a rational and reasonable basis for different treatment." (page 69) Chief Justice Heffernan, writing for the court, agreed that a rational basis exists for providing special protection for persons whose liability could potentially exist for decades. However, he went on to say that this statute was not an ordinary statute of limitations:

> Unlike the usual statute of limitations, this statute does not encourage the prompt commencement of suit after injury and does not discourage bringing suits that have grown stale by the passage of time after an injury has been sustained. Even the test that a cause of action "accrues" when a plaintiff knows, or ought to know, that a injury has been sustained is meaningless in the context of sec. 893.89, Stats. Because this is an unusual statute, it should be examined with care, albeit if only to determine that its classifications are rationally re-

> lated to a legitimate purpose. Basically, this is an immunity statute, not a statute of limitations. No matter how diligent a plaintiff may be, he will be foreclosed from bringing a legal action, because any injury sustained after six years have passed following the substantial completion of construction will be without remedy. (page 71)

The court noted that the list of those protected by the statute did not include owners and others in possession of the improvements. In other words, the court said, the person in possession of the improvement could be held liable for an injury caused by a construction defect and could not sue the person responsible for the defect. Thus, the court concluded, the attempt of the legislature to cure the arbitrary nature of the statute failed because the revised statute established a protected classification of persons without a reasonable and rational basis for excluding other persons from that classification and was, therefore, unconstitutional.

**Supremacy Clause**

The supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution provides that all laws of the United States made pursuant to the constitution are "the supreme law of the land .... any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

In *Mortier v. Town of Casey*, 154 Wis. 2d 18 (1990), the town adopted an ordinance regulating the use of pesticides. However, the federal government had earlier enacted the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked to determine whether the federal act preempted all local regulation of the use of pesticides.

The majority of the supreme court agreed with the circuit court that the town ordinance was preempted by FIFRA, and therefore void. In reaching this decision, the court said that there is no preemption unless the intent of Congress to preempt is clear. The court found that, while FIFRA did not contain express language to deprive local governmental units of their authority to regulate pesticides, upon reviewing the legislative history to ascertain the primary congressional purpose, the court did find:

> The intent of congress — to preempt local but not state, regulation — becomes abundantly clear when the end product of the congress is considered in light of the progress of the pesticide bill through the congress. (page 25)

Tracing the legislative history of the act, the court noted that the House Committee on Agriculture had rejected a proposal to permit political subdivisions to regulate pesticides on the grounds that the 50 states and the federal government were an adequate number of regulatory jurisdictions. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry concurred with the House decision to deprive political subdivisions of the states of the authority to regulate pesticides. The Senate Commerce Committee introduced an amendment to give local governments the authority to regulate pesticides, but that amendment was not adopted in a subsequent compromise bill.

In addition, the court said, the act specifically authorizes states to regulate pesticides. The act defines "states" to mean "....a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa." This express language, concluded the majority, indicates Congress's intent to preempt other political jurisdictions from regulating pesticides.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Abrahamson, joined by Justices Bablitch and Steinmetz, argued that Congress had not demonstrated a clear and manifest purpose to deprive local government of the authority to regulate pesticides. She said that the federal act contains no express language preempting local regulation and does not expressly exclude political subdivisions from its definition of states. She concluded, therefore, that the act is not ambiguous regarding preemption; it is silent. Abrahamson also argued that although the majority concluded that the legislative history is abundantly clear, 4 other courts had reached conflicting results when reviewing that history:

> ....Put in their best light, these cases suggest that the legislative history surrounding the enactment of FIFRA is ambiguous: courts reading the same documents have reached different conclusions. (page 39)

In addition, Justice Abrahamson said:

> The legislative history and the highly partisan nature of the debate suggest that Congress was unable to agree about preemption of local regulation. While the compromise struck in FIFRA may have been necessary to ensure passage of the bill, I do not think that it demonstrates Congressional intent with sufficient certainty to deprive the citizens of the Town of Casey of the power to protect themselves and their environment. (page 44)

In a separate dissent, Justice Steinmetz also argued that Congress did not state a clear, manifest intent to preempt local government regulation of pesticides. He argued that the federal act contains language instructing the Environmental Protection Agency administrator to cooperate with any agency of any political subdivision to secure uniformity of regulations. This language, he said, is meaningless if local governments were not perceived as having authority to regulate pesticides.

## STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

### State versus American Indian Rights

The State of Wisconsin's regulation of the activities of members of American Indian tribes located within its boundaries has been the subject of debate and controversy in the past few years. In *State v. Big John*, 146 Wis. 2d 741 (1988), the supreme court was asked to determine whether the state has the authority to enforce boat registration requirements against tribal members.

State law requires nonexempt boats operated on state waters to be registered and to have a state identification number. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) cited 9 enrolled members of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians for operating unregistered motorboats on state waters outside the band's reservation. Each of the boats operated by the tribal members was registered under the band's boat registration ordinance and was being used to exercise tribal treaty rights to fish in the waters of ceded territories outside the reservation.

The circuit court agreed with the tribal members that the state lacked jurisdiction to enforce the registration statute against them because enforcement would interfere with their treaty rights. The court of appeals affirmed the decision, but under the theory that the enforcement infringed upon the band's right to tribal self-government.

The supreme court, however, reversed the decision of the lower courts and found in favor of the state. In reaching this decision, the court cited numerous U.S. Supreme Court cases and concluded that the preemption doctrine applies to on-reservation activities. The court said that under that doctrine, the state is preempted from regulating the activities of tribal members if that regulation interferes with or is incompatible with federal and tribal interests reflected in federal law. The court said:

> On the other hand, the off-reservation activities of Indians are generally subject to the prescriptions of a nondiscriminatory state law, in the absence of an express federal law to the contrary. (page 749)

As to the off-reservation activities of this case, the court held the enforcement of Wisconsin's boating registration law did not violate any express federal law. It said the law in question did not regulate fishing rights, but was related to boating safety and was a valid exercise of the state's police powers. The court further determined:

> Section 30.51 (1) does not limit the number or type of fish that may be taken, nor does it restrict the location or time at which the respondents may fish. (page 751)

The court found that the federal government authorized the state, but not the Indian band, to issue boating certificates and registration numbers. Finally, the court stated that the registration system is nondiscriminatory because it applies equally to Indians and non-Indians using motorboats on state waters outside reservation boundaries.

### Homeowners Insurance Coverage

In 2 cases before the supreme court, crime victims attempted to recover damages for their injuries under homeowners insurance policies that insured the perpetrators of the crimes. In both cases, the court barred recovery because each policy contained terms excluding coverage for injury that is expected or intended by the insured.

In *N.N. v. Moraine Mutual Insurance Company*, 153 Wis. 2d 84 (1990), a 9-year-old girl, the victim of a sexual assault, and her parents sought to recover damages under a homeowners insurance policy insuring the man who committed the assault. The policy provided that it would cover damages for bodily injury for which the insured is liable, unless the injury is expected or intended by the insured.

The issue before the supreme court was whether, for purposes of determining if the policy exclusion applied, the insured's intent could be determined by the court as a matter of law or was it a question of fact for the jury or judge acting as the trier of fact.

Although the circuit court concluded as a matter of law that the act and injury were intentional, the court of appeals refused to affirm that conclusion because it found plausible the insured's claim that he was so drunk on the night of the assault that he could not form intent. The supreme court disagreed. The court found that sexual assault of a minor is an intentional act and that intent to act in this case was shown by a voluntary guilty plea. Once intent to act is determined, the court said intent to harm is inferred as a matter of law. Consequently, the policy exclusion for intentional acts applied, and the victim could not recover under the homeowners policy insuring her assailant.

In *Raby v. Moe*, 153 Wis. 2d 101 (1990), the parents of a man who was killed during an armed robbery at a liquor store where he worked brought a civil action to recover damages for the death of their son. They sought to recover under a homeowners insurance policy insuring the driver of the getaway car in the robbery. In the criminal case the driver pled guilty to second degree murder.

As in *Moraine Mutual Insurance Co.*, the homeowners policy at issue in *Raby* excluded coverage for injury expected or intended by the insured. In this case, the jury found the policy exclusion inapplicable because it concluded that the getaway driver did not expect or intend that the store clerk would be injured during the robbery.

The supreme court reversed the decision, finding that the question of insurance coverage should never have gone to the jury. Rather, the court concluded that the trial court should have determined as a matter of law that the policy exclusion barred recovery in this case. The court said that the driver's participation in the armed robbery was so substantially certain to result in some type of bodily injury that the trial court should have inferred the intent to injure necessary to invoke the policy exclusion.

### Stacking of Motor Vehicle Insurance Coverage

Motor vehicle insurance policies often contain clauses prohibiting the insured from adding together or "stacking" insurance coverages to increase the total amount of coverage available. Wisconsin courts in several cases have invalidated policy clauses that prohibit stacking of uninsured motorist (UM) coverage. In *Wood v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co.*, 148 Wis. 2d 639 (1989), the supreme court took a step beyond the earlier cases and invalidated a policy clause that prohibited stacking of underinsured motorist (UIM) coverage. However, the court declined to invalidate a similar policy clause that prohibited stacking of liability coverage in *Agnew v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co.*, 150 Wis. 2d 341 (1989).

In *Wood*, one issue before the supreme court was whether the insured could stack the UIM coverage limits on 2 vehicles insured under different policies with the same insurer to determine the limit on recovery for losses incurred in an accident involving one of the vehicles. Each policy contained a "drive-other-car" exclusion stating that the UIM coverage does not apply to injury sustained by a person while occupying another vehicle that is owned by the person or another person residing in the same household but that is not insured under the policy.

The court held that the drive-other-car exclusion was invalid under Section 631.43 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes, which states in part:

> When 2 or more policies promise to indemnify an insured against the same loss, no "other insurance" provisions of the policy may reduce the aggregate protection of the insured below the lesser of the actual loss suffered by the insured or the total indemnification promised by the policies if there were no "other insurance" provisions.

The court rejected the argument that the statute invalidates antistacking clauses only in the context of UM coverage because UM coverage, unlike UIM or liability coverage, is required in motor vehicle insurance policies by state law. The court held that the drive-other-car exclusion was invalid under Section 631.43 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes because it attempts to reduce coverage under 2 policies that promise to indemnify the insured against the same loss.

A second issue before the court concerned the interpretation of a reducing clause in each policy that purported to reduce the UIM benefits by the amount paid to the insured under the other driver's liability policy. The court held that the reducing clause was valid. However, the court found the clause ambiguous and proceeded to apply it narrowly.

In *Agnew*, the supreme court was asked whether a drive-other-car exclusion similar to that in *Wood* could validly prohibit the stacking of liability coverages. The court held it could. In that case, the insured owned 3 vehicles that were insured by the same insurer under 3 separate policies. Each policy had a liability limit of $25,000 and each contained a drive-other-car exclusion. One of the vehicles was involved in an accident. The insured sought to stack the liability coverages under the 3 policies to increase the limit to $75,000.

The court held that the insurer was liable for only $25,000, saying the drive-other-car exclusion was not prohibited under Section 631.43 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes because the 3 policies did not insure the insured against the same loss. Each policy only covered liability arising from the operation of the particular vehicle specified in the policy or from the insured's use of a vehicle not owned by the insured. Consequently, because each of the 3 policies insured against a different loss, the statute did not apply and the drive-other-car exclusions were enforceable.

### Adoption Information

Sometimes courts are asked to change public policy to provide monetary damages for an injury that was not previously eligible for monetary relief. In addition, courts are often asked to determine when a cause of action began for purposes of determining if a statutory deadline for bringing that action has passed. The case of *Meracle v. Children's Service Society of Wisconsin*, 149 Wis. 2d 19 (1989), raised both of these issues.

The plaintiffs contacted the defendant, an adoption agency, about adopting a "normal, healthy child". The agency social worker discussed with them the placement of Erin, a child whose paternal grandmother had Huntington's disease, a degenerative brain disease that is always fatal. According to the Meracles, the social worker told them that the disease was genetically transmitted between generations, but if one generation was free of the disease the next generation would be free of it. They testified the social worker said Erin's father tested negative for the disease and, therefore, Erin had no more chance of developing the disease than did any other child. The social worker did not believe she had said there was no chance of Erin's developing the disease.

A year after adopting Erin, the plaintiffs saw a television program that stated that there was no test to determine if a child had inherited Huntington's disease and that a child of a Huntington's disease victim had a 50% chance of developing the disease. About 4 years later, Erin was diagnosed as having Huntington's disease. One year after the diagnosis, the plaintiffs filed suit against the adoption agency for negligence in placing the child with them and sought recovery of Erin's future medical expenses. The circuit court granted summary judgment for the adoption agency, finding the action barred by the 3-year statute of limitations for this type of negligence. The court of appeals reversed that decision, saying the claim for future medical expenses and emotional distress did not accrue until the child was diagnosed as having the disease.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the court of appeals:

> In order to sue for future medical expenses in 1981, while Erin had not yet contracted the disease, the Meracles would have had to base their claim on the mere possibility that Erin would develop the disease. To recover for future expenses due to an injury, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the anticipated expenses are reasonably certain to occur. (page 27)

There was no reasonable medical certainty in 1981 that the plaintiffs would incur any future medical expenses, the court said, because the child had not yet developed Huntington's disease. The court said the plaintiffs did, however, have an injury, when the the disease was diagnosed and there was reasonable medical certainty that they would incur future medical expenses.

The court then addressed the adoption agency's contention that the plaintiffs should not recover expenses because to do so would violate public policy. The court responded that in this case the claim was not barred by public policy because the adoption agency voluntarily assumed the duty of informing the plaintiffs about Huntington's disease and about the child's chances of developing the disease. The court said adoption agencies are not made guarantors of the health of adopted children by this decision. The court stated that it also did not hold that agencies have any duty to disclose health information, but that adoption agencies merely must refrain from making affirmative misrepresentations about a child's health. The court further found that the liability was not remote from or out of proportion to the negligence and there was no greater chance of fraud in this case than in others where the dispute centers over words spoken in a conversation.

### Court-imposed Sanctions

A circuit court judge, in an attempt to decrease the disruptions and costs experienced as a result of last minute settlement of lawsuits, established a unique calendaring system. Under the system, parties had to be prepared for settlement at the time of the pretrial conference. If a settlement was not reached at the pretrial stage, the judge required the parties to chose between a "stipulated" or "stacked" trial date. If the parties chose a "stipulated" trial date, a date certain was set for the trial in exchange for the parties executing a written stipulation stating their final offers and agreeing to pay a penalty to the court if they subsequently settled. Parties that did not chose a "stipulated" trial date were assigned the same trial date as 4 other cases. In *Collins v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co.*, 153 Wis. 2d 477 (1990), the parties chose a "stipulated" trial date. Subsequently, the parties agreed to settle the case but the court refused to release the parties from the stipulated penalty. The petitioners brought a mandamus action to compel the judge to release the parties from the stipulation.

The supreme court recognized the trial court's problem of being inundated with a backlog of cases awaiting trial and having no case to try on the trial date because the cases were settled at the last minute. Circuit courts, said the court, do have discretionary authority to control their dockets but do not have authority to impose a monetary sanction on the parties. Section 814.51 of the Wisconsin Statutes permits a court to assess the entire cost of one day's juror fees for a jury, including all mileage costs, if a jury demand is withdrawn within 2 days of the time the court set for trial. This, said the court, is the only authority the court has in setting a penalty for late settlement of a case.

The court disagreed with the argument that the trial court had the power to impose this stipulated penalty under the inherent authority of the court to conduct business in an orderly and efficient manner. The court, citing earlier decisions, said:

> *Latham* and *Jacobson* establish that under a court's inherent authority, the sanction to be imposed upon parties for disrupting the court's calendar by a last minute settlement must be consistent with that authorized under sec. 814.51, Stats. (page 489)

This "stipulated penalty" bore no relation to the sanctions provided by the statute and therefore cannot be used. The court also decided that the "stipulated penalty" restricts parties from settling their case, violating the court's long-standing policy in favor of settlements, based on Article I, Section 9, of the Wisconsin Constitution.

**Strict Products Liability**

Under the theory of "strict products liability", a seller of a product in a defective condition that is unreasonably dangerous to the user is liable for harm caused the user if the seller is engaged in the business of selling the product and if the product reaches the user in the condition in which it is sold. This rule applies although the seller has exercised all possible care in the sale of the product and the user has not bought the product from the seller.

In *Kemp v. Miller*, 154 Wis. 2d 538 (1990), the supreme court was asked to extend the concept of strict products liability to commercial lessors. The plaintiff was involved in an accident while riding as a passenger in a rented vehicle, and she claimed the principal cause of the accident was a manufacturing defect in the car's front tie rod. The trial court dismissed the complaint because the rental agency was not a manufacturer or seller of products and therefore not liable under the strict liability law. The supreme court reversed the summary judgment of the circuit court and remanded the case.

According to the supreme court:

> The rule of strict products liability offers the plaintiff a theory of recovery for damages resulting from defective and unreasonable dangerous products independent of negligence and implied warranty law. The rule of strict liability, therefore, relieves the plaintiff of the difficult task of proving specific acts of negligence and insulates the plaintiff from the implied warranty defenses of notice of breach, disclaimer, and lack of privity. (page 550)

Strict products liability does not impose absolute liability on the seller, the court said. The user still has to prove the defective condition, unreasonable dangerousness and a causal relationship between the product and the injury. Citing courts in other states that have added commercial lessors to those subject to strict products liability, the court agreed that commercial lessors should be subject to strict products liability in Wisconsin:

> Like manufacturers and sellers, persons in the business of leasing continually introduce potentially dangerous instrumentalities into the stream of commerce. A commercial lessor is in a far better position than the lessee to distribute the cost of compensating product-related injuries by purchasing liability insurance and by adjusting the rent paid for the leased product to reflect this cost. In addition, the commercial lessor has the physical facilities and the technical competence and expertise to prevent the circulation of defective products by assuring that his or her products are constantly maintained in a safe condition. Further, by placing products in the stream of commerce and by advertising, the commercial lessor impliedly represents to the lessee that those products are safe for use during the term of the lease. (pages 554-555)

The court added that the nature of the leasing industry is such that the products are put to more sustained use than products owned by the ordinary user; and, therefore, the policies in support of the doctrine of strict liability apply with even greater force.

**Statute of Limitations; Negligence; Stray Voltage**

Many farmers have had to cope with stray voltage, a naturally occuring, low-voltage by-product of the transmission of electrical power. In *Kolpin v. Pioneer Power and Light Company, Inc.*, 154 Wis. 2d 487 (Ct. App. 1990), the plaintiffs noticed problems with their dairy herd, including unusual behavior patterns, a high incidence of mastitis and a decline in milk production shortly after they moved the herd into a new milking parlor. Three years later, after reading an article about stray voltage, the plaintiffs contacted the defendant to test for stray voltage. The defendant added additional grounding rods to the electrical distribution line but difficulties with the herd continued. Some years later the plaintiffs had an experimental grounding system installed that solved the stray voltage problem. Ten years after moving into the milking parlor the plaintiffs sued the defendant for the damages resulting from the stray voltage. The court was asked to determine how the statutes limiting the time an action can be commenced applied to these facts.

The majority opinion of the court of appeals said the supreme court has adopted the "discovery rule" for determining when a tort claim begins to run. Under that rule, all tort actions:

> ....shall accrue on the date the injury is discovered or with reasonable diligence should be discovered, whichever occurs first. *Hansen v. A. H. Robins, Inc.*, 113 Wis. 2d 550, 560 (1983)

In *Kolpin*, the court of appeals found that the trial court did not apply the discovery rule, but instead incorrectly relied on the "continuous negligence" rule. That rule says that where there is a continuum of negligence related to a single condition, the cause of action continues until the last date on which the negligence occurs. The court said the continuous negligence rule should be limited to cases of negligence involving medical treatment.

The court found, as had the jury in its trial verdict, that based on the discovery rule the cause of action accrued more than 6 years before the Kolpins initiated their action and, as a result, they were barred in their negligence suit by the statute of limitations.

As to the plaintiff's argument that the defendants are strictly liable for the plaintiffs' injury, the court said strict liability applies to the sale of defective products. The court stated electricity "does not seem to fit normal definitions of a 'product'." It determined that the defendant provided a service, not the sale of a product. In addition, the court said, stray voltage is a naturally occuring byproduct of electric power; it is not sold to any customer.

The dissent, by Presiding Judge Paul C. Gartzke, argued that the plaintiffs had the right to receive damages for the injuries that occurred during the 6 years prior to commencement of the action because the injuries were temporary in nature. The dissent said that if a tort results in a temporary cause of damages, then the injured party may bring successive actions to recover those damages. The reasons for that rule, Judge Gartzke said, are:

> If the defendant causes damages and the cause is permanent, then the plaintiff's future damages can be determined and are therefore recoverable in a single action. If the cause can be cured, removed, or avoided, then future damages are speculative and not recoverable but may occur. If the plaintiff in the latter case cannot bring successive suits to recover those damages, the defendant acquires a license to continue to harm the plaintiff after paying only for past harm. Nor should a defendant acquire a license to inflict more harm merely because a statute of limitations has barred recovery for damages which occurred more than six years before the present action was brought. (pages 504-505)

The dissent concluded that stray voltage cases are no longer novel in this state and all theories applicable to recovery in such cases should be explored to provide farmers, like those in this case who attempted in good faith to cure the problem, a remedy for their injury. The dissent would have ordered a new trial to determine the damages that occurred within the 6-year period prior to commencement of the action.

## CRIMINAL CASES

### Withdrawal of Guilty Plea

When should a court allow a criminal defendant to withdraw a guilty plea? In *State v. Shanks*, 152 Wis. 2d 284 (Ct. App. 1989), the defendant pleaded guilty to 2 felony charges. Before sentencing, he obtained a new attorney and moved the trial court, on numerous grounds, to withdraw the guilty pleas. The trial court denied his motion and convicted him. The defendant appealed to the court of appeals.

The general standard for answering the withdrawal question was clear from prior cases: the defendant must show "a fair and just reason for withdrawal." Presiding Judge Richard S. Brown, writing the opinion for the court of appeals, reviewed the prior relevant cases and identified the different factors that could be used to apply the "fair and just reason" standard. Important factors include an assertion of innocence, subsequent incriminating statements, genuine confusion or misunderstanding, hasty entry of the plea, coercion by an attorney and the amount of time that passes between the entry of the plea and the motion to withdraw the plea.

The court of appeals applied those factors to this case, noting first that there was evidence to support the allegations of haste and confusion. At one point, the defendant had made a plea of guilty to aggravated battery — something that he was not charged with. When the trial court discussed the elements of the charge of injury by conduct regardless of life, the defendant indicated that the injury was accidental. The court of appeals found that this constituted an assertion of innocence to the charge. The court concluded that there were fair and just reasons to support the withdrawal of the guilty pleas and it reversed the judgment of the trial court.

**Jury Selection**

Can it be unlawful racial discrimination for a prosecutor to use a peremptory challenge to exclude the only eligible black person from serving on a jury? In *State v. Walker*, 154 Wis. 2d 158 (1990), the defendant was black and the jury was selected from a group of prospective jurors (the venire), only one of whom was black. After questioning the group, the prosecutor and defense counsel were each allowed to exclude 4 persons from the jury by peremptory challenge. The prosecutor, without objection by defense counsel, excluded the only black person in the venire, thereby creating an all-white jury. Walker was convicted on 4 counts of armed robbery and, as a repeat offender, received a 99-year sentence.

Walker thereafter brought a postconviction motion claiming that he was denied his constitutional right to the effective assistance of counsel. Walker felt that his trial counsel should have objected to the peremptory challenge to the only black person in light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476, U.S. 79 (1986). Walker had told his counsel that he did not want an all-white jury and informed him about reading a newspaper article regarding a case that indicated the prosecutor's peremptory challenge might be unlawful. The defense counsel said that if he had known about the *Batson* case, he would have objected to that peremptory challenge. The prosecutor claimed no memory of any black person in the venire and stated he would have had no discriminatory intent in excluding him. Having reviewed his notes, the prosecutor's best guess was that he excluded the black person because he had no information about him. The circuit court denied the postconviction motion, finding that the defense counsel did err in not objecting to the challenge, but that error did not result in a deficient performance. Further, the circuit court found that Walker had failed to make a *prima facie* case of purposeful racial discrimination. The case was subsequently certified by the court of appeals for consideration by the supreme court.

Justice William G. Callow wrote the supreme court's majority opinion. The defendant, on appeal, asked the court to address the validity of the prosecutor's peremptory challenge as if the proper objection had been made, rather than addressing the issue in the context of ineffective assistance of counsel. Justice Callow noted that the court had discretion to do this and felt that the circumstances, including defense counsel's failure to inform the trial court of Walker's concern about the exclusion of the black person, indicated that the court should exercise this discretion. Thus, the court directly examined the prosecutor's actions as if an objection had been made.

Justice Callow then reviewed the *Batson* decision and applied its principles to this case. He said Walker had shown a *prima facie* case of discrimination: he was black, all the prosecution witnesses were white and all the defense alibi witnesses were black, only one person in the venire was black and the prosecutor excluded that one from the jury. Judge Callow concluded that these factors, under the *Batson* analysis, raised an inference of purposeful discrimination. Having made this showing, the burden then shifted to the prosecutor to come up with a neutral, clear and reasonably specific explanation for his actions. Basically, the prosecutor gave 2 explanations: first, there was no discriminatory intent, and second, he had no information about the black person. The court found that the first reason was not clear and reasonably specific and that the second reason was a pretext: the prosecution had lacked information about a number of the venire. The supreme court reversed the conviction.

Justice Louis J. Ceci, joined by Justice Day, wrote a dissenting opinion. Justice Ceci felt it was incorrect to provide a discretionary review on the merits. The proper approach, in his view, was to apply the standards specified by the U.S. Supreme Court regarding the ineffective assistance of counsel.

### Jury Deliberations

Is it unfair to let the jury take a defendant's written confession into the jury room while it deliberates? Since 1929, Wisconsin has followed the *Payne* rule, developed in *State v. Payne*, 191 Wis. 615 (1929), in which the supreme court "decided that a written confession should not be sent into the jury room because .... the jury would overemphasize the written statement in comparison to the oral testimony presented in the courtroom." The supreme court reexamined the *Payne* rule in *State v. Jensen*, 147 Wis. 2d 240 (1988).

In the *Jensen* case, the circuit court allowed the jury, during deliberations, to have access to the defendant's written confession. On appeal, the court of appeals applied the *Payne* rule and concluded that the circuit court erred; however, because the substance of the confession was not in controversy, the court of appeals held that the error was harmless. The defendant petitioned the supreme court to review the court of appeals decision.

Taking the opportunity to reconsider the *Payne* rule, the supreme court looked at the decisions in other jurisdictions and the writings of certain legal commentators and concluded that a defendant's written confession should be given the same treatment as other exhibits. It said:

> ....A circuit court's decision to send a written confession into the jury room should be guided by the same criteria as its decision to send other exhibits into the jury room, including consideration of whether the exhibit will aid the jury in proper consideration of the case, whether a party will be unduly prejudiced by submission of the exhibit, and whether the exhibit could be subjected to improper use by the jury. (page 260)

The supreme court then applied the new standard to see if the circuit court abused its discretion. The record showed that the circuit court decided that "it would be helpful for the jury to examine a document that had been quoted at trial only in fragments." According to the supreme court, since the key issue was the defendant's credibility, not the content of the confession, it was felt that sending the written confession into the jury room would not "overemphasize the defendant's confession over the defendant's oral denial at trial." The supreme court found that the circuit court did not abuse its discretion.

### Rights of Crime Victims

Recently, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government have all addressed issues affecting crime victims. In *State v. Jones*, 151 Wis. 2d 488 (1989), the court of appeals considered whether it was proper for a trial court to consider the rehabilitative needs of the victim when sentencing a convicted criminal defendant.

The defendant in this case was convicted of sexually assaulting an 11-year-old girl. The trial court imposed a 10-year sentence for the crime, noting, among other factors, that a first step in the rehabilitation of the victim may be a substantial period of incarceration for the offender.

The defendant, on appeal, argued that the trial court abused judicial discretion by considering this factor. The court of appeals rejected this argument. It noted that the trial court has discretion in making sentencing decisions; an appellate court's review is merely to see if the discretion has been abused. Generally, the 3 primary factors to guide sentencing decisions are "the gravity of the offense, the character of the offender and the need for protection of the public." However, the court of appeals specified 12 other "secondary factors" which the trial court may be permitted to consider, including the rights of the public. The court concluded that consideration of the victim's rehabilitative needs was a logical extension of the factor relating to the rights of the public. The court further noted that this consideration was particularly appropriate in cases involving young victims of sexual assault.

# SUPREME COURT

**Chief Justice:** Nathan S. Heffernan
**Justices:** Roland B. Day
Shirley S. Abrahamson
William G. Callow
Donald W. Steinmetz
Louis J. Ceci
William A. Bablitch

*Clerk of Supreme Court:* Marilyn L. Graves, 266-1880.
*Court Commissioners:* Gregory Pokrass, Nancy Kopp, Joseph M. Wilson, 266-7442; William Mann, 266-6708.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

**Location:** Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1880.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0640.

**Number of Positions:** 36.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $4,943,800.

**Constitutional References:** Article VII, Sections 2-4, 9-11, 13.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 751.

**Responsibility:** The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the final authority on the Wisconsin Constitution and the highest tribunal for all actions begun in the state, except those involving federal issues appealable to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court has 2 types of jurisdiction. It exercises "original" jurisdiction if 4 or more justices approve a petition requesting it to do so. It exercises "appellate" jurisdiction if 3 or more justices grant a petition to review a decision of a lower court. The supreme court may grant petitions from the parties to a case to bypass the court of appeals. It may also accept cases certified to it by the court of appeals or decide on its own motion to review matters appealed to the court of appeals. The court's principal criterion in deciding which cases to hear under either original or appellate jurisdiction is whether the matter is so important that it merits the attention of the state's highest court.

The court does not take testimony, but decides cases on the basis of written briefs and, occasionally, oral arguments. The court is required by statute to deliver its decisions in writing. It may publish them, as it deems appropriate, in the *Wisconsin Reports*.

The supreme court promulgates procedural rules for all courts in the state. Guided by these rules, the chief justice serves as administrative head of the state's judicial system.

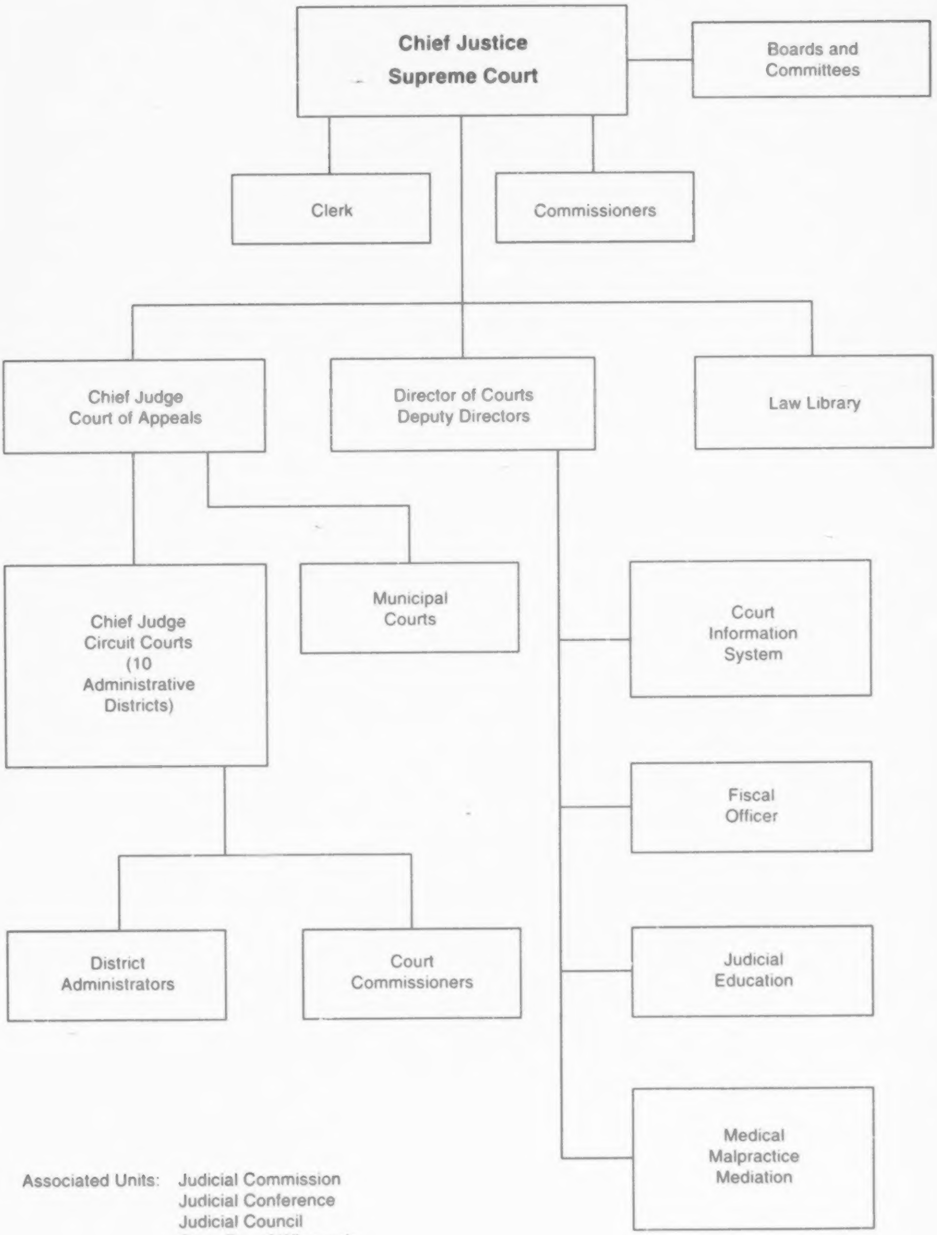
The chief justice, assisted by the director of state courts, monitors the status of judicial business in Wisconsin's courts. When a calendar is congested or a vacancy occurs in a circuit or appellate court, the chief justice may assign a circuit judge or a reserve judge to serve temporarily.

**Organization:** The supreme court consists of 7 justices elected to 10-year terms on the nonpartisan spring ballot. They take office on August 1 after the April election. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that only one justice can be elected in any single year, so supreme court vacancies are often filled by gubernatorial appointees who serve until a successor can be elected.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position. In that event, the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for conducting the court's business.

The court staff is appointed outside the classified service. It includes the director of state courts who assists the court in its administrative functions, 4 commissioners who are attorneys and assist the court in its judicial functions, a clerk who keeps the court's records, and a marshall who performs a variety of duties. Each justice has a private secretary and a law clerk.

## WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM–ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE


Chief Justice
Supreme Court
Boards and Committees
Clerk
Commissioners
Chief Judge Court of Appeals
Director of Courts Deputy Directors
Law Library
Chief Judge Circuit Courts (10 Administrative Districts)
Municipal Courts
Court Information System
Fiscal Officer
District Administrators
Court Commissioners
Judicial Education
Medical Malpractice Mediation

Associated Units: Judicial Commission
Judicial Conference
Judicial Council
State Bar of Wisconsin

## DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

*Director of State Courts:* J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

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*Deputy Director for Court Operations:* KATHLEEN MURPHY, 266-3121, Room 315, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

*Deputy Director for Management Services:* ALISON POE, 266-8914, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

*Court Information System:* CHARLES MILLER, 266-5750, Room 303, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

*Fiscal Officer:* KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

*Judicial Education:* V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL, 266-7807, Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

*Medical Malpractice Mediation System:* RANDY SPROULE, 266-7711, Room 210, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703. Fax: (608) 267-0911.

**Publications:** Workload Statistics.

**Number of Employes:** 79.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $16,621,900.

**References:** Wisconsin Statutes, Subchapter VI, Chapter 655, and Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rules 70.01 through 70.08.

**Responsibility:** The director of state courts administers the nonjudicial business of Wisconsin's court system and informs the chief justice and the supreme court about the status of judicial business. The director is responsible for supervising state-level court personnel; developing the court system's budget; directing legislative liaison, public information, and the court information system; supervising judicial education, interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges, and planning and research; controlling expenditures; allocating space and equipment; and administering the medical mediation system described in Chapter 655 of the statutes.

The director of state courts is appointed by the supreme court from outside the classified service. The position was created by the supreme court in orders dated October 30, 1978, and February 19, 1979. It replaced that of administrative director of courts, which had been created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961.

## STATE LAW LIBRARY

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**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707-7881.

**Location:** Room 310 East, State Capitol.

**Telephones:** Office: (608) 266-1424; Reader services: (608) 266-1600.

**Fax:** (608) 267-2319.

**Number of Employes:** 8.50.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,600,100.

**References:** Wisconsin Statutes, Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

**Responsibility:** The State Law Library is a public library, but it serves primarily as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the Wisconsin Legislature, the Office of the Governor, executive agencies, and members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The library is administered by the supreme court, which appoints the library staff and determines the rules governing library use.

The collection features the session laws, statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes, and digests of the U.S. government, all 50 states, and U.S. territories. General reference materials include selected documents of the federal government, legal and bar periodicals, legal treatises, and legal encyclopedias. The library also provides reference and basic legal research services. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on short-term loan to judges, attorneys, legislators, and state agency personnel.

## JUDICIAL BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

### Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility

*Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility:* ROBERT J. KAY, *chairperson;* MICHAEL R. WHERRY, *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL FAUERBACH, LISE LOTTE GAMMELTOFT, PATRICIA GROVE, GLENN H. HARTLEY, EDMUND MANYDEEDS, WILBUR W. WARREN (attorneys); JACQUELINE BOHMAN, JOHN BOLZ, CELIA SERAPHIM, DIANE ZORE (nonattorneys). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

*Administrator:* GERALD C. STERNBERG.

*Deputy Administrator:* ELSA P. GREENE.

*Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office:* JEANNE L. DANNER.

**Mailing Addresses:** Room 410, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703; Room 301, 210 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 53202.

**Telephones:** Madison (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee (414) 227-4623.

**Number of Employes:** 16.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $1,579,300.

**References:** Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 21 and 22.

**Responsibility:** The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility is the agency of the supreme court that assists the court in fulfilling its constitutional responsibility to supervise the practice of law and protect the public from professional misconduct by members of the bar. It investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from private reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the supreme court seeking public reprimand, license suspension or revocation, monetary payment, or conditions on the continued practice of law. Upon request of the supreme court or the Board of Bar Examiners, the board investigates the moral character of persons seeking admission to the State Bar. It also reports its findings and recommendations to the supreme court when an attorney petitions for reinstatement of a license to practice, and it investigates and files petitions with the court regarding an attorney's medical incapacity.

The board was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978. All members serve staggered 3-year terms; none may serve more than 2 successive terms. The board appoints an administrator who must be eligible to practice law in Wisconsin. The administrator investigates and reports to the board regarding any possible misconduct or medical incapacity.

### Board of Bar Examiners

*Board of Bar Examiners:* DENNIS D. CONWAY (circuit court judge), *chairperson;* JOHN J. KIRCHER (Marquette University law school faculty), *vice chairperson;* RALPH M. CAGLE, RUTH S. DOWNS, KATHLEEN E. GRANT, ROBERT E. PEREGRINE, WALTER H. WHITE (attorneys); JOHN A. KIDWELL (UW law school faculty); JOSEPH E. MOEN (nonattorney). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

*Director:* ERICA MOESER, 266-9760.

**Mailing Address:** Room 405, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53703-3355.

**Number of Employes:** 5.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $463,900.

**References:** Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 30, 31, and 40.

**Responsibility:** The Board of Bar Examiners implements and enforces rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, adminsters the state bar examination, and processes all requests for readmission to the State Bar and for admission to the State Bar based on foreign licensure.

The board originated as the Board of Continuing Legal Education, created in 1975 by rule of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence in 1978, and in 1990 the supreme court granted the board's petition to change its name to Board of Bar Examiners. Members serve staggered 3-year terms.

### Judicial Education Committee

*Judicial Education Committee:* NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN (chief justice, supreme court), *chairperson;* R. THOMAS CANE (designated by appeals court chief judge); ANN WALSH BRADLEY, PATRICIA S. CURLEY, JAMES EATON, FREDERIC FLEISHAUER, THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, MORIA G. KREUGER, LEAH M. LAMPONE, PATRICK L. SNYDER (circuit court judges appointed by supreme court); FRANK C. DEGUIRE (dean, Marquette University law school); DANIEL BERNSTEIN (dean, UW law school); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); NEAL P. NETTESHEIM (dean, Wisconsin Judicial College).

*Director of Judicial Education:* V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL.

**Mailing Address:** Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7807.

**Reference:** Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

**Responsibility:** The Judicial Education Committee approves the educational programs for court personnel. Circuit court judges on the committee serve staggered 2-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms.

In 1976, the Wisconsin Supreme Court issued Chapter 32 of the Supreme Court Rules, which established a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, effective January 1, 1977. This program applies to all supreme court justices and commissioners, appeals court judges and staff attorneys, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. Each person subject to the rule must obtain a specified number of hours of continuing education within a 6-year period.

The Judicial Education Committee also sponsors educational programs, conducted by the director of judicial education, for circuit court clerks and municipal judges.

### Planning and Policy Advisory Committee

*Planning and Policy Advisory Committee:* NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN (chief justice, supreme court), *chairperson;* JACK AULIK, THOMAS BARLAND, WILLIAM CRANE, GEORGE CURRY, THOMAS DOHERTY (3-year term), JAMES EVENSON, RICHARD GREENWOOD, J. MICHAEL NOLAN, MICHAEL NOWAKOWSKI, BRUCE SCHROEDER, MICHAEL SKWIERAWSKI (2-year term), PATRICK SNYDER, MICHAEL P. SULLIVAN (1-year term) (circuit court judges); GORDON MYSE (appeals court judge); PAUL HIGGINBOTHAM, MAUREEN MCGINNITY (state bar members); EILEEN A. HIRSCH (public defender office); SALLY AYERS (circuit court clerk); JAMES C. BABLER (prosecutor); STEVEN STEADMAN (court administrator); JON HOCHKAMMER, JOHN B. KERSKI, MARY WILLIAMS (nonlawyers). (Circuit court judges are elected by the judges of their respective districts; all other members are appointed by the chief justice.)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

**Location:** Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-6828.

**Reference:** Supreme Court Rule 70.14.

**Responsibility:** The Planning and Policy Advisory Committee advises the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the director of state courts in planning and policy and assists in a continuing evaluation of the administrative structure of the court system. It participates in the budget process of the Wisconsin judiciary and appoints a subcommittee to review the budget of the court system. The committee meets at least quarterly, and the supreme court meets with the committee annually.

This committee was created in 1978 as the Administrative Committee of the Courts and renamed the Planning and Policy Advisory Committee in December 1990.

## COURT OF APPEALS

*Chief Judge:* William Eich.

*Judges:* *District I:* Ralph Adam Fine (1994)
William R. Moser* (1992)
Michael T. Sullivan (1996)

*District II:* Richard S. Brown (1994)
Neal P. Nettesheim* (1996)
Burton A. Scott (1992)
Daniel P. Anderson (1995)

*District III:* R. Thomas Cane* (1995)
Daniel L. LaRocque (1997)
Gordon Myse (1993)

*District IV:* Charles P. Dykman (1992)
William Eich (1993)
Paul C. Gartzke* (1996)
Robert D. Sundby (1997)

Note: Asterisk indicates the presiding judge of the district. The judges' current terms expire on July 31 of the years shown.

*Clerk of Court of Appeals:* Marilyn L. Graves, 266-1880.

*Chief Staff Attorney:* Roberta A. Klein, 266-9321.

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

**Location:** Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison.

**Fax:** (608) 267-0640.

**Number of Employes:** 66.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $8,072,200.

**Constitutional References:** Article VII, Sections 2, 5, 9-11, and 13.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 752.

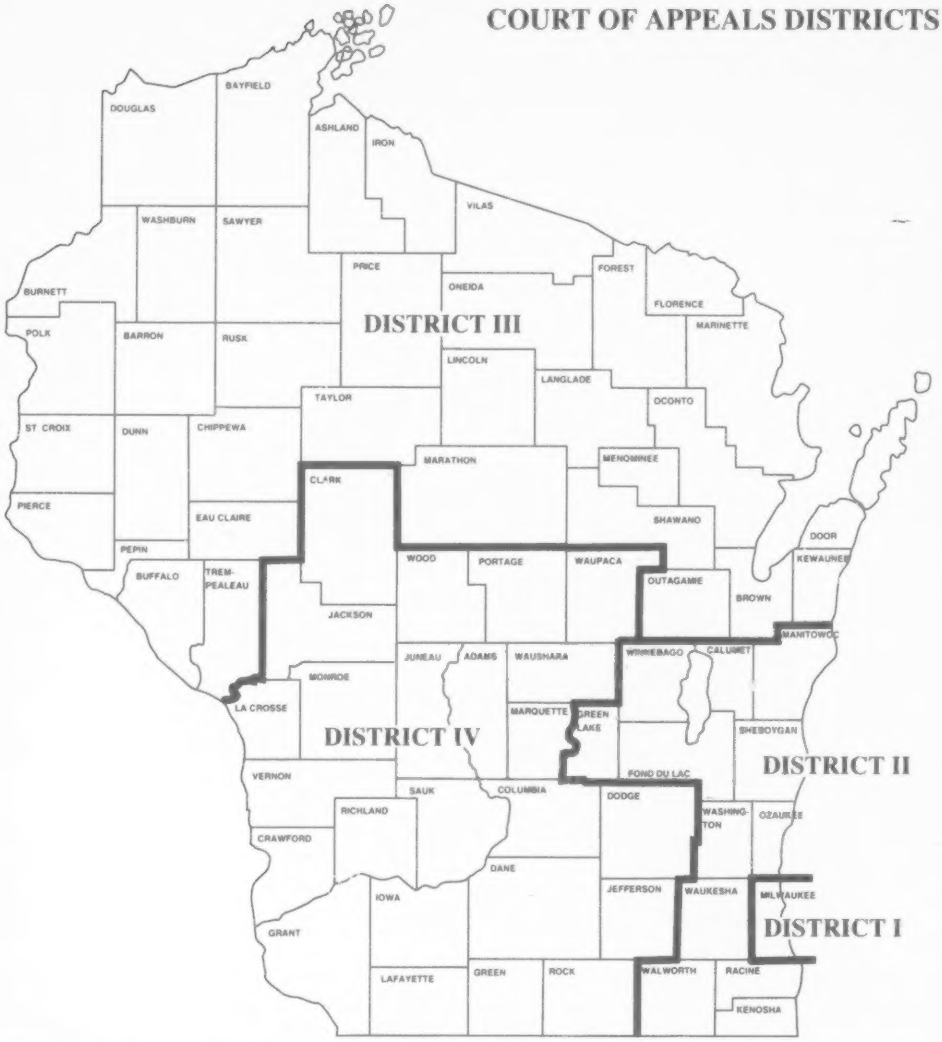
**Responsibility:** The court of appeals has appellate jurisdiction and supervisory authority over all lower courts. It has original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs, which mandate or forbid certain actions. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court can be appealed to the court of appeals as a matter of right. If the court chooses, it can grant petitions to hear appeals of other judgments and orders. The Wisconsin Supreme Court can review final decisions of the court of appeals.

The court of appeals does not hear testimony. It prescreens all cases to determine whether there is a need for oral arguments and can decide cases by using only trial court records and written briefs.

Generally, the court considers cases in the order in which appeals are filed. It gives preference to criminal cases only when it can do so without unduly delaying civil cases. The court places all cases on a regularly issued calendar and delivers its opinions in writing. Based on rules set by the supreme court, the court's publication committee decides which decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports*. Officially published opinions of the court of appeals set precedents for all lower courts in the state.

**Organization:** A constitutional amendment ratified by the voters on April 5, 1977, and implemented in Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, created the court of appeals as a new, intermediate-level court between circuit courts and the supreme court. The court consists of 14 judges elected to 6-year terms on the nonpartisan spring ballot. They take office the following August 1. Appeals court judges are elected in 4 districts, and each must live in the district from which elected. Each district can elect no more than one appeals court judge in a single year.

## COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS


DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
DISTRICT III
MARINETTE
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
TAYLOR
OCONTO
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
SHAWANO
DOOR
PEPIN
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
JACKSON
MANITOWOC
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MONROE
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
DISTRICT IV
SHEBOYGAN
DISTRICT II
FOND DU LAC
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
RICHLAND
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
CRAWFORD
DANE
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
DISTRICT I
GRANT
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA

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Although the court of appeals functions as a single court, the judges generally sit in 3-judge panels that serve the districts from which they are elected. A single judge can dispose of certain types of cases, such as traffic cases and municipal ordinance violations, but any party to such a proceeding may request that the case be decided by a panel. The chief judge may grant or deny the request.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court names an appeals court judge to be chief judge and administrative head of the appeals court for a 3-year term. The court staff includes a clerk who monitors cases from the time of appeal to ultimate disposition, keeps court records, publishes court orders, and gathers statistics about court business. The staff also includes attorneys who, supervised by the chief staff attorney, serve the court as a whole.

The chief judge appoints a judge in each appellate district to serve a 2-year term as presiding judge. The judge holding this position manages the case flow in the district and supervises all the proceedings that come before the district panel. Presiding judges direct the work of attorneys who work in the district offices. Each judge has a private secretary and a law clerk.

### CIRCUIT COURTS

District 1: Chief Judge: Patrick T. Sheedy.
  Administrator: Ronald Witkowiak.
  Address: Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233.
  Telephone: (414) 278-5113.
  Fax: (414) 223-1264.
District 2: Chief Judge: Stephen A. Simanek.
  Administrator: Kerry Connelly.
  Address: Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403.
  Telephone: (414) 636-3133.
  Fax: (414) 636-3341.
District 3: Chief Judge: James B. Schwalbach.
  Administrator: James Thompson.
  Address: Room 345B, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha 53188.
  Telephone: (414) 548-7209.
  Fax: (414) 548-7043.
District 4: Chief Judge: Hugh F. Nelson.
  Administrator: Jerry Lang.
  Address: 315 Algoma Boulevard, Suite 102, Oshkosh 54901.
  Telephone: (414) 424-0028.
  Fax: (414) 236-4799.
District 5: Chief Judge: Robert R. Pekowsky.
  Administrator: Mary Kay Baum.
  Address: Room 234, City-County Building, Madison 53709.
  Telephone: (608) 267-8820.
  Fax: (608) 266-1242.
District 6: Chief Judge: Jon P. Wilcox.
  Administrator: Samuel Shelton.
  Address: 101 Division, North, Stevens Point 54481.
  Telephone: (715) 345-5296.
  Fax: (715) 344-5441.
District 7: Chief Judge: Peter G. Pappas.
  Administrator: Steven Steadman.
  Address: La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601.
  Telephone: (608) 785-9546.
  Fax: (608) 785-9704.
District 8: Chief Judge: Harold V. Froehlich.
  Administrator: William Sucha.
  Address: Suite 221, 414 East Walnut Street, Green Bay 54301.
  Telephone: (414) 448-4281.
  Fax: (414) 436-3069.
District 9: Chief Judge: Gary L. Carlson.
  Administrator: James Seidel.
  Address: 740 Third Street, Wausau 54401.
  Telephone: (715) 842-3872.
  Fax: (715) 842-1511.
District 10: Chief Judge: Thomas J. Gallagher.
  Administrator: Gregg T. Moore.
  Address: Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701.
  Telephone: (715) 839-4826.
  Fax: (715) 839-4854.

**State-Funded Positions:** 452.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $62,720,300.

**Constitutional References:** Article VII, Sections 2, 6-11, and 13.

**Statutory Reference:** Chapter 753.

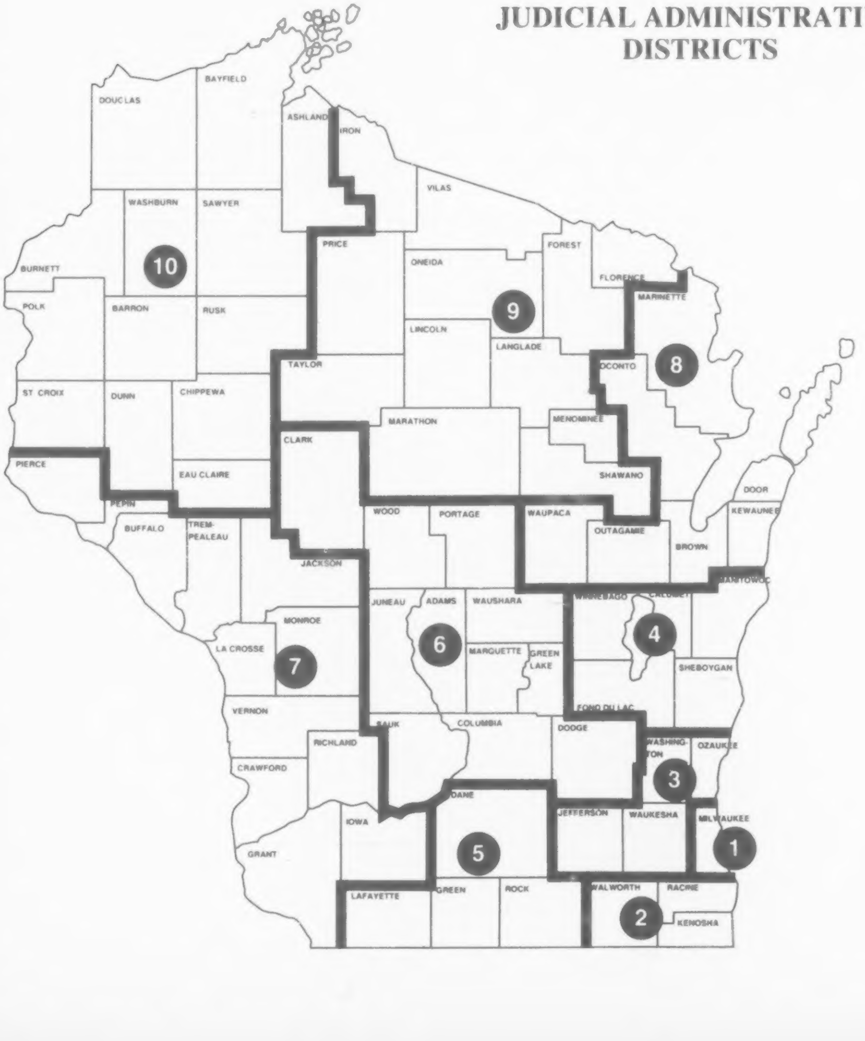
The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Wisconsin. It has original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. It also reviews state agency decisions and hears appeals from municipal courts. Jury trials are conducted only in circuit courts.

The constitution requires that each circuit be bounded by county lines and, except for 3 two-county circuits, each circuit consists of a single county. Where judicial caseloads are heavy, a circuit may have several branches, each with an elected judge. As of August 1, 1991, 35 of the state's 69 judicial circuits had multiple branches, and Wisconsin had a total of 216 circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis to 6-year terms at the April election and take office the following August 1. The governor fills vacancies by appointment, and appointees serve until a successor is elected. The state pays the salaries of circuit judges and court reporters, but counties bear most other expenses for operating the circuit courts.

*Administrative Districts.* Circuit courts are divided into 10 administrative districts, each supervised by the chief judge appointed from that district by the supreme court. A judge cannot serve more than 2 successive 2-year terms as chief judge. The chief judge has authority to assign judges, manage caseflow, supervise personnel, and conduct financial planning.

## JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS


DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
10
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
9
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
8
TAYLOR
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
SHAWANO
PEPIN
DOOR
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
JACKSON
MANITOWOC
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MONROE
4
LA CROSSE
6
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
SHEBOYGAN
7
FOND DU LAC
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
3
DANE
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
IOWA
1
5
GRANT
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
2
KENOSHA

The chief judge in each district appoints a district court administrator from a list of candidates supplied by the director of state courts. The administrator manages the nonjudicial business of the district at the direction of the chief judge.

*Court Commissioners.* Court commissioners serve the circuit court and must be attorneys licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. On their own authority, court commissioners can perform marriages, administer oaths, take depositions, issue subpoenas and certain writs, and transfer any matter to a court if it appears that justice would be better served by the transfer. With approval of the respective chief judges, circuit court judges may authorize court commissioners to conduct uncontested probate proceedings, hear petitions for mental health commitment, issue arrest warrants, set bail in criminal cases, impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, and perform various other duties.

The statutes require Milwaukee County to have full-time court commissioners to handle small claims, probate, and family court matters. Counties with smaller populations may have such commissioners if they meet statutory criteria. In any county, a circuit court judge may appoint one or more part-time court commissioners to conduct court business, and the county board may authorize the chief judge to appoint juvenile court commissioners.

## JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

| Circuits[1] | Court Location | Judges | Term Expires July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | Friendship | Raymond E. Gieringer | 1991 |
| Adams | Friendship | Duane Polivka[2] | 1997 |
| Ashland | Ashland | William E. Chase | 1996 |
| Barron | | | |
| Branch 1 | Barron | James C. Eaton | 1992 |
| Branch 2 | Barron | Edward R. Brunner | 1994 |
| Bayfield | Washburn | Thomas J. Gallagher | 1995 |
| Brown | | | |
| Branch 1 | Green Bay | Richard G. Greenwood | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Green Bay | Vivi L. Dilweg | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Green Bay | William J. Duffy | 1992 |
| Branch 4 | Green Bay | Carl P. Fenwick[3] | 1991 |
| Branch 4 | Green Bay | John Jaekels[4] | — |
| Branch 5 | Green Bay | Peter Naze | 1993 |
| Branch 6 | Green Bay | N. Patrick Crooks | 1997 |
| Branch 7 | Green Bay | Richard Dietz | 1995 |
| Branch 8 | Green Bay | William M. Atkinson[2] | 1997 |
| Buffalo-Pepin | Alma | Dane Morey | 1991 |
| Burnett | Siren | James H. Taylor | 1997 |
| Calumet | Chilton | Hugh F. Nelson | 1992 |
| Chippewa | | | |
| Branch 1 | Chippewa Falls | Roderick A. Cameron | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Chippewa Falls | Richard H. Stafford | 1997 |
| Clark | Neillsville | Michael W. Brennan | 1997 |
| Columbia | | | |
| Branch 1 | Portage | Earl J. McMahon | 1991 |
| Branch 1 | Portage | Daniel George[2] | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Portage | Lewis W. Charles | 1993 |
| Branch 3 | Portage | Richard L. Rehm[2] | 1997 |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Michael T. Kirchman | 1995 |
| Dane | | | |
| Branch 1 | Madison | Robert DeChambeau | 1993 |
| Branch 2 | Madison | Michael B. Torphy, Jr. | 1993 |
| Branch 3 | Madison | P. Charles Jones | 1995 |
| Branch 4 | Madison | John Aulik | 1992 |
| Branch 5 | Madison | Robert R. Pekowsky | 1996 |
| Branch 6 | Madison | Richard J. Calloway | 1997 |
| Branch 7 | Madison | Moria Krueger | 1997 |
| Branch 8 | Madison | Susan R. Steingass | 1992 |
| Branch 9 | Madison | Gerald C. Nichol | 1994 |
| Branch 10 | Madison | Angela B. Bartell | 1997 |
| Branch 11 | Madison | Daniel R. Moeser | 1997 |
| Branch 12 | Madison | Mark A. Frankel | 1997 |
| Branch 13 | Madison | Michael N. Nowakowski | 1997 |
| Branch 14 | Madison | George Northrup | 1997 |
| Dodge | | | |
| Branch 1 | Juneau | Daniel Klossner | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Juneau | Joseph E. Schultz | 1997 |
| Branch 3 | Juneau | Andrew P. Bissonnette | 1995 |
| Door | Sturgeon Bay | John D. Koehn | 1994 |
| Douglas | | | |
| Branch 1 | Superior | Michael T. Lucci | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Superior | Joseph A. McDonald | 1995 |

## JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

| Circuits[1] | Court Location | Judges | Term Expires July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dunn | | | |
| Branch 1 | Menominee | Donna J. Muza | 1992 |
| Branch 2 | Menominee | James A. Wendland | 1997 |
| Eau Claire | | | |
| Branch 1 | Eau Claire | Thomas H. Barland | 1994 |
| Branch 2 | Eau Claire | William D. O'Brien | 1996 |
| Branch 3 | Eau Claire | Gregory Peterson | 1996 |
| Branch 4 | Eau Claire | Benjamin Proctor | 1994 |
| Florence, see Forest-Florence | | | |
| Fond du Lac | | | |
| Branch 1 | Fond du Lac | John W. Mickiewicz | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Fond du Lac | John P. McGalloway, Jr. | 1994 |
| Branch 3 | Fond du Lac | Henry B. Buslee | 1992 |
| Branch 4 | Fond du Lac | Steven W. Weinke | 1992 |
| Forest-Florence | Crandon | Robert A. Kennedy | 1996 |
| Grant | | | |
| Branch 1 | Lancaster | John R. Wagner | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Lancaster | George S. Curry | 1997 |
| Green | Monroe | John Callaghan | 1994 |
| Green Lake | Green Lake | David C. Willis | 1994 |
| Iowa | Dodgeville | James P. Fiedler | 1992 |
| Iron | Hurley | Patrick John Madden | 1993 |
| Jackson | Black River Falls | Robert Radcliffe | 1996 |
| Jefferson | | | |
| Branch 1 | Jefferson | John B. Danforth | 1991 |
| Branch 1 | Jefferson | John M. Ullsvik[2] | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Jefferson | Arnold K. Schumann | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Jefferson | Jacqueline Rohloff Erwin | 1997 |
| Juneau | Mauston | Wallace A. Brady | 1992 |
| Kenosha | | | |
| Branch 1 | Kenosha | David M. Bastian | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Kenosha | Barbara A. Kluka | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Kenosha | Bruce Schroeder | 1996 |
| Branch 4 | Kenosha | Michael S. Fisher | 1993 |
| Branch 5 | Kenosha | Robert V. Baker | 1993 |
| Branch 6 | Kenosha | Jerold W. Breitenbach | 1991 |
| Branch 6 | Kenosha | Mary K. Wagner-Malloy[2] | 1997 |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee | S. Dean Pies | 1992 |
| La Crosse | | | |
| Branch 1 | La Crosse | Peter G. Pappas | 1995 |
| Branch 2 | La Crosse | Michael J. Mulroy | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | La Crosse | Dennis G. Montabon | 1997 |
| Branch 4 | La Crosse | John J. Perlich | 1997 |
| Lafayette | Darlington | William D. Johnston | 1997 |
| Langlade | Antigo | James P. Jansen | 1993 |
| Lincoln | Merrill | John Michael Nolan | 1992 |
| Manitowoc | | | |
| Branch 1 | Manitowoc | Allan J. Deehr | 1993 |
| Branch 2 | Manitowoc | Darryl Deets | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Manitowoc | Fred H. Hazlewood | 1993 |
| Marathon | | | |
| Branch 1 | Wausau | Michael W. Hoover | 1994 |
| Branch 2 | Wausau | Raymond F. Thums | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Wausau | Ann Walsh Bradley | 1992 |
| Branch 4 | Wausau | Vincent K. Howard | 1995 |
| Marinette | | | |
| Branch 1 | Marinette | Charles D. Heath | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Marinette | Tim A. Duket | 1996 |
| Marquette | Montello | Donn H. Dahlke | 1995 |
| Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee | | | |
| Milwaukee | | | |
| Branch 1 | Milwaukee | Charles B. Schudson | 1995 |
| Branch 2 | Milwaukee | George A. Burns, Jr. | 1993 |
| Branch 3 | Milwaukee | Patricia S. Curley | 1997 |
| Branch 4 | Milwaukee | Leah M. Lampone | 1997 |
| Branch 5 | Milwaukee | Patrick T. Sheedy | 1992 |
| Branch 6 | Milwaukee | Robert W. Landry | 1997 |
| Branch 7 | Milwaukee | John F. Foley | 1997 |
| Branch 8 | Milwaukee | Michael J. Barron | 1992 |
| Branch 9 | Milwaukee | Russell W. Stamper, Sr. | 1996 |
| Branch 10 | Milwaukee | Rudolph T. Randa | 1995 |
| Branch 11 | Milwaukee | Dominic S. Amato | 1995 |
| Branch 12 | Milwaukee | Michael J. Skwierawski | 1997 |
| Branch 13 | Milwaukee | Victor Manian | 1994 |
| Branch 14 | Milwaukee | Christopher Foley | 1992 |
| Branch 15 | Milwaukee | Ronald S. Goldberger | 1995 |
| Branch 16 | Milwaukee | William D. Gardner | 1997 |
| Branch 17 | Milwaukee | Francis Wasielewski | 1996 |
| Branch 18 | Milwaukee | Patricia McMahon | 1993 |

## JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

| Circuits[1] | Court Location | Judges | Term Expires July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Branch 19 | Milwaukee | John E. McCormick | 1993 |
| Branch 20 | Milwaukee | William J. Shaughnessy | 1992 |
| Branch 21 | Milwaukee | Clarence R. Parrish | 1993 |
| Branch 22 | Milwaukee | William J. Haese | 1993 |
| Branch 23 | Milwaukee | Janine Geske | 1994 |
| Branch 24 | Milwaukee | David V. Jennings | 1992 |
| Branch 25 | Milwaukee | John A. Franke | 1993 |
| Branch 26 | Milwaukee | Michael P. Sullivan | 1996 |
| Branch 27 | Milwaukee | Thomas P. Doherty | 1993 |
| Branch 28 | Milwaukee | Robert J. Miech | 1997 |
| Branch 29 | Milwaukee | Gary A. Gerlach | 1995 |
| Branch 30 | Milwaukee | Frank T. Crivello | 1997 |
| Branch 31 | Milwaukee | Patrick J. Madden | 1996 |
| Branch 32 | Milwaukee | Michael D. Guolee | 1996 |
| Branch 33 | Milwaukee | Laurence C. Gram | 1993 |
| Branch 34 | Milwaukee | Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr. | 1995 |
| Branch 35 | Milwaukee | Lee E. Wells | 1994 |
| Branch 36 | Milwaukee | Joseph P. Callan | 1997 |
| Branch 37 | Milwaukee | Arlene D. Connors | 1992 |
| Branch 38 | Milwaukee | Jeffrey A. Wagner | 1994 |
| Branch 39 | Milwaukee | Michael Malmstadt | 1994 |
| Branch 40 | Milwaukee | Louise M. Tesmer | 1995 |
| Branch 41 | Milwaukee | John J. Dimotto | 1996 |
| Branch 42 | Milwaukee | David A. Hansher[2] | 1997 |
| Monroe | Sparta | James W. Rice | 1996 |
| Oconto | Oconto | John M. Wiebusch | 1993 |
| Oneida | | | |
| Branch 1 | Rhinelander | Robert E. Kinney | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Rhinelander | Mark A. Mangerson | 1994 |
| Outagamie | | | |
| Branch 1 | Appleton | James T. Bayorgeon | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Appleton | Dennis C. Luebke | 1997 |
| Branch 3 | Appleton | Joseph Troy | 1993 |
| Branch 4 | Appleton | Harold Froehlich | 1994 |
| Branch 5 | Appleton | Michael W. Gage | 1997 |
| Branch 6 | Appleton | Dee R. Dyer | 1994 |
| Ozaukee | | | |
| Branch 1 | Port Washington | Walter J. Swietlik | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Port Washington | Warren A. Grady | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Port Washington | Joseph D. McCormack | 1997 |
| Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin | | | |
| Pierce | Ellsworth | Robert W. Wing | 1992 |
| Polk | | | |
| Branch 1 | Balsam Lake | James Erickson | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Balsam Lake | Robert H. Rasmussen[2] | 1997 |
| Portage | | | |
| Branch 1 | Stevens Point | Frederic Fleishauer | 1993 |
| Branch 2 | Stevens Point | John V. Finn | 1995 |
| Price | Phillips | Douglas Fox | 1996 |
| Racine | | | |
| Branch 1 | Racine | Gerald P. Ptacek | 1995 |
| Branch 2 | Racine | Stephan A. Simanek | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Racine | Jon B. Skow | 1996 |
| Branch 4 | Racine | Emmanuel J. Vuvanas | 1992 |
| Branch 5 | Racine | Dennis J. Barry | 1993 |
| Branch 6 | Racine | Wayne J. Marik | 1997 |
| Branch 7 | Racine | Nancy Wheeler | 1996 |
| Branch 8 | Racine | Dennis J. Flynn | 1994 |
| Branch 9 | Racine | Allan B. Torhorst[2] | 1997 |
| Richland | Richland Center | Kent C. Houck | 1997 |
| Rock | | | |
| Branch 1 | Janesville | James P. Daley | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Janesville | John H. Lussow | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Janesville | Gerald W. Jaeckle | 1994 |
| Branch 4 | Janesville | Edwin C. Dahlberg | 1996 |
| Branch 5 | Janesville | J. Richard Long | 1992 |
| Branch 6 | Janesville | Patrick J. Rude | 1997 |
| Branch 7 | Janesville | James E. Welker | 1994 |
| Rusk | Ladysmith | Frederick Henderson | 1992 |
| St. Croix | | | |
| Branch 1 | Hudson | Eric J. Lundell | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Hudson | Conrad A. Richards | 1995 |
| Sauk | | | |
| Branch 1 | Baraboo | Robert Curtin | 1994 |
| Branch 2 | Baraboo | James Evenson | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Baraboo | Virginia Wolfe | 1994 |
| Sawyer | Hayward | Norman L. Yackel | 1997 |
| Shawano-Menominee | | | |
| Branch 1 | Shawano | Earl W. Schmidt | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | Shawano | Thomas G. Grover | 1995 |

## JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

| Circuits[1] | Court Location | Judges | Term Expires July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheboygan | | | |
| Branch 1 | Sheboygan | L. Edward Stengel | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Sheboygan | Timothy M. Van Akkeren | 1995 |
| Branch 3 | Sheboygan | Gary Langhoff | 1993 |
| Branch 4 | Sheboygan | John B. Murphy | 1997 |
| Taylor | Medford | Gary Lee Carlson | 1992 |
| Trempealeau | Whitehall | Richard Galstad | 1996 |
| Vernon | Viroqua | Michael Rosborough | 1993 |
| Vilas | Eagle River | James B. Mohr | 1996 |
| Walworth | | | |
| Branch 1 | Elkhorn | Robert J. Kennedy | 1994 |
| Branch 2 | Elkhorn | James L. Carlson | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Elkhorn | John R. Race | 1997 |
| Washburn | Shell Lake | Dennis C. Bailey | 1991 |
| Washburn | Shell Lake | Warren E. Winton[2] | 1997 |
| Washington | | | |
| Branch 1 | West Bend | Lawrence F. Waddick | 1996 |
| Branch 2 | West Bend | James B. Schwalbach | 1997 |
| Branch 3 | West Bend | Richard T. Becker | 1996 |
| Branch 4 | West Bend | Leo F. Schlaefer | 1994 |
| Waukesha | | | |
| Branch 1 | Waukesha | Harry G. Snyder | 1993 |
| Branch 2 | Waukesha | Mark S. Gempeler | 1996 |
| Branch 3 | Waukesha | Roger P. Murphy | 1993 |
| Branch 4 | Waukesha | Patrick L. Snyder | 1997 |
| Branch 5 | Waukesha | Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Jr. | 1996 |
| Branch 6 | Waukesha | J. Mac Davis | 1996 |
| Branch 7 | Waukesha | Clair H. Voss | 1997 |
| Branch 8 | Waukesha | James R. Kieffer | 1997 |
| Branch 9 | Waukesha | Willis J. Zick | 1997 |
| Branch 10 | Waukesha | Marianne E. Becker | 1997 |
| Branch 11 | Waukesha | Robert G. Mawdsley | 1994 |
| Branch 12 | Waukesha | Kathryn W. Foster | 1994 |
| Waupaca | | | |
| Branch 1 | Waupaca | Philip M. Kirk | 1993 |
| Branch 2 | Waupaca | John P. Hoffmann | 1992 |
| Waushara | Wautoma | Jon P. Wilcox | 1997 |
| Winnebago | | | |
| Branch 1 | Oshkosh | William E. Crane | 1994 |
| Branch 2 | Oshkosh | Robert Haase | 1994 |
| Branch 3 | Oshkosh | Thomas S. Williams | 1992 |
| Branch 4 | Oshkosh | Robert Hawley | 1994 |
| Branch 5 | Oshkosh | William H. Carver | 1992 |
| Branch 6 | Oshkosh | Bruce K. Schmidt[2] | 1997 |
| Wood | | | |
| Branch 1 | Wisconsin Rapids | Dennis D. Conway | 1997 |
| Branch 2 | Wisconsin Rapids | James M. Mason | 1992 |
| Branch 3 | Wisconsin Rapids | Edward F. Zappen, Jr. | 1997 |

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[1] Circuits are comprised of one county each, except for Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[2] Elected on April 2, 1991, for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1991.

[3] Died April 13, 1991, after being elected April 2, 1991, to a new term scheduled to expire July 31, 1997.

[4] Reserve judge filling a vacancy until the governor appoints a replacement with a term to expire on July 31, 1992.

Sources: 1989-90 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; State Elections Board, departmental data; and governor's appointment notices.

## MUNICIPAL COURTS

**Constitutional References:** Article VII, Sections 2 and 14.

**Statutory References:** Chapters 755 and 800.

The Wisconsin Legislature authorizes cities, villages, and towns to establish municipal courts, and approximately 210 municipalities have done so. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties. Other types of cases must be brought in a higher court. The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled in 1991 that municipal courts have authority to rule on the constitutionality of municipal ordinances.

A municipal court may order payment of a forfeiture plus court costs or, if the defendant agrees, it may order community service in lieu of a forfeiture. Where local ordinances conform to state drunk driving laws, a municipal judge may suspend or revoke a driver's license. Appeals from a municipal court are to the circuit court of the county where the offense occurred.

Municipal judges are elected at the nonpartisan spring election and take office May 1. The local governing body fixes the term of office at 2 to 4 years and determines the position's salary. There is no requirement that the office be filled by an attorney.

If a municipal judge is ill, disqualified, or unavailable, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies may transfer the case to another municipal judge. If none is available, the case will be heard in circuit court.

## WISCONSIN JUDICIAL SYSTEM — ASSOCIATED UNITS

## JUDICIAL COMMISSION

*Members:* ADRIAN P. SCHOONE (attorney), *chairperson*; FRANK T. CRIVELLO (circuit court judge), WILLIAM EICH (appeals court judge), GERALD M. O'BRIEN (attorney) (all appointed by supreme court); ROGER D. BIDDICK, ROCKNE G. FLOWERS, JOHN M. JARVIS, FRANK MEYER, MARILYNN WEILAND (public members appointed by governor with senate consent).

**Executive Director: JAMES C. ALEXANDER.**

*Administrative Assistant:* EDITH P. WILIMOVSKY.

**Mailing Address:** Suite 606, Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703-3328.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-7637.

**Publications:** Annual Report.

**Number of Employes:** 2.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $317,000.

**Statutory References:** Sections 757.81 through 757.99.

**Agency Responsibility:** The commission investigates allegations of judicial misconduct or permanent disability. Upon finding probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct or is disabled, the commission files its finding with the supreme court. Proceedings prior to this filing are confidential.

The commission may request a jury hearing of its finding. If it does not exercise this option, the chief judge of the court of appeals selects a 3-judge panel to hear the complaint of misconduct or the petition of permanent disability.

Whether the case is heard by a jury or a judicial panel, the supreme court reviews findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition. It may determine appropriate discipline in cases of misconduct and appropriate action in cases of permanent disability.

Commission members, whether appointed by the supreme court or the governor, may not serve more than 2 consecutive 3-year terms.

**History:** In 1972, the Wisconsin Supreme Court created a 9-member commission to implement the Code of Judicial Ethics it had adopted. The code enumerated standards of personal and official conduct and identified conduct that would result in disciplinary action. Subject to supreme court review, the commission had authority to reprimand or censure a judge.

A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1977 empowered the supreme court, using procedures developed by the legislature, to reprimand, censure, suspend, or remove any judge for misconduct or disability. With enactment of Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the legislature created the Judicial Commission and prescribed its procedures. The supreme court abolished its own commission in 1978.

## JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

*Members:* All supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, reserve judges.

**References:** Wisconsin Statutes Section 758.171; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Judicial Conference meets at least once a year to recommend improvements in administration of the justice system, conduct educational programs to help members perform their judicial duties, and adopt forms necessary for the administration of certain proceedings. Since 1979, the conference has had sections devoted to family and children's law, probate, mental health, appellate practice and procedures, civil law, criminal law, and traffic. The conference also maintains a standing committee on legislation.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL

*Members:* EVA M. SOEKA (designated by dean, Marquette University Law School), *chairperson;* PETER G. PAPPAS (designated by Judicial Conference), *vice chairperson;* DONALD W. STEINMETZ (designated by supreme court); RALPH ADAM FINE (designated by appeals court); THOMAS P. DOHERTY, RAYMOND E. GIERINGER, VIVI L. DILWEG (designated by Judicial Conference); SENATOR ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee); DAVID E. SCHULTZ (designated by dean, UW law school); ROBERT A. SELK (designated by attorney general); BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes); DONALD E. MAYEW (designated by president-elect, State Bar); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); KENNETH P. CASEY (designated by state public defender); JAMES A. DRILL, DON R. HERRLING, JOAN F. KESSLER (designated by State Bar); SHERRI MCNAMARA, STEPHEN D. WILLETT (appointed by governor).

**Executive Secretary: JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.**

**Mailing Address:** Room 777, Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1319.

**Number of Employes:** 2.00.

**Total Budget 1989-91:** $248,600.

**Statutory Reference:** Section 758.13.

**Agency Responsibility:** The Judicial Council, created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951, assumed the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure established by the 1929 Legislature. The council can advise the supreme court and the legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin, and it may recommend legislation to change the procedure, jurisdiction, or organization of the courts. It helps prepare the supreme court rules for biennial publication. The council studies the rules of pleading, practice, and procedure and advises the supreme court about changes that will simplify procedure and promote a speedy disposition of litigation. It also studies the organization, jurisdiction, and operation of all the courts in Wisconsin.

Those council members who are judges serve at the pleasure of their appointing authorities. The 3 State Bar members and the 2 citizen members appointed by the governor serve 3-year terms. The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service.

## STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

*Board of Governors: Officers:* JOHN R. DECKER, *president;* DANIEL W. HILDEBRAND, *president-elect;* G. LANE WARE, *past president;* PATRICIA J. GORENCE, *secretary;* PAUL G. SWANSON, *treasurer;* PAMELA E. BARKER, *chairperson of the board. District 1:* DONALD E. MAYEW; *District 2:* JAMES E. COLLIS, DIANE S. DIEL, CLARE L. FIORENZA, JOHN A. FIORENZA, JOHN P. HIGGINS, THEODORE J. HODAN, JOAN F. KESSLER, DAVID A. SAICHEK, ANNE B. SHINDELL, DANIEL L. SHNEIDMAN, ROBERT E. TEHAN, JR., ARTHUR J. VLASAK, WALTER H. WHITE, JR.; *District 3:* STEVEN R. SORENSON; *District 4:* MARY LYNNE DONOHUE; *District 5:* THOMAS S. SLEIK; *District 6:* CORNELIUS G. ANDRINGA; *District 7:* FRANCIS J. PODVIN; *District 8:* TERRENCE M. GHERTY; *District 9:* JOHN H. BOWERS, MILO G. FLATEN, CATHERINE J. FURAY, DONNA M. JONES, DANIEL A. ROTTIER, JAMES D. SWEET; *District 10:* A. GERARD PATTERSON; *District 11:* GARY E. SHERMAN; *District 12:* LARRY W. BARTON; *District 13:* ERIC L. BECKER; *District 14:* DONALD ZUIDMULDER; *District 15:* JOHN F. KERSCHER; *District 16:* KATHLEEN E. GRANT; *Young Lawyers Division:* DEAN R. DIETRICH; *Nonresident Lawyers Division:* ROBERT E. CATTANACH, JR., ROBERT W. HANSEN, MARK M. PIERCE; *Government Lawyers Division:* WILLIAM A.J. DRENGLER; *Nonlawyer members appointed by supreme court:* MORRIS D. ANDREWS, JANICE AYRES, BONNIE L. SCHWID.

**Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.**

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158.

**Location:** 402 West Wilson Street, Madison.

**Telephone:** (608) 257-3838.

**Publications:** *Wisconsin Lawyer; Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law; Legal Guide for Wisconsin Farmers; Wisconsin News Reporters Legal Handbook;* various brochures, pamphlets, and videotapes.

**References:** Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 10 and 11.

**Agency Responsibility:** The State Bar of Wisconsin is a private association of persons authorized to practice law in Wisconsin, and it works to raise professional standards, improve the administration of justice, and provide continuing legal education to lawyers. It conducts legal research in substantive law, practice, and procedure and develops research-based reports and recommendations.

Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full Wisconsin Supreme Court or by a single justice. Members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the supreme court, whether they practice before a court, an administrative body, or in consultation with clients whose interests do not require court appearances.

**Organization:** Subject to rules prescribed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a 47-member board of governors consisting of the officers, 33 members selected by State Bar members, 5 selected by divisions of the bar, and 3 nonlawyers. The board of governors selects the executive director and the chairperson of the board.

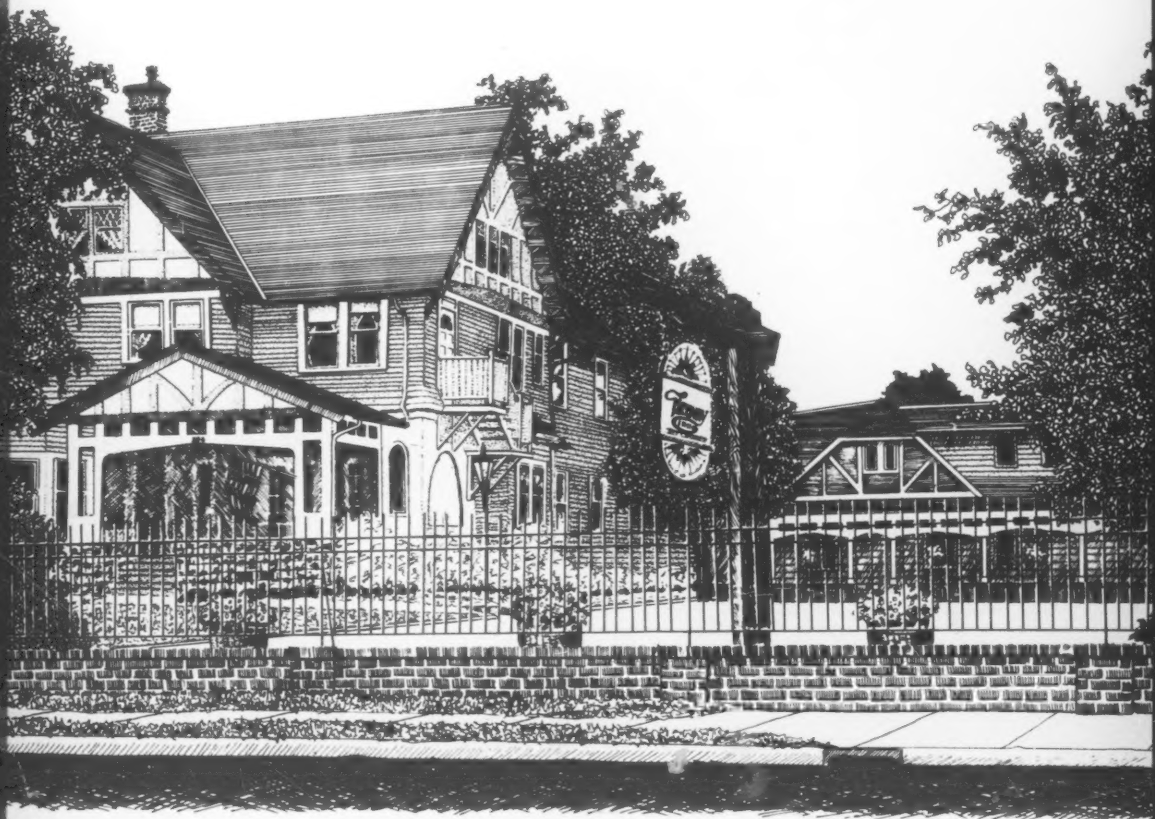
**History:** In 1956, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Until recently, all judges and attorneys entitled to practice before Wisconsin courts were required to join the State Bar. Beginning July 1, 1988, the Wisconsin Supreme Court suspended its mandatory membership rule pending the disposition of a lawsuit in the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that mandatory membership is permissible, subject to certain restrictions on political activities of the mandatory bar. The Board of Governors of the State Bar petitioned the Wisconsin Supreme Court to reinstate the mandatory membership rule. Until the court rules on the petition, the bar will remain a voluntary membership association.

# Statistics

## 8

**Statistical information on Wisconsin:** agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography and climate, history, local and state government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, social services, state and local finance, transportation



*Tiffany Inn, Oshkosh*

# WISCONSIN STATE DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The data presented in the statistical section of the Wisconsin Blue Book are based primarily on publications issued by the federal government and various Wisconsin state agencies. Persons wishing to consult the original sources for further information may find them at one of following depository libraries or may borrow many of these materials from libraries throughout the state through interlibrary loan.

| Depository Type* | Library | Location |
|---|---|---|
| State Document | Legislative Reference Bureau | Madison |
| | Dept. of Public Instruction, Reference and Loan Library | Madison |
| | State Historical Society | Madison |
| Regional | UW-Eau Claire Wm. McIntyre Library | Eau Claire |
| | Fond du Lac Public Library | Fond du Lac |
| | UW-Green Bay Library/Learning Center | Green Bay |
| | La Crosse Public Library | La Crosse |
| | Milwaukee Public Library | Milwaukee |
| | UW-Platteville Karrmann Library | Platteville |
| | Racine Public Library | Racine |
| | UW-Stevens Point Learning Resources Center | Stevens Point |
| | Superior Public Library | Superior |
| Selective | Appleton Public Library | Appleton |
| | Lawrence University Seeley G. Mudd Library | Appleton |
| | UW-Baraboo Learning Resource Center | Baraboo |
| | Beaver Dam Community Library | Beaver Dam |
| | Beloit College Library | Beloit |
| | L.E. Phillips Memorial Library | Eau Claire |
| | Brown County Library | Green Bay |
| | Janesville Public Library | Janesville |
| | UW-Rock Center Library | Janesville |
| | Kenosha Public Library | Kenosha |
| | UW-Parkside Library/Learning Center | Kenosha |
| | UW-La Crosse Murphy Library | La Crosse |
| | Madison Public Library | Madison |
| | Manitowoc Public Library | Manitowoc |
| | UW-Marshfield Learning Resource Center | Marshfield |
| | UW-Stout Library/Learning Center | Menomonie |
| | Alverno College Library | Milwaukee |
| | UW-Milwaukee Golda Meir Library | Milwaukee |
| | New Berlin Public Library | New Berlin |
| | Oshkosh Public Library | Oshkosh |
| | UW-Oshkosh Polk Library | Oshkosh |
| | Portage Free Library | Portage |
| | Nicolet College Technical Inst. Learning Resource Center | Rhinelander |
| | UW-River Falls Chalmer Davee Library | River Falls |
| | UW-Sheboygan Battig Memorial Library | Sheboygan |
| | Mead Public Library | Sheboygan |
| | UW-Superior Jim Dan Hill Library | Superior |
| | Joseph Mann Library | Two Rivers |
| | UW-Waukesha Center Library | Waukesha |
| | Waukesha Public Library | Waukesha |
| | Marathon County Public Library | Wausau |
| | Wauwatosa Public Library | Wauwatosa |
| | UW-Whitewater Harold Andersen Library | Whitewater |
| | McMillan Library | Wisconsin Rapids |

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*State document libraries and regional depository libraries are designated to receive all publications printed at state expense. Selective depository libraries receive a more limited distribution of major publications. The Reference and Loan Library of the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction is responsible for distributing state documents to libraries serving as regional and selective depositories.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Division of Library Services, Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing, departmental data, May 1991.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

**Farm Production** — Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of several agricultural commodities, particularly dairy products. In 1989, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. It was also one of the leading producers of condensed milk, buttermilk, nonfat dry milk and whey products. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first among the 50 states in sweet corn, snap beans, and green peas for processing, as well as corn for silage. As befits the state known as "America's Dairyland", Wisconsin had the most dairy cattle, almost 1.8 million head, of any state in the nation. Overall, in 1989. Wisconsin ranked eighth in the value of all agricultural commodities produced, with a total of almost $5.5 billion.

**Cash Receipts and Income** — Total net Wisconsin farm income in 1989 was $1.869 billion, an increase of about $660 million from 1988. Wisconsin ranked eighth nationally in total net income; California led the nation with $5.963 billion, while Alaska, with $9 million in net income, ranked last.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1989 amounted to about $5.278 billion, a $298 million increase over 1988. Cash receipts, not adjusted for inflation, have remained relatively steady during the period 1985-1989. In 1989 California led the nation in total cash receipts from farm marketings with more than $17.5 billion, while Wisconsin ranked ninth. Dairy products accounted for 60.3 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with meat animals providing 18.4 percent and field crops 7.8 percent.

**Number and Size of Farms** — From 1984 to 1989, there was a 7.2 percent decrease of 155,480 farms nationally, from 2,328,400 to 2,172,920. For Wisconsin the corresponding decline over the period was 5.8 percent.

The long-term trend in Wisconsin is toward fewer farms, with slightly less of the state's total acreage devoted to farming, although the size of the average farm is increasing. Statewide, farmland acreage declined about 100,000 acres from 1988 to 1989. At 217.3 acres, the size of the average Wisconsin farm in 1989 was 100 acres greater than the 117.4-acre average in 1935 when the number of Wisconsin farms peaked at 199,877.

Marathon and Dane Counties had the largest number of farms in Wisconsin in 1989, but both counties have recorded losses in recent years. Marathon County had 3,290 farms, 120 less than in 1984, and Dane County had 3,070 farms, a loss of 210 since 1984. In terms of acreage within a single county, Grant County at 688,000 acres had the most farmland in 1989. The county with the largest average farm size, 358 acres, was Oneida County. Milwaukee County farms, averaging 100 acres, were the smallest.

**Value of Farms and Farmland** — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at about $15.3 billion in 1989, an increase of $644 million from 1988 and about $1.5 billion more than in 1987. The average value of land and buildings per farm increased by $10,100 from $178,300 in 1988 to $188,400 in 1989. The average value of land and buildings per acre in 1989 was $867, an increase of $41 over 1988.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1988 was $789 per acre, a $15 increase from the $804 average selling price in 1987. Milwaukee County had the highest average sale price of $3,114 per acre in 1988. Ashland County had the lowest average price, $195 per acre. Land continuing in agricultural use after its sale sold for a statewide average of $744 in 1988; agricultural land sold for other uses was purchased for an average per acre price of $1,053.

**Farm Assets and Debts** — Wisconsin farms had total assets of $19.6 billion in 1989, total farm debt of $4.6 billion, and a net equity of about $15 billion. This resulted in a debt-to-asset ratio of 23.6 percent, the highest rate in the nation. Alaska had the lowest debt-to-asset ratio, 6.3 percent. Texas led the nation in total farm assets with more than $77 billion, while California's total of more than $12 billion in farm debt was the highest among the 50 states.

**Farm Ownership** — In 1987, about 58 percent of the farms in Wisconsin were operated by full owners and about 33 percent were operated by part owners. Only about 8 percent of Wisconsin farms were run by tenants. The vast majority of Wisconsin farms, 96.6 percent, were individually run or operated by family organizations or partnerships with only a small number organized as family or nonfamily corporations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on agriculture.

# HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1989

| Commodity | Rank Among States | Leading State | Unit | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wisconsin (in thousands) | United States (in thousands) | Wis. as Percent of U.S. Prod. |
| **ALL COMMODITIES** | 8 | California | | $5,481,460 | $157,928,058 | 3.5% |
| Livestock and livestock products | 6 | Texas | | $4,572,530 | $83,786,092 | 5.5 |
| Crops | 27 | California | | $908,930 | $74,141,966 | 1.2 |
| **DAIRY** | | | | | | |
| Milk production | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 24,000,000 | 144,252,000 | 16.6 |
| Butter | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 318,717 | 1,273,544 | 25.0 |
| Cheese, total (excluding cottage) | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 1,847,455 | 5,613,872 | 32.9 |
| American | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 924,206 | 2,672,575 | 34.6 |
| Swiss | 2 | Ohio | Pounds | 43,982 | 231,238 | 19.0 |
| Muenster | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 74,933 | 91,121 | 82.2 |
| Brick | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 7,627 | 17,490 | 43.6 |
| Italian | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 677,957 | 2,042,894 | 33.2 |
| Blue | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 21,794 | 34,561 | 63.1 |
| Cottage cheese | | | | | | |
| Cottage cheese curd | 4 | New York | Pounds | 29,058 | 525,501 | 5.5 |
| Cottage cheese creamed | 5 | New York | Pounds | 43,183 | 870,601 | 5.0 |
| Under 4% butterfat | 4 | New York | Pounds | 12,429 | 300,266 | 4.1 |
| Over 4% butterfat | 5 | New York | Pounds | 30,754 | 570,335 | 5.4 |
| Condensed milk, bulk | | | | | | |
| Sweetened, whole | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 86,162 | 93,480 | 92.2 |
| Sweetened, skim | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 64,480 | 66,263 | 97.3 |
| Unsweetened, whole | 2 | New York | Pounds | 16,402 | 177,466 | 9.2 |
| Unsweetened, skim | 2 | California | Pounds | 91,281 | 1,079,799 | 8.5 |
| Dry products | | | | | | |
| Nonfat dry milk for human use | 4 | California | Pounds | 51,291 | 874,667 | 5.9 |
| Nonfat dry milk for animal feed | 2 | California | Pounds | 684 | 18,705 | 3.7 |
| Buttermilk | 3 | California | Pounds | 5,002 | 60,517 | 8.3 |
| Whey products | | | | | | |
| Dry whey[1] | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 466,933 | 1,146,252 | 40.7 |
| Lactose | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 63,411 | 170,903 | 37.1 |
| Whey protein concentrate, human use | 1 | Wisconsin | Pounds | 31,553 | 117,202 | 26.9 |
| **LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY** | | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves[2] | 8 | Texas | Head | 4,170 | 99,337 | 4.2 |
| Milk cows[2] | 1 | Wisconsin | Head | 1,760 | 10,149 | 17.3 |
| Hogs and pigs[3] | 12 | Iowa | Head | 1,250 | 53,852 | 2.3 |
| Sheep[2] | 24 | Texas | Head | 105 | 11,368 | 0.9 |
| Chickens[3] | 25 | California | Head | 4,200 | 355,790 | 1.2 |
| Mink pelts[4] | 1 | Wisconsin | Pelts | 1,122 | 4,453 | 25.2 |
| Wool | 25 | Texas | Pounds | 687 | 89,157 | 0.8 |
| Honey | 7 | California | Pounds | 7,474 | 169,274 | 4.4 |
| Eggs | 25 | California | Eggs | 852,000 | 67,100,000 | 1.3 |
| **CROPS** | | | | | | |
| Corn for grain | 7 | Iowa | Bushels | 310,800 | 7,527,152 | 4.1 |
| Corn for silage | 1 | Wisconsin | Tons | 9,932 | 86,243 | 11.5 |
| Oats | 2 | Iowa | Bushels | 46,860 | 373,778 | 12.5 |
| Soybeans | 21 | Illinois | Bushels | 15,170 | 1,926,806 | 0.8 |
| Hay | 3 | Texas | Tons | 8,080 | 145,445 | 5.6 |
| Potatoes | 3 | Idaho | Hundredweight | 23,460 | 370,344 | 6.3 |
| Tobacco | 11 | North Carolina | Pounds | 11,391 | 1,369,853 | 0.8 |
| Cherries, tart | 5 | Michigan | Pounds | 8,200 | 274,700 | 3.0 |
| Cranberries | 2 | Massachusetts | Barrels | 1,380 | 3,836 | 36.0 |
| Mint for oil | 5 | Oregon | Pounds | 647 | 8,498 | 7.6 |
| Carrots[5] | 5 | California | Hundredweight | 1,568 | 29,680 | 5.3 |
| Sweet corn for processing | 1 | Wisconsin | Tons | 810 | 2,949 | 27.5 |
| Green peas for processing | 1 | Wisconsin | Tons | 130 | 505 | 25.8 |
| Snap beans for processing | 1 | Wisconsin | Tons | 281 | 587 | 32.8 |
| Cucumbers for pickles | 5 | Michigan | Tons | 51 | 643 | 7.9 |

[1] Includes reduced lactose and reduced minerals whey.

[2] January 1, 1990 inventory.

[3] December 1, 1989 inventory.

[4] 1988 production.

[5] Includes portion processed.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, departmental data. Production numbers rounded by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
## By Commodities, 1985-1989
## (In Thousands)

| Commodity | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL COMMODITIES | $5,082,095 | $4,858,731 | $5,089,034 | $4,979,643 | $5,277,971 |
| ALL LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY | 4,055,912 | 4,022,406 | 4,217,477 | 4,215,238 | 4,337,423 |
| **Meat animals** | 886,849 | 889,857 | 1,059,617 | 1,077,131 | 973,776 |
| Cattle and calves | 639,215 | 635,699 | 770,046 | 850,632 | 761,488 |
| Hogs and pigs | 242,527 | 249,898 | 284,202 | 221,482 | 207,138 |
| Sheep and lambs | 5,107 | 4,260 | 5,369 | 5,017 | 5,150 |
| **Dairy products** | 2,973,747 | 2,926,196 | 2,968,593 | 2,951,087 | 3,183,144 |
| **Poultry and eggs** | 147,482 | 146,702 | 127,411 | 133,631 | 130,061 |
| Eggs | 31,350 | 34,583 | 32,322 | 28,192 | 39,050 |
| Broilers | 13,171 | 16,565 | 16,909 | 18,026 | 15,962 |
| Farm chickens | 939 | 958 | 718 | 1,009 | 1,284 |
| Miscellaneous poultry[1] | 102,022 | 94,596 | 77,462 | 86,404 | 73,765 |
| **All other livestock** | 47,834 | 59,651 | 61,856 | 53,389 | 50,442 |
| Mink | 33,020 | 46,785 | 47,076 | 36,224 | 33,495 |
| Wool | 294 | 296 | 396 | 543 | 352 |
| Honey and beeswax | —[2] | 2,210 | 3,864 | 4,972 | 4,484 |
| Miscellaneous livestock[3] | 14,520 | 10,360 | 10,520 | 11,650 | 12,111 |
| ALL CROPS | 1,026,183 | 836,325 | 871,557 | 764,405 | 940,548 |
| **Field crops** | 625,797 | 472,643 | 451,498 | 355,596 | 409,479 |
| Corn | 418,093 | 313,647 | 286,773 | 161,549 | 203,078 |
| Oats | 14,564 | 9,984 | 17,568 | 17,944 | 15,407 |
| Hay | 78,351 | 64,157 | 62,979 | 73,604 | 72,478 |
| Tobacco | 17,398 | 18,086 | 10,302 | 8,370 | 8,370 |
| Soybeans | 66,474 | 45,024 | 58,034 | 71,936 | 72,207 |
| Wheat | 25,527 | 18,225 | 11,168 | 16,276 | 30,261 |
| Barley | 2,121 | 1,736 | 1,629 | 1,450 | 1,564 |
| Rye | 355 | 276 | 220 | 159 | 423 |
| Miscellaneous field crops[4] | 2,914 | 1,508 | 2,825 | 4,308 | 5,691 |
| **All vegetables** | 262,808 | 225,166 | 276,091 | 252,997 | 354,237 |
| Potatoes | 89,065 | 64,845 | 83,250 | 101,900 | 153,941 |
| Sweet corn | 40,330 | 37,863 | 44,275 | 34,772 | 51,040 |
| Green peas | 36,359 | 23,743 | 24,886 | 13,637 | 29,131 |
| Snap beans | 37,821 | 35,378 | 39,956 | 31,631 | 42,762 |
| Cucumbers | 7,748 | 8,640 | 7,461 | 8,774 | 9,356 |
| Carrots | 7,287 | 9,891 | 10,504 | 7,657 | 8,523 |
| Onions | 1,502 | 3,712 | 3,037 | 4,006 | 3,357 |
| Miscellaneous vegetables[5] | 42,696 | 41,094 | 62,722 | 50,620 | 56,127 |
| **Specialty crops** | 137,578 | 138,516 | 143,968 | 155,812 | 176,832 |
| Apples | 8,553 | 9,799 | 12,890 | 10,186 | 12,442 |
| Cherries | 1,549 | 788 | 295 | 973 | 848 |
| Cranberries | 66,051 | 59,052 | 58,608 | 70,512 | 62,376 |
| Strawberries | 2,970 | 3,648 | 2,508 | 2,624 | 2,624 |
| Greenhouse and nursery | 52,041 | 58,172 | 62,640 | 65,053 | 85,204 |
| Mint | 4,505 | 5,052 | 4,669 | 4,002 | 11,141 |
| Miscellaneous specialty crops[6] | 1,909 | 2,005 | 2,358 | 2,462 | 2,197 |

[1] Includes ducks, geese, pheasants, turkeys and turkey eggs.

[2] Included in miscellaneous livestock.

[3] Includes bees, goats, goat milk, horses, rabbits and trout.

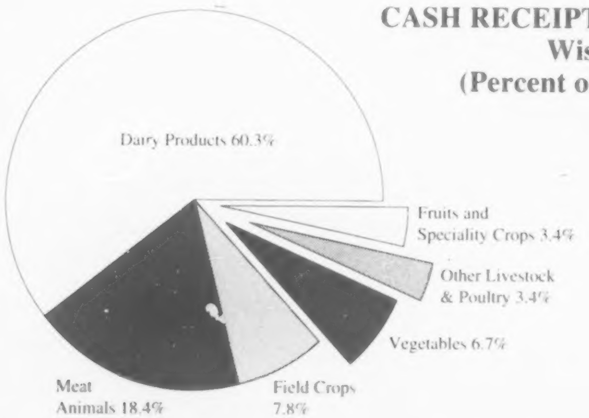
[4] Includes seeds and other field crops not listed above.

[5] Includes beets, cabbage, ginseng, green limas, lettuce and other vegetables not listed.

[6] Includes fruits, nuts, berries and mushrooms.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1989 Cash Receipts*, October 1990.

## CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETING
## Wisconsin 1989
## (Percent of All Commodities)



# CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
## By State, 1989

| State | Farm Marketings (in thousands) | | | Government Payments[1] (in thousands) | Income[2] (in millions) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Livestock and Products | Crops | Total | | Gross | Net | Rank[3] |
| Alabama | $1,932,164 | $695,506 | $2,627,670 | $120,859 | $2,989 | $823 | 22 |
| Alaska. | 8,815 | 19,817 | 28,632 | 1,143 | 30 | 9 | 50 |
| Arizona | 744,199 | 1,158,261 | 1,902,460 | 85,106 | 2,099 | 604 | 28 |
| Arkansas | 2,660,866 | 1,470,176 | 4,131,042 | 439,675 | 4,810 | 1,301 | 11 |
| California | 5,092,749 | 12,422,046 | 17,514,795 | 372,090 | 18,905 | 5,963 | 1 |
| Colorado | 2,649,057 | 1,249,557 | 3,898,614 | 183,442 | 4,541 | 952 | 18 |
| Connecticut | 186,300 | 218,060 | 404,360 | 2,200 | 435 | 139 | 40 |
| Delaware | 502,949 | 159,619 | 662,568 | 4,818 | 699 | 202 | 38 |
| Florida | 1,220,600 | 4,982,354 | 6,202,954 | 38,323 | 6,435 | 2,600 | 3 |
| Georgia | 2,270,390 | 1,598,141 | 3,868,531 | 173,058 | 4,340 | 1,215 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 91,952 | 494,982 | 586,934 | 267 | 605 | 118 | 42 |
| Idaho | 1,045,510 | 1,669,802 | 2,715,312 | 99,089 | 3,075 | 812 | 23 |
| ILLINOIS | 2,251,972 | 4,458,464 | 6,710,436 | 725,941 | 9,360 | 2,193 | 5 |
| Indiana | 1,816,909 | 2,501,584 | 4,318,493 | 333,691 | 5,483 | 1,019 | 16 |
| IOWA | 5,208,680 | 3,910,522 | 9,119,202 | 981,206 | 11,773 | 2,413 | 4 |
| Kansas | 4,245,311 | 2,078,981 | 6,324,292 | 588,446 | 7,619 | 1,086 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 1,670,320 | 1,257,742 | 2,928,062 | 118,423 | 3,620 | 1,118 | 13 |
| Louisiana | 613,743 | 1,047,694 | 1,661,437 | 249,758 | 2,088 | 571 | 30 |
| Maine | 214,641 | 232,742 | 447,383 | 7,143 | 522 | 127 | 41 |
| Maryland | 869,861 | 476,367 | 1,346,228 | 23,735 | 1,502 | 397 | 34 |
| Massachusetts | 112,113 | 316,779 | 428,892 | 3,863 | 480 | 16 | 49 |
| MICHIGAN | 1,312,938 | 1,627,449 | 2,940,387 | 261,971 | 3,644 | 765 | 25 |
| MINNESOTA | 3,716,461 | 2,809,080 | 6,525,541 | 599,852 | 8,011 | 1,936 | 7 |
| Mississippi | 1,291,738 | 1,000,023 | 2,291,761 | 325,161 | 2,790 | 624 | 27 |
| Missouri | 2,168,425 | 1,732,009 | 3,900,434 | 356,391 | 4,758 | 731 | 26 |
| Montana | 899,254 | 710,482 | 1,609,736 | 289,382 | 2,154 | 460 | 32 |
| Nebraska | 5,642,638 | 2,878,449 | 8,521,087 | 542,306 | 10,126 | 2,092 | 6 |
| Nevada | 141,054 | 94,055 | 235,109 | 6,301 | 299 | 68 | 44 |
| New Hampshire | 63,337 | 78,748 | 142,085 | 2,302 | 158 | 38 | 47 |
| New Jersey | 197,309 | 462,769 | 660,078 | 21,483 | 767 | 267 | 37 |
| New Mexico | 974,096 | 449,663 | 1,423,759 | 64,675 | 1,570 | 306 | 36 |
| New York | 1,945,518 | 911,132 | 2,856,650 | 76,025 | 3,284 | 830 | 21 |
| North Carolina | 2,504,524 | 2,046,063 | 4,550,587 | 93,917 | 5,353 | 1,545 | 9 |
| North Dakota | 642,148 | 1,465,427 | 2,107,575 | 474,846 | 3,057 | 512 | 31 |
| Ohio | 1,697,738 | 2,114,380 | 3,812,118 | 274,003 | 4,574 | 832 | 20 |
| Oklahoma | 2,408,984 | 1,185,277 | 3,594,261 | 234,817 | 4,274 | 975 | 17 |
| Oregon | 739,475 | 1,557,620 | 2,297,095 | 60,384 | 2,760 | 874 | 19 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,595,377 | 985,791 | 3,581,168 | 68,396 | 4,009 | 1,040 | 15 |
| Rhode Island | 12,872 | 66,150 | 79,022 | 90 | 90 | 49 | 45 |
| South Carolina | 550,920 | 674,571 | 1,225,491 | 72,696 | 1,408 | 374 | 35 |
| South Dakota | 2,108,118 | 883,954 | 2,992,072 | 340,262 | 3,524 | 806 | 24 |
| Tennessee | 1,059,922 | 860,628 | 1,920,550 | 141,049 | 2,428 | 430 | 33 |
| Texas | 6,863,404 | 3,897,010 | 10,760,414 | 1,248,713 | 12,905 | 3,007 | 2 |
| Utah | 574,255 | 173,933 | 748,188 | 34,536 | 812 | 178 | 39 |
| Vermont | 374,536 | 51,005 | 425,541 | 7,064 | 481 | 112 | 43 |
| Virginia | 1,372,397 | 685,423 | 2,057,820 | 38,599 | 2,487 | 574 | 29 |
| Washington | 1,201,154 | 2,437,817 | 3,638,971 | 131,132 | 4,341 | 1,471 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 249,846 | 64,115 | 313,961 | 11,599 | 414 | 34 | 48 |
| WISCONSIN | 4,337,423 | 940,548 | 5,277,971 | 522,332 | 6,541 | 1,869 | 8 |
| Wyoming | 669,217 | 186,353 | 855,570 | 34,142 | 790 | 46 | 46 |
| United States | $83,724,179 | $75,449,120 | $159,173,299 | $10,886,702 | $189,219 | $46,652 | |

---

[1] Includes cash payments and payment-in-kind (PIK).

[2] Includes operator households. Gross farm income includes the value of inventory adjustment.

[3] Rank based on net income.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector — State Financial Summary, 1989", February 1991. Rankings calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## INCOME FROM FA~~RMING IN~~ WISCONSIN, 1985-1989

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF FARMS | 83,000 | 82,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 81,000 |
| | | | (In Millions of Dollars) | | |
| Cash receipts from farm marketings | $5,082.1 | $4,858.7 | $5,089.0 | $4,979.6 | $5,278.0 |
| Government payments | 152.2 | 266.4 | 406.0 | 409.4 | 522.3 |
| Other farm income[2] | 180.4 | 172.7 | 187.5 | 145.1 | 162.1 |
| TOTAL CASH INCOME | 5,414.8 | 5,297.9 | 5,682.5 | 5,534.2 | 5,962.4 |
| Noncash income[3] | 426.3 | 363.0 | 389.0 | 389.8 | 381.9 |
| Value of inventory adjustment[4] | (160.1) | (10.0) | (212.7) | (513.1) | 196.9 |
| GROSS FARM INCOME[5] | 5,680.9 | 5,650.9 | 5,858.8 | 5,410.8 | 6,541.2 |
| Less total production expenses[5] | (4,469.3) | (4,300.9) | (4,300.2) | (4,202.1) | (4,672.7) |
| TOTAL NET FARM INCOME | $1,211.6 | $1,350.0 | $1,558.6 | $1,208.7 | $1,868.5 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $18,523 | $17,584 | $17,978 | $19,024 | $19,604 |
| | | | (In Dollars) | | |
| Net farm income per farm[6] | $14,598 | $16,463 | $19,242 | $14,740 | $23,068 |
| Net cash income per farm[7] | 22,976 | 22,666 | 27,236 | 26,349 | 25,942 |
| Net business income per farm[8] | 15,551 | 15,755 | 21,125 | 20,354 | 19,520 |
| Returns to operators per farm[9] | 14,228 | 16,168 | 18,933 | 14,488 | 22,352 |
| Returns to operators on total assets[10] | 6.38% | 7.54% | 8.53% | 6.24% | 9.24% |

[1] Preliminary figures.

[2] Includes machine hire/custom work, forest product sales, recreational income, and other farm business-related income.

[3] Includes value of home consumption and rental value of operators' and hired laborers' dwellings.

[4] Measures change in quantity of inventory between January 1 and December 31 as adjusted by the normal tax valuation process.

[5] Includes operator households.

[6] Gross farm income less total production expenses.

[7] Cash income less cash expenses.

[8] Net cash income less business-related capital consumption.

[9] Gross receipts of farms less nonfactor payments, business-related interest, contract and hired labor expenses, and net rent to nonoperator landlords.

[10] Ratio does not take into account the value of operator's labor. This ratio can be interpreted as the percentage return on the operator's capital investment.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1989 Cash Receipts*, October 1990.

## NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
## 1935-1989

| Year | Number of Farms* | Land in Farms (acres) | Average Size of Farm (acres) | Value of Land and Buildings: Total (in millions) | Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Farm | Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | 200,000 | 23,500,000 | 117.4 | $1,246 | $6,238 | $53 |
| 1940 | 187,000 | 22,900,000 | 122.5 | 1,189 | 6,365 | 52 |
| 1945 | 178,000 | 23,600,000 | 132.9 | 1,434 | 8,069 | 61 |
| 1950 | 174,000 | 23,200,000 | 135.6 | 2,057 | 12,203 | 89 |
| 1955 | 155,000 | 23,200,000 | 149.7 | 2,255 | NA | 101 |
| 1960 | 138,000 | 22,200,000 | 160.9 | 2,795 | 21,700 | 133 |
| 1965 | 124,000 | 21,400,000 | 172.6 | 3,124 | 26,900 | 155 |
| 1970 | 110,000 | 20,100,000 | 182.7 | 4,201 | 42,400 | 232 |
| 1971 | 108,000 | 19,900,000 | 184.3 | 4,594 | 47,000 | 257 |
| 1972 | 107,000 | 19,800,000 | 185.0 | 5,425 | 50,700 | 274 |
| 1973 | 106,000 | 19,700,000 | 185.8 | 6,462 | 61,000 | 328 |
| 1974 | 105,000 | 19,600,000 | 186.7 | 7,624 | 72,600 | 389 |
| 1975 | 100,000 | 19,300,000 | 193.0 | 8,376 | 83,800 | 434 |
| 1976 | 98,000 | 19,100,000 | 194.9 | 9,476 | 96,700 | 490 |
| 1977 | 96,000 | 18,900,000 | 196.9 | 11,303 | 117,700 | 598 |
| 1978 | 95,000 | 18,800,000 | 197.9 | 13,504 | 142,100 | 718 |
| 1979 | 94,000 | 18,700,000 | 198.9 | 16,007 | 170,300 | 856 |
| 1980 | 93,000 | 18,600,000 | 200.0 | 18,674 | 200,800 | 1,004 |
| 1981 | 92,000 | 18,600,000 | 202.2 | 21,427 | 232,900 | 1,152 |
| 1982 | 90,000 | 18,500,000 | 205.6 | 21,164 | 235,200 | 1,144 |
| 1983 | 88,000 | 18,200,000 | 206.8 | 20,257 | 230,200 | 1,113 |
| 1984 | 86,000 | 18,000,000 | 209.3 | 19,876 | 231,100 | 1,104 |
| 1985 | 83,000 | 17,700,000 | 213.3 | 16,905 | 203,700 | 944 |
| 1986 | 82,000 | 17,600,000 | 214.6 | 14,889 | 181,600 | 836 |
| 1987 | 81,000 | 17,600,000 | 218.8 | 13,761 | 169,900 | 777 |
| 1988 | 82,000 | 17,700,000 | 215.9 | 14,620 | 178,300 | 826 |
| 1989 | 81,000 | 17,600,000 | 217.3 | 15,264 | 188,400 | 867 |

*The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 199,877 in 1935.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 1990 Agricultural Statistics*, June 1990.

# NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
## By County, 1984 and 1989

| | 1984 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Land in Farms | | | | Land in Farms | |
| County[1] | No. of Farms | Avg. Size of Farms in Acres | Acres | Rank | No. of Farms | Avg. Size of Farms in Acres | Acres | Rank |
| Adams | 460 | 267.4 | 123,000 | 57 | 420 | 288.1 | 121,000 | 55 |
| Ashland | 310 | 231.0 | 71,600 | 64 | 270 | 251.9 | 68,000 | 64 |
| Barron | 1,950 | 207.0 | 403,600 | 13 | 1,820 | 219.8 | 400,000 | 11 |
| Bayfield | 460 | 251.3 | 115,600 | 58 | 430 | 260.5 | 112,000 | 58 |
| Brown | 1,420 | 167.5 | 237,800 | 36 | 1,340 | 175.4 | 235,000 | 36 |
| Buffalo | 1,150 | 335.0 | 385,200 | 15 | 1,120 | 337.5 | 378,000 | 15 |
| Burnett | 530 | 206.4 | 109,400 | 60 | 470 | 221.3 | 104,000 | 60 |
| Calumet | 1,100 | 160.9 | 177,000 | 46 | 1,000 | 175.0 | 175,000 | 46 |
| Chippewa | 1,850 | 238.6 | 441,500 | 6 | 1,810 | 240.9 | 436,000 | 6 |
| Clark | 2,550 | 190.4 | 485,400 | 4 | 2,380 | 198.3 | 472,000 | 4 |
| Columbia | 1,710 | 218.1 | 372,900 | 18 | 1,610 | 224.8 | 362,000 | 18 |
| Crawford | 1,190 | 246.2 | 293,000 | 27 | 1,130 | 250.4 | 283,000 | 28 |
| Dane | 3,280 | 192.7 | 631,900 | 2 | 3,070 | 199.0 | 611,000 | 3 |
| Dodge | 2,460 | 184.3 | 453,300 | 5 | 2,310 | 193.5 | 447,000 | 5 |
| Door | 1,080 | 149.5 | 161,500 | 49 | 990 | 156.6 | 155,000 | 49 |
| Douglas | 380 | 234.7 | 89,200 | 63 | 340 | 244.1 | 83,000 | 63 |
| Dunn | 1,750 | 248.5 | 434,800 | 8 | 1,640 | 261.6 | 429,000 | 7 |
| Eau Claire | 1,130 | 200.0 | 226,000 | 38 | 1,080 | 206.5 | 223,000 | 37 |
| Florence | 110 | 230.9 | 25,400 | 68 | 90 | 255.6 | 23,000 | 68 |
| Fond du Lac | 2,010 | 190.2 | 382,300 | 16 | 1,850 | 203.2 | 376,000 | 17 |
| Forest | 150 | 206.0 | 30,900 | 67 | 150 | 200.0 | 30,000 | 67 |
| Grant | 2,680 | 257.6 | 690,300 | 1 | 2,670 | 257.7 | 688,000 | 1 |
| Green | 1,580 | 225.3 | 356,000 | 20 | 1,530 | 227.5 | 348,000 | 20[2] |
| Green Lake | 730 | 232.2 | 169,500 | 47 | 750 | 222.7 | 167,000 | 47 |
| Iowa | 1,500 | 285.6 | 428,400 | 9 | 1,470 | 284.4 | 418,000 | 9 |
| Iron | 70 | 210.0 | 14,700 | 69 | 60 | 235.0 | 14,100 | 69 |
| Jackson | 950 | 274.5 | 260,800 | 32 | 850 | 296.5 | 252,000 | 32 |
| Jefferson | 1,670 | 169.7 | 283,400 | 29 | 1,550 | 177.4 | 275,000 | 30 |
| Juneau | 860 | 236.0 | 203,000 | 40 | 830 | 239.8 | 199,000 | 40 |
| Kenosha | 580 | 175.9 | 102,000 | 61 | 550 | 183.6 | 101,000 | 61 |
| Kewaunee | 1,170 | 161.8 | 189,300 | 45 | 1,080 | 172.2 | 186,000 | 43[2] |
| La Crosse | 910 | 234.7 | 213,600 | 39 | 880 | 236.4 | 208,000 | 39 |
| Lafayette | 1,490 | 273.3 | 407,200 | 11 | 1,440 | 280.6 | 404,000 | 10 |
| Langlade | 600 | 253.3 | 152,000 | 51 | 540 | 268.5 | 145,000 | 51 |
| Lincoln | 600 | 213.0 | 127,800 | 55 | 550 | 218.2 | 120,000 | 56[2] |
| Manitowoc | 1,740 | 169.3 | 294,500 | 26 | 1,630 | 177.9 | 290,000 | 27 |
| Marathon | 3,410 | 183.8 | 626,700 | 3 | 3,290 | 187.8 | 618,000 | 2 |
| Marinette | 880 | 215.6 | 189,700 | 44 | 780 | 234.6 | 183,000 | 45 |
| Marquette | 580 | 268.3 | 155,600 | 50 | 540 | 277.8 | 150,000 | 50 |
| Milwaukee | 180 | 78.9 | 14,200 | 70 | 140 | 100.0 | 14,000 | 70 |
| Monroe | 1,850 | 210.0 | 388,500 | 14 | 1,780 | 213.5 | 380,000 | 14 |
| Oconto | 1,290 | 197.8 | 255,200 | 33 | 1,200 | 209.2 | 251,000 | 33 |
| Oneida | 130 | 326.9 | 42,500 | 66 | 120 | 358.3 | 43,000 | 66 |
| Outagamie | 1,770 | 172.7 | 305,600 | 25 | 1,670 | 177.8 | 297,000 | 25 |
| Ozaukee | 560 | 161.4 | 90,400 | 62 | 530 | 167.9 | 89,000 | 62 |
| Pepin | 490 | 257.1 | 126,000 | 56 | 470 | 255.3 | 120,000 | 56[2] |
| Pierce | 1,480 | 212.8 | 315,000 | 24 | 1,360 | 219.1 | 298,000 | 24 |
| Polk | 1,800 | 197.1 | 354,700 | 21 | 1,630 | 212.3 | 346,000 | 22 |
| Portage | 1,170 | 250.1 | 292,600 | 28 | 1,120 | 259.8 | 291,000 | 26 |
| Price | 580 | 236.9 | 137,400 | 54 | 530 | 249.1 | 132,000 | 54 |
| Racine | 850 | 163.1 | 138,600 | 53 | 770 | 176.6 | 136,000 | 53 |
| Richland | 1,290 | 244.8 | 315,800 | 23 | 1,270 | 244.1 | 310,000 | 23 |
| Rock | 1,760 | 216.2 | 380,500 | 17 | 1,630 | 231.3 | 377,000 | 16 |
| Rusk | 860 | 229.1 | 197,000 | 42 | 780 | 243.6 | 190,000 | 42 |
| St. Croix | 1,830 | 203.2 | 371,800 | 19 | 1,700 | 209.4 | 356,000 | 19 |
| Sauk | 1,700 | 240.8 | 409,400 | 10 | 1,630 | 244.8 | 399,000 | 12 |
| Sawyer | 210 | 242.9 | 51,000 | 65 | 220 | 231.8 | 51,000 | 65 |
| Shawano | 1,840 | 189.6 | 348,800 | 22 | 1,740 | 200.0 | 348,000 | 20[2] |
| Sheboygan | 1,420 | 159.5 | 226,500 | 37 | 1,280 | 171.9 | 220,000 | 38 |
| Taylor | 1,180 | 226.4 | 267,200 | 31 | 1,150 | 230.4 | 265,000 | 31 |
| Trempealeau | 1,680 | 241.3 | 405,300 | 12 | 1,620 | 244.4 | 396,000 | 13 |
| Vernon | 2,520 | 174.2 | 438,900 | 7 | 2,390 | 179.1 | 428,000 | 8 |
| Vilas | 50 | 154.0 | 7,700 | 71 | 50 | 158.0 | 7,900 | 71 |
| Walworth | 1,100 | 228.8 | 251,700 | 34 | 1,050 | 235.2 | 247,000 | 34 |
| Washburn | 420 | 266.7 | 112,000 | 59 | 400 | 270.0 | 108,000 | 59 |
| Washington | 1,150 | 144.3 | 165,900 | 48 | 1,060 | 152.8 | 162,000 | 48 |
| Waukesha | 1,020 | 148.2 | 151,200 | 52 | 900 | 156.7 | 141,000 | 52 |
| Waupaca | 1,560 | 181.3 | 282,900 | 30 | 1,450 | 193.1 | 280,000 | 29 |
| Waushara | 820 | 233.7 | 191,600 | 43 | 740 | 251.4 | 186,000 | 43[2] |
| Winnebago | 1,110 | 178.8 | 198,500 | 41 | 1,060 | 184.9 | 196,000 | 41 |
| Wood | 1,300 | 192.2 | 249,800 | 35 | 1,250 | 196.8 | 246,000 | 35 |
| STATE TOTAL | 86,000 | 209.3 | 18,000,000 | — | 81,000 | 217.3 | 17,600,000 | — |

[1] No data available on Menominee County.

[2] Tied.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1985 and 1990.

# NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS
## By State, 1984 and 1989

| State | Number of Farms[1] 1984 | Number of Farms[1] 1989[2] | Land in Farms (1,000 acres) 1984 | Land in Farms (1,000 acres) 1989[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 54,000 | 47,000 | 11,500 | 10,600 |
| Alaska | 650 | 600 | 1,560 | 1,010 |
| Arizona | 8,300 | 8,100 | 37,500 | 36,000 |
| Arkansas | 55,000 | 49,000 | 16,100 | 15,700 |
| California | 78,000 | 84,000 | 33,000 | 31,300 |
| Colorado | 27,000 | 27,000 | 34,600 | 33,500 |
| Connecticut | 4,100 | 4,000 | 480 | 440 |
| Delaware | 3,600 | 3,000 | 660 | 590 |
| Florida | 40,000 | 41,000 | 13,000 | 11,200 |
| Georgia | 51,000 | 48,000 | 13,500 | 12,600 |
| Hawaii | 4,600 | 4,650 | 1,950 | 1,720 |
| Idaho | 24,600 | 22,300 | 14,700 | 13,700 |
| ILLINOIS | 94,000 | 86,000 | 28,700 | 28,500 |
| Indiana | 82,000 | 71,000 | 16,400 | 16,400 |
| IOWA | 113,000 | 105,000 | 33,600 | 33,500 |
| Kansas | 74,000 | 69,000 | 48,000 | 47,900 |
| Kentucky | 101,000 | 96,000 | 14,500 | 14,200 |
| Louisiana | 36,000 | 35,000 | 10,100 | 9,300 |
| Maine | 8,000 | 7,300 | 1,560 | 1,450 |
| Maryland | 17,800 | 15,600 | 2,700 | 2,300 |
| Massachusetts | 6,100 | 6,900 | 680 | 680 |
| MICHIGAN | 63,000 | 55,000 | 11,400 | 10,800 |
| MINNESOTA | 101,000 | 90,000 | 30,400 | 30,000 |
| Mississippi | 50,000 | 41,000 | 14,200 | 13,300 |
| Missouri | 117,000 | 108,000 | 31,000 | 30,400 |
| Montana | 23,900 | 24,700 | 61,100 | 60,600 |
| Nebraska | 60,000 | 57,000 | 47,200 | 47,100 |
| Nevada | 2,600 | 2,500 | 8,800 | 8,900 |
| New Hampshire | 3,400 | 3,200 | 545 | 510 |
| New Jersey | 9,100 | 8,300 | 970 | 880 |
| New Mexico | 14,000 | 14,000 | 45,800 | 44,500 |
| New York | 47,000 | 39,000 | 9,400 | 8,400 |
| North Carolina | 79,000 | 65,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 |
| North Dakota | 35,500 | 33,500 | 41,000 | 40,500 |
| Ohio | 90,000 | 87,000 | 15,800 | 15,800 |
| Oklahoma | 73,000 | 69,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| Oregon | 37,000 | 37,000 | 18,000 | 17,800 |
| Pennsylvania | 58,000 | 54,000 | 8,700 | 8,200 |
| Rhode Island | 750 | 770 | 73 | 73 |
| South Carolina | 28,000 | 25,500 | 5,600 | 5,300 |
| South Dakota | 37,000 | 35,000 | 44,500 | 44,300 |
| Tennessee | 97,000 | 91,000 | 13,400 | 12,600 |
| Texas | 187,000 | 186,000 | 136,800 | 132,000 |
| Utah | 14,000 | 13,000 | 11,800 | 11,300 |
| Vermont | 7,300 | 7,100 | 1,700 | 1,520 |
| Virginia | 56,000 | 47,000 | 9,700 | 9,000 |
| Washington | 38,000 | 38,000 | 16,100 | 16,000 |
| West Virginia | 22,000 | 21,000 | 3,800 | 3,700 |
| WISCONSIN | 86,000 | 81,000 | 18,000 | 17,600 |
| Wyoming | 9,100 | 8,900 | 34,800 | 34,800 |
| United States | 2,328,400 | 2,172,920 | 1,019,376 | 991,473 |

[1] A farm is an establishment that, as of June 1, sold or would normally have sold $1,000 or more of agricultural products during the year.

[2] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, 1985 and 1989.

# WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1987

| | Tenure of Operator | | | | Type of Organization | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Corporation | |
| County | Total | Full Owners | Part Owners | Tenants | Individual or Family | Partnership | Family | Non-Family |
| Adams | 382 | 222 | 137 | 23 | 318 | 47 | 15 | 2 |
| Ashland | 250 | 151 | 93 | 6 | 240 | 10 | — | — |
| Barron | 1,659 | 907 | 632 | 120 | 1,501 | 113 | 42 | 3 |
| Bayfield | 396 | 244 | 145 | 7 | 352 | 33 | 7 | 4 |
| Brown | 1,263 | 667 | 498 | 98 | 1,102 | 133 | 18 | 10 |
| Buffalo | 1,036 | 673 | 281 | 82 | 882 | 127 | 24 | 3 |
| Burnett | 427 | 244 | 161 | 22 | 393 | 30 | 2 | 2 |
| Calumet | 941 | 518 | 357 | 66 | 800 | 88 | 50 | 3 |
| Chippewa | 1,647 | 972 | 566 | 109 | 1,476 | 138 | 30 | 3 |
| Clark | 2,195 | 1,338 | 729 | 128 | 2,018 | 137 | 32 | 8 |
| Columbia | 1,513 | 892 | 469 | 152 | 1,276 | 181 | 47 | 9 |
| Crawford | 1,033 | 690 | 266 | 77 | 881 | 129 | 21 | 2 |
| Dane | 2,849 | 1,596 | 895 | 358 | 2,308 | 421 | 100 | 20 |
| Dodge | 2,151 | 1,157 | 774 | 220 | 1,789 | 264 | 89 | 9 |
| Door | 911 | 590 | 290 | 31 | 821 | 69 | 15 | 6 |
| Douglas | 312 | 210 | 94 | 8 | 291 | 17 | 4 | — |
| Dunn | 1,515 | 913 | 508 | 94 | 1,324 | 139 | 50 | 2 |
| Eau Claire | 1,001 | 659 | 292 | 50 | 919 | 64 | 13 | 5 |
| Florence | 83 | 50 | 30 | 3 | 73 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Fond du Lac | 1,738 | 921 | 645 | 172 | 1,460 | 219 | 50 | 9 |
| Forest | 135 | 89 | 43 | 3 | 125 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Grant | 2,470 | 1,558 | 590 | 322 | 1,973 | 433 | 48 | 16 |
| Green | 1,418 | 824 | 364 | 230 | 1,114 | 280 | 17 | 7 |
| Green Lake | 711 | 388 | 246 | 77 | 609 | 78 | 23 | 1 |
| Iowa | 1,351 | 795 | 380 | 176 | 1,066 | 241 | 32 | 12 |
| Iron | 57 | 39 | 16 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Jackson | 793 | 491 | 240 | 62 | 686 | 72 | 32 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 1,440 | 845 | 453 | 142 | 1,222 | 165 | 40 | 13 |
| Juneau | 762 | 454 | 262 | 46 | 669 | 84 | 8 | 1 |
| Kenosha | 505 | 267 | 190 | 48 | 408 | 72 | 22 | 3 |
| Kewaunee | 991 | 538 | 403 | 50 | 886 | 94 | 8 | 3 |
| La Crosse | 821 | 522 | 232 | 67 | 698 | 103 | 12 | 8 |
| Lafayette | 1,341 | 787 | 337 | 217 | 1,066 | 246 | 18 | 11 |
| Langlade | 510 | 271 | 205 | 34 | 411 | 52 | 46 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 507 | 275 | 209 | 23 | 446 | 42 | 17 | 2 |
| Manitowoc | 1,529 | 770 | 642 | 117 | 1,365 | 127 | 31 | 6 |
| Marathon | 3,078 | 1,847 | 964 | 267 | 2,698 | 254 | 107 | 19 |
| Marinette | 716 | 408 | 278 | 30 | 629 | 64 | 22 | 1 |
| Marquette | 502 | 303 | 163 | 36 | 432 | 51 | 14 | 5 |
| Menominee | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Milwaukee | 132 | 63 | 49 | 20 | 102 | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1,642 | 1,084 | 451 | 107 | 1,454 | 148 | 34 | 6 |
| Oconto | 1,119 | 639 | 416 | 64 | 1,027 | 62 | 27 | 3 |
| Oneida | 106 | 77 | 19 | 10 | 78 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| Outagamie | 1,584 | 852 | 600 | 132 | 1,362 | 156 | 59 | 7 |
| Ozaukee | 483 | 239 | 186 | 58 | 414 | 42 | 22 | 5 |
| Pepin | 446 | 264 | 145 | 37 | 383 | 52 | 8 | 3 |
| Pierce | 1,240 | 752 | 409 | 79 | 1,075 | 103 | 60 | 2 |
| Polk | 1,467 | 826 | 574 | 67 | 1,343 | 102 | 19 | 3 |
| Portage | 1,081 | 632 | 395 | 54 | 909 | 119 | 48 | 5 |
| Price | 485 | 302 | 170 | 13 | 448 | 29 | 7 | 1 |
| Racine | 710 | 360 | 251 | 99 | 573 | 97 | 38 | 2 |
| Richland | 1,165 | 699 | 379 | 87 | 983 | 159 | 18 | 5 |
| Rock | 1,518 | 835 | 471 | 212 | 1,230 | 188 | 85 | 15 |
| Rusk | 713 | 404 | 244 | 65 | 646 | 41 | 24 | 2 |
| St. Croix | 1,576 | 921 | 541 | 114 | 1,346 | 175 | 51 | 4 |
| Sauk | 1,502 | 839 | 517 | 146 | 1,273 | 155 | 65 | 9 |
| Sawyer | 204 | 116 | 80 | 8 | 169 | 25 | 7 | 3 |
| Shawano | 1,631 | 941 | 604 | 86 | 1,459 | 120 | 44 | 8 |
| Sheboygan | 1,213 | 631 | 472 | 110 | 1,067 | 104 | 34 | 8 |
| Taylor | 1,079 | 629 | 400 | 50 | 993 | 57 | 23 | 6 |
| Trempealeau | 1,498 | 962 | 400 | 136 | 1,314 | 150 | 29 | 5 |
| Vernon | 2,193 | 1,428 | 592 | 173 | 1,916 | 244 | 19 | 14 |
| Vilas | 46 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 38 | 1 | 7 | — |
| Walworth | 980 | 488 | 343 | 149 | 769 | 113 | 89 | 9 |
| Washburn | 372 | 208 | 146 | 18 | 331 | 26 | 13 | 2 |
| Washington | 967 | 468 | 386 | 113 | 832 | 95 | 38 | 2 |
| Waukesha | 818 | 445 | 273 | 100 | 674 | 111 | 27 | 6 |
| Waupaca | 1,365 | 764 | 518 | 83 | 1,195 | 127 | 42 | 1 |
| Waushara | 705 | 426 | 239 | 40 | 598 | 64 | 35 | 8 |
| Winnebago | 994 | 526 | 377 | 91 | 837 | 105 | 43 | 9 |
| Wood | 1,157 | 727 | 370 | 60 | 1,024 | 85 | 40 | 8 |
| STATE TOTAL | 75,131 | 43,660 | 25,109 | 6,362 | 64,642 | 7,909 | 2,192 | 388 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Pt. 49, March 1989.

# WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
## By County, 1987 and 1988
## (Average Dollars Per Acre)

| | Land Continuing in Agricultural Use | | Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses | | Average Total Sales | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County* | 1987 | 1988 | 1987 | 1988 | 1987 | 1988 |
| Adams | $726 | $642 | $670 | $517 | $718 | $631 |
| Ashland | 227 | 195 | 274 | 195 | 244 | 195 |
| Barron | 514 | 497 | 514 | 591 | 514 | 517 |
| Bayfield | 358 | 297 | 423 | 228 | 372 | 290 |
| Brown | 932 | 1,045 | 1,454 | 1,540 | 980 | 1,131 |
| Buffalo | 508 | 595 | 1,020 | 443 | 520 | 579 |
| Burnett | 427 | 412 | 377 | 407 | 418 | 411 |
| Calumet | 877 | 820 | 3,205 | 1,458 | 965 | 848 |
| Chippewa | 501 | 491 | 725 | 463 | 521 | 486 |
| Clark | 541 | 515 | 322 | 328 | 541 | 514 |
| Columbia | 709 | 869 | 1,006 | 830 | 765 | 863 |
| Crawford | 554 | 631 | 513 | 537 | 550 | 603 |
| Dane | 925 | 1,061 | 1,380 | 1,944 | 1,051 | 1,331 |
| Dodge | 1,005 | 881 | 1,162 | 1,285 | 1,023 | 920 |
| Door | 928 | 728 | 1,014 | 1,349 | 946 | 783 |
| Douglas | 286 | 650 | 135 | 273 | 243 | 591 |
| Dunn | 503 | 518 | 566 | 658 | 512 | 532 |
| Eau Claire | 608 | 616 | 797 | 592 | 624 | 610 |
| Florence | 310 | 541 | 526 | 809 | 398 | 658 |
| Fond du Lac | 835 | 857 | 821 | 1,271 | 834 | 890 |
| Forest | 539 | 377 | 449 | 741 | 499 | 513 |
| Grant | 678 | 743 | 781 | 707 | 682 | 741 |
| Green | 830 | 801 | 855 | 869 | 834 | 809 |
| Green Lake | 828 | 947 | 1,203 | 707 | 880 | 927 |
| Iowa | 628 | 631 | 875 | 839 | 667 | 658 |
| Iron | 150 | 326 | 166 | 155 | 154 | 323 |
| Jackson | 472 | 536 | 552 | 694 | 478 | 542 |
| Jefferson | 1,008 | 1,057 | 1,790 | 1,239 | 1,074 | 1,104 |
| Juneau | 723 | 712 | 709 | 811 | 721 | 729 |
| Kenosha | 1,875 | 1,742 | 6,298 | 2,717 | 3,012 | 1,837 |
| Kewaunee | 794 | 817 | 582 | 547 | 776 | 817 |
| La Crosse | 878 | 800 | 834 | 3,290 | 876 | 1,156 |
| Lafayette | 757 | 786 | 649 | 1,079 | 755 | 792 |
| Langlade | 482 | 466 | 422 | 356 | 465 | 452 |
| Lincoln | 404 | 458 | 573 | 319 | 433 | 438 |
| Manitowoc | 834 | 845 | 822 | 846 | 833 | 845 |
| Marathon | 628 | 611 | 575 | 612 | 625 | 611 |
| Marinette | 589 | 477 | 632 | 548 | 600 | 496 |
| Marquette | 521 | 608 | 578 | 816 | 536 | 662 |
| Milwaukee | 8,382 | 3,943 | 8,241 | 2,679 | 8,239 | 3,114 |
| Monroe | 777 | 710 | 507 | 741 | 750 | 711 |
| Oconto | 590 | 575 | 723 | 525 | 604 | 569 |
| Oneida | 441 | 297 | 185 | 429 | 378 | 310 |
| Outagamie | 818 | 976 | 1,333 | 1,425 | 842 | 1,032 |
| Ozaukee | 1,444 | 1,468 | 1,595 | 3,385 | 1,494 | 1,889 |
| Pepin | 636 | 512 | 379 | 0 | 621 | 512 |
| Pierce | 655 | 712 | 714 | 763 | 671 | 722 |
| Polk | 578 | 473 | 533 | 553 | 567 | 501 |
| Portage | 629 | 751 | 400 | 760 | 597 | 753 |
| Price | 219 | 200 | 472 | 214 | 321 | 201 |
| Racine | 1,360 | 1,437 | 4,680 | 2,501 | 1,615 | 1,710 |
| Richland | 662 | 590 | 525 | 611 | 639 | 595 |
| Rock | 891 | 934 | 1,345 | 1,197 | 924 | 962 |
| Rusk | 405 | 388 | 408 | 402 | 406 | 390 |
| St. Croix | 720 | 680 | 753 | 1,143 | 727 | 747 |
| Sauk | 760 | 760 | 495 | 591 | 718 | 731 |
| Sawyer | 343 | 397 | 756 | 298 | 371 | 374 |
| Shawano | 724 | 772 | 542 | 791 | 704 | 773 |
| Sheboygan | 895 | 817 | 1,195 | 971 | 974 | 835 |
| Taylor | 388 | 409 | 319 | 522 | 382 | 418 |
| Trempealeau | 503 | 589 | 302 | 631 | 499 | 597 |
| Vernon | 678 | 694 | 701 | 740 | 680 | 701 |
| Vilas | 535 | 447 | 301 | 0 | 461 | 447 |
| Walworth | 1,273 | 1,340 | 3,294 | 1,207 | 1,355 | 1,320 |
| Washburn | 278 | 720 | 447 | 506 | 294 | 704 |
| Washington | 1,766 | 1,893 | 3,622 | 2,612 | 2,186 | 1,961 |
| Waukesha | 2,061 | 2,144 | 5,898 | 3,545 | 3,474 | 2,892 |
| Waupaca | 800 | 662 | 637 | 753 | 764 | 688 |
| Waushara | 633 | 833 | 770 | 597 | 678 | 792 |
| Winnebago | 858 | 856 | 1,503 | 1,082 | 1,054 | 911 |
| Wood | 849 | 597 | 609 | 673 | 807 | 608 |
| STATE TOTAL | $748 | $744 | $1,177 | $1,053 | $804 | $789 |

*Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 1990 Agricultural Statistics*, June 1990.

## FARM ASSETS AND DEBTS, BY STATE, 1989

| State | Number of Farms* | Total Farm Assets (in millions) | Total Farm Debt (in millions) | Equity (in millions) | Debt as Percent of Assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 47,000 | $10,503.7 | $1,450.4 | $9,053.3 | 13.8% |
| Alaska | 600 | 495.6 | 31.2 | 464.5 | 6.3 |
| Arizona | 8,100 | 10,378.9 | 1,566.5 | 8,812.4 | 15.1 |
| Arkansas | 48,000 | 13,777.7 | 2,794.9 | 10,982.8 | 20.3 |
| California | 84,000 | 55,968.8 | 12,135.3 | 43,833.5 | 21.7 |
| Colorado | 27,000 | 15,230.3 | 2,914.1 | 12,316.3 | 19.1 |
| Connecticut | 4,000 | 1,899.0 | 200.8 | 1,698.1 | 10.6 |
| Delaware | 3,000 | 1,364.9 | 257.6 | 1,107.3 | 18.9 |
| Florida | 41,000 | 24,437.1 | 3,492.9 | 20,944.2 | 14.3 |
| Georgia | 48,000 | 15,289.2 | 2,831.7 | 12,457.5 | 18.5 |
| Hawaii | 4,650 | 3,298.8 | 308.8 | 2,990.0 | 9.4 |
| Idaho | 22,100 | 11,484.2 | 2,252.1 | 9,232.1 | 19.6 |
| ILLINOIS | 86,000 | 46,160.3 | 7,061.6 | 39,098.7 | 15.3 |
| Indiana | 71,000 | 24,007.1 | 4,545.6 | 19,461.5 | 18.9 |
| IOWA | 105,000 | 46,623.1 | 9,339.5 | 37,283.5 | 20.0 |
| Kansas | 69,000 | 29,314.7 | 5,327.0 | 23,987.8 | 18.2 |
| Kentucky | 95,000 | 15,853.4 | 2,490.2 | 13,363.2 | 15.7 |
| Louisiana | 34,000 | 9,352.5 | 1,922.5 | 7,430.0 | 20.6 |
| Maine | 7,300 | 1,610.6 | 305.1 | 1,305.5 | 18.9 |
| Maryland | 15,600 | 5,720.2 | 903.9 | 4,816.2 | 15.8 |
| Massachusetts | 6,900 | 2,383.0 | 243.8 | 2,139.1 | 10.2 |
| MICHIGAN | 55,000 | 13,434.2 | 2,650.9 | 10,783.3 | 19.7 |
| MINNESOTA | 90,000 | 31,236.0 | 6,467.6 | 24,768.4 | 20.7 |
| Mississippi | 41,000 | 11,998.2 | 2,677.9 | 9,320.3 | 22.3 |
| Missouri | 109,000 | 26,203.0 | 4,412.4 | 21,790.6 | 16.8 |
| Montana | 24,700 | 17,231.9 | 2,556.6 | 14,675.4 | 14.8 |
| Nebraska | 57,000 | 33,844.6 | 6,171.0 | 27,673.5 | 18.2 |
| Nevada | 2,500 | 2,147.7 | 270.3 | 1,877.4 | 12.6 |
| New Hampshire | 3,100 | 979.1 | 67.5 | 911.6 | 6.9 |
| New Jersey | 8,300 | 3,740.9 | 362.2 | 3,378.7 | 9.7 |
| New Mexico | 14,000 | 9,977.2 | 1,019.7 | 8,957.4 | 10.2 |
| New York | 39,000 | 8,924.4 | 2,029.3 | 6,895.0 | 22.7 |
| North Carolina | 65,000 | 14,584.6 | 2,551.2 | 12,033.4 | 17.5 |
| North Dakota | 33,500 | 18,379.1 | 3,336.3 | 15,042.7 | 18.2 |
| Ohio | 86,000 | 22,374.5 | 3,154.2 | 19,220.3 | 14.1 |
| Oklahoma | 70,000 | 21,268.2 | 3,873.2 | 17,395.0 | 18.2 |
| Oregon | 37,000 | 11,998.5 | 2,372.8 | 9,625.7 | 19.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 54,000 | 17,015.9 | 2,177.9 | 14,837.9 | 12.8 |
| Rhode Island | 770 | 309.7 | 26.9 | 282.8 | 8.7 |
| South Carolina | 25,500 | 5,900.6 | 925.7 | 4,974.9 | 15.7 |
| South Dakota | 35,000 | 19,234.6 | 3,088.7 | 16,145.9 | 16.1 |
| Tennessee | 91,000 | 15,607.8 | 1,991.9 | 13,615.9 | 12.8 |
| Texas | 186,000 | 77,422.8 | 9,676.9 | 67,745.9 | 12.5 |
| Utah | 13,000 | 5,186.6 | 693.8 | 4,492.8 | 13.4 |
| Vermont | 7,000 | 1,987.1 | 313.2 | 1,673.9 | 15.8 |
| Virginia | 47,000 | 14,696.4 | 1,840.3 | 12,856.2 | 12.5 |
| Washington | 38,000 | 14,341.2 | 2,765.7 | 11,575.5 | 19.3 |
| West Virginia | 21,000 | 2,670.8 | 395.5 | 2,275.3 | 14.8 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 81,000 | 19,603.7 | 4,631.7 | 14,971.9 | 23.6 |
| Wyoming | 8,900 | 6,477.1 | 732.1 | 5,745.0 | 11.3 |
| United States | 2,171,000 | $793,900 | $135,600 | $658,300 | 17.1% |

*Includes farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector — State Financial Summary, 1989", February 1991.

# STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

## Listed by Key Word

Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.
LeRoy R. Lee, Exec. Dir.
1922 University Ave., Madison 53705

Accountants Wis. Inst. of Certified Public
LeRoy C. Schmidt, Exec. Dir.
180 N. Executive Dr, P.O. Box 1010
Brookfield 53008-1010

Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Frank Wanner
P.O. Box 25801, Milwaukee 53225

Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor
Janet R. Swandby, Exec. Dir.
2 E. Mifflin Street, Suite 400, Madison 53703

Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.
Maxine O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 830, Middleton 53562-0830

Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Tom Hanson, Exec. Secy.
44 E. Mifflin, Madison 53703

Aging Groups, Coalition of Wis.
Thomas L. Frazier, Exec. Dir.
1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the
John Sauer, Exec. Dir.
204 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703

Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)
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2317 International Lane, Suite 109, Madison 53704-3129

Agricultural Students, Postsecondary (PAS)
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707

Agriculture, Wis. Women for
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Agronomy, Amer. Soc. of
Dr. Robert F. Barnes, Exec. Officer
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Air Force Assoc., Wisconsin
Gil M. Kwiatkowski, Pres.
8260 W. Sheridan Ave., Milwaukee 53218-3548

Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil
Alvin H. Keller, Dir. of Administration
5001 N. 91st Street, Milwaukee 53225

Aircraft Assn., Experimental
Thomas P. Poberezny, Pres.
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Alcohol Problems Council of Wis.
Jean Sable, Exec. Secy.
336 S. Whiton St., Whitewater 53190

Allergy Soc., Wis.
Martin Lobel, M.D., Pres.
8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226

Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.
Gayle M. Langer, Exec. Dir.
650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706

Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional
Joan E. Gardner, Secy.-Treas.
123 N. 7th Street, La Crosse 54601

American Assoc. of University Women (Wis. Division)
Barbara Meier, Pres.
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American Fed. of State, County and Municipal
Employees, AFL-CIO
Sandra L. Bloomfield, International Union Area Dir.
5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

AFL-CIO Women's Committee, Wis. State
Ann Crump, Chairperson
6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213

AFL-CIO, Wis. State
Jack B. Reihl, Pres.
6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213

American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Mrs. June Benishek, Exec. Secy.-Treas.
812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202

American Legion, Wis.
Rick Barnett, State Adj.
812 E. State Street, Milwaukee 53202

Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)
Robert Haferkamp, Exec. Dir.
Rm. 306, War Memorial Center
750 Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee 53202

Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Kathleen A. Hawkins, Exec. Secy.
2630 Iris Court, Racine 53402

Anesthesiologists, Wis. Soc. of
Stuart Sykes, B.M., Secy.
1005 Columbia Rd., Madison 53705

Anesthetists, Wis. Assn. of Nurse
Mary G. Dudley, CRNA MS
802 Sixth Ave. North, Onalaska 54650

Angus Assn. Coop., Wis.
Mrs. Ardel Quam, Secy.-Treas.
N706 W. Hwy 113, Lodi 53555

Animal Life, Inc., Protect
Mrs. Evelyn Hughes, Pres.
4512 E. Washington Ave., No. 2, Madison 53704

Animal Protective League Inc.
Edna S. Romais, Pres.-Treas.
2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226

Animals, Alliance for
Denise Klobucar, Admin. Dir.
111 King St., Suite 26, Madison 53703

Apartment Assn., Wis.
Leigh C. Hanson, Exec. Officer
1510 Brynwood Drive, Madison 53716-1812

Apple Growers Assn., Wis.
Myra Hann, Secy.
850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575

Arborist Assn., Inc., Wis.
Richard Haas, Secy.-Treas.
7300 Chestnut St., Wauwatosa 53213

Architects, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Soc.)
William Babcock, Exec. Dir.
321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703

Arson Investigators, International Assoc. of
(Wis. Chap. 25)
Oscar Beilke, Secy.-Treas.
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Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter
Perry Liljestrand, Exec. Dir.
8556 W. National Ave., West Allis 53227

Arts Assn., Wis. Regional
Karen Moritz, Pres.
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Arts, Inc., Wis. Citizens for the
Carolyn C. Hickman, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1812, Madison 53701

Arts, Wisconsin Women in the
Hermeine D. Ehlers, Pres.
12530 W. Tremont Street, Brookfield 53005

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on November 1, 1990.

Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.
Gerald J. Waelti, Exec. Dir.
25 W. Main St., Suite 529, Madison 53703

Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic
Douglas E. Chickering, Exec. Dir.
41 Park Ridge Dr., P.O. Box 267, Stevens Point 54481

Athletic Union, Wis. Amateur
Larry Lederman, Secy.
4160 N. 104th St., No. 202, Milwaukee 53222

Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Robert Massart, Secy.-Treas.
2545 Finger Rd., Green Bay 54302

Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.
Lyle Watson, Govt. Affairs Chm.
2335 Union Ave., Sheboygan 53081

Automobile and Truck Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Gary D. Williams, Pres.
25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705-5345

Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (AAA Wis.)
Mark H. Brown, Group General Manager
P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701

Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.
Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor
2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401

Automotive Historians, Soc. of (Wis. Ch.)
Robert J. Gary, Dir.
1316 Fourth Avenue, Stevens Point 54481-1801

Automotive Parts Assn., Inc., Wis.
Richard Wilkinson, Exec. Vice-Pres.
555 D'Onofrio Drive, Madison 53719

Ayrshire Breeders Assoc., Wis.
Dave Kamholz, Vice Pres.
W3224 Norton Road, Juda 53550

**B**akers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Judith K. Sorenson, Exec. Dir./Secy.
Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.
Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy.
3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081

Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage
John Clanton, Admin. Dir.
P.O. Box 1606, Madison 53701

Bankers Assn., Wis. Retail Banking Section
James P. Buckley, Associate Dir.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

Bankers Assn., Wis.
Harry J. Argue, Exec. Dir.
One East Main St., Suite 200, Madison 53703

Bankers Assoc. of Wis., Independent
David Glomp, Exec. Dir.
7818 Big Sky Dr., Madison 53719

Bar of Wis., State
Stephen L. Smay, Exec. Dir.
402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Barbers of Wis., Inc., United
Steve Both, Treas.
5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216

Beef Council, Inc., Wis.
Bill Ehrke
802 W. Broadway, No. 211, Madison 53716

Beer Distributors Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale
Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres.
2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704

Berry Growers Assn. Wis.
Hunter Van Alstyne, Pres.
Hwy 12, Prairie du Sac 53578

Beverage Licensees Assn., Wis.
James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

Bison Assn., Wis.
Bob Ernest
W11282 Shiner Ave, Withee 54498

Bison Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Judy Elders, Secy.
Route 1, Box 113C, Hillsboro 54634

Blind of Wis., Natl. Fed of the
Bonnie Peterson, Pres.
5331 S. 8th Street, Milwaukee 53221

Blind, Inc., Badger Assn. of the
Virginia DeBlaey, Pres.
912 North Hawley Road, Milwaukee 53213

Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the
Jack Malin, Exec. Secy.
354 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Blindness — Wis., Inc., Natl. Soc. to Prevent
Kathleen M. Boho, Exec. Dir.
759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202

Book, Wis. Center for the
Marianna Markouetz, Coord.
4785 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704

Botanical Club of Wis.
Donald Les, Pres.
1922 University Ave., Madison 53705

Bowhunters Assn., Inc., Wis.
Gerald Lahner, Pres.
P.O. Box 240, Clintonville 54929

Bowling Assn., Wis. State Men's
Theodore M. Jaskie, Secy.-Treas.
164 S. Main St., P.O. Box 0036, Thiensville 53092-0036

Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.
Gary Hartel, Exec. Dir.
21140 W. Capitol Drive, Pewaukee 53072

Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for
Mark C. Boyle, Pres.
6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217

Brain Trauma Assn., Inc. Wis.
Dorothy Calcott, Pres.
Suite 701, 735 N. Water, Milwaukee 53202

Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire
Lorraine Dalton, Secy.-Treas.
9210 Hwy 83, Hartland 53029

Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White
Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas.
20617 State Line Rd., Harvard 60033

Breeders' Assn., Wis. Livestock
Heidi Johnson, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 96, Holcombe 54745

Brewers Assn., Wis. State
Robert G. Marotz, Pres.
4470 Imperial Drive, Brookfield 53045

Broadcasters Assn., Wis.
John Laabs, Pres.
44 E. Mifflin Street, No. 205, Madison 53703

Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.
Jill Armbruster, Secy.-Treas.
1726 Morningside Drive, No. 7, Janesville 53545

Builders and Contractors of Wis., Inc., Associated
Stephen L. Stone, Exec. Dir.
4797 Hayes Road, Madison 53704

Builders Assn. of Wis., Master
Linda Bretl, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 551, Menomonee Falls 53052-0551

Builders Assn., Wis.
Gerald J. Diemer, Exec. Vice Pres.
1438 N. Stoughton Road, Madison 53714-1296

Burial Vault Assn., Wis.
Mark Lipscomb, Jr., Lobbyist
Suite 440, 710 N. Plankinton Ave, Milwaukee 53203

Business Assn. of Wis., Independent
Catherine M. Hesness, Exec. Dir.
Tenney Plaza, 3 S. Pinckney St., Suite 26
Madison 53703-2817

Business Education Assn., Wis.
Diane Lawrence, Pres.
West Allis Central High School, 8516 W. Lincoln Ave.
West Allis 53227

Business Professionals of America
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707

Business Women's Coalition Inc., Wis.
Ms. Gene Boyer
1012 Lakeshore Dr., P.O. Box 455, Beaver Dam 53916

Business, Natl. Federation of Independent (Wis. Ch.)
Bill G. Smith, State Director
119 Martin Luther King Blvd., Suite 516
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Businesses, Inc., Wis. Independent
Thomas Dohm, Pres.
302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Cable Communications Assn., Wis.
Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir.
44 E. Mifflin Street, Madison 53703

Campground Owners, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Dennis G. Jenson
P.O. Box 1770, Eau Claire 54703

Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)
Jack Weiner, Exec. Dir.
1400 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202

Cancer Soc., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)
William L. McCracken
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Car Wash Assn., Badger State
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
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Middleton 53562

Carpenters, Wis. State Council of
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115 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Carrot Growers Assn., Wis.
Steve Slinger
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Cast Metals Assn., Wis.
Harry Franke, Counsel
660 E. Mason, Milwaukee 53202

Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.
Keith Vander Veide, Pres.
241 W. North, DeForest 53532

Cattlewomen Assn., Wis.
Marilynn Paulsen, Pres.
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Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old
Monna Aldrich, Correspond. Secy.
4370 Windsor Rd., P.O. Box 141, Windsor 53598

Cerebral Palsy of Wisconsin, United
Nancy Hansen-Bennett, Acting Exec. Dir.
205 N. Main St., No. 106, Janesville 53545

Cheese and Specialty Food Merchants Assoc. Wis.
Thomas Dohm, Exec. Secy.
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Cheese Assn., Am. Producers of Italian Type
Jim Sartori, Pres.
c/o USCMA, P.O. Box 2133, Madison 53701

Cheese Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger
Lawrence Karlen, Office Mgr.
2721 2nd Avenue, Monroe 53566

Cheese Exchange, Inc., National
R.J. Gould, Pres.
P.O. Box 1097, Green Bay 54305

Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.
Paul Julius, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 2133, Madison 53701

Cherry Growers Assn., Wis. Red
Kathleen Petrina
857 Cty Hwy U, Sturgeon Bay 54235

Child Passenger Safety Assn., Inc., Wis.
Beth Kindschi, Pres.
N2702 Greenbush Rd., Monroe 53566

Children of the American Revolution, Wis. St. Soc.
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1008 Third Street, Stevens Point 54481

Children's Service Soc. of Wis.
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1212 S. 70th St., West Allis 53214

Chimney Sweeps, Wis. Guild of
Richard Winkers
1128 Greenwood Dr., Menasha 54952

Chiropractic Assn., Wis.
Russell A. Leonard, Exec. Dir.
521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Chiropractic Aux., Wis.
Auxiliary President
521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Christians and Jews, Natl. Conference of (Wis. Region)
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759 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 53202

Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Virginia Mountford, Exec. Secy.
213 Pierce St., P.O. Box 105, Arlington 53911

Churches, Wis. Conference of
Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir.
Suite 104, 1955 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Citizens for Legal Reform, Inc., Wis.
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City Management Assn., Wis.
Kevin Brunner, Pres.
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Civil Liberties Union of Wis., American
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Cleft Lip and Palate Helpline
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Clerks of Circuit Court Assn., Wis.
Yvonne Bauer, Pres.
224 S. Second St., Medford 54451-1899

Coaches Assn., Federation of Wis. High School
Don Dalton, Pres.
Burlington High School, 225 Robert St.
Burlington 53105

Coaches Assn., Wisconsin High School Football
Peg Callaway, Exec. Secy.
258 Hayler Court, Oregon 53575

Coalition for Advocacy, Inc., Wis.
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Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.
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P.O. Box 816, Janesville 53547

Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent
Robert E. McCarthy, Pres.
25 W. Main St., Suite 583, Madison 53703

Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent
Thomas E. Meilinger, Pres.
741 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 53202

Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of Wis., The Natl.
Soc. of the
Mrs. Belford E. Hogoboom, Registrar
2228 Eton Ridge, Madison 53705

Colonial Dames XVII Century, Wisconsin Soc.
Mrs. Joseph Kassak
1130 Borland Ct., Reedsburg 53959

Colonial Wars in the State of Wis., Society of
Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov.
758 E. Day Avenue, Whitefish Bay 53217

Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)
Felmers O. Chaney, Pres.
2209 N. Martin Luther King Dr., Milwaukee 53212

Common Cause in Wis.
William Hauda, Exec. Dir.
16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703

Communication, International Training In
Priscilla W. Bartoloth, Chair
8728 Jackson Park Blvd., Wauwatosa 53226-2710

Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO (Wis. Office)
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Community Action Program Assn., Wis.
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Community Development Society, Wis. Chapter
Dennis Domack, Pres.
c/o Dane County Extension Office, 57 Fairgrounds Dr.
Madison 53713

CompTel, Wis.
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Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed
Barbara Wesener, Exec. Dir.
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Concrete Masonry Assn., Wis.
9501 South Shore Dr., P.O. Box 339, Valders 54245

Concrete Pavement Assn., Wis.
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5721 Odana Rd., No. 212, Madison 53719

Constable Assn., Wis. State
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6153 Hwy M, West Bend 53095

Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical
Caryl Keip, Exec. Secy.
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Contractors Assn., Inc., Wis. Underground
Richard W. Wanta, Exec. Dir.
2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222-4483

Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of
Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy.
Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703

Corn Growers Assn., Wis.
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711

Corn Promotion Board, Inc. Wis.
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711

Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Assn., Wis.
Richard C. McCaul, Secy.-Treas.
County Building, 250 Garden Lane, Beloit 53511

Cosmetology Assn., Inc., Wis.
Allen Schoonover, Pres.
5160 Anton Drive, No. 107, Madison 53719

Counseling and Development, Wis. Assn. for
William Bauknecht, Admin. Asst.
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Counties Assn., Wis.
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Counties Mineral Resources Assn., Inc., Wis.
Erhard Huettl
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Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.
Michael R. Vaughan, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 2038, Madison 53701-2038

County and Municipal Employees, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of
Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir.
5 Odana Court, Madison 53719

County Agents Assn., Wis.
John Markus, Pres.
Courthouse, P.O. Box 218, Washburn 54891

County Clerks' Assn., Wis.
Alice L. Larson, Pres.
Courthouse, 307 Main St., Black River Falls 54615

County Code Administrators, Wis.
Mark Schumacher, Pres.
Waushara County Courthouse, P.O. Box 149
Wautoma 54982

County Constitutional Officers Assn., Wis. Inc.
Darlene Navis, Pres.
615 N. 6th St., Sheboygan 53081

County Executives and Administrators, Wis.
Paul W. Stevenson, Pres.
Winnebago County Courthouse, Oshkosh 54901

County Forests Assn., Wis.
Colette J. Matthews, Exec. Secy.
2250 Ranger Rd., Wisconsin Rapids 54494

County Officers, Wis. Assn. of
Jo Ann Gilberg, Secy.-Treas.
Courthouse, Rm. 103, La Crosse 54601

County Planning Directors Assn., Wis.
Robert W. Stadel
410 S. Walnut St., Appleton 54911

County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.
Leigh Wille, Secy.
E12963 Hwy 78, Merrimac 53561

County Surveyors Assn., Wis.
Gregory P. Rhinehart, Pres.
P.O. Box 339, Friendship 53934

County Treasurers Assn., Wis.
Marla K. Thompson, Secy.-Treas.
330 E. LaSalle Ave, Barron 54812

County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.
John C. Schnabel, Secy.-Treas.
1225 Langlade Rd., Antigo 54409-2795

Court Reporters Assn., Wis.
Ann Seeman
P.O. Box 3096, Eau Claire 54702

Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State
Tom Lochner, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 365, Wisconsin Rapids 54495

Credit Union League, Wis.
Charles W. Sullivan, Pres.
10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214

Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.
E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas.
554 Moore Hall, UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706

Crop Science Society of America
Dr. Robert F. Barnes, Exec. Officer
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Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Wis. Chapter
Joanne A. Schaefer, Admin. Asst.
2323 N. Mayfair Road, Suite L30, Milwaukee 53226

Dahlia Soc., Badger State
Bernard Bartel, Secy.
4221 Odana Road, Madison 53711

Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred
David Dickson, Secy.-Treas.
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Dairy Council of Wis., Inc.
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Dairy Goat Assn., Wis.
Keith Wendorf, Pres.
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Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.
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Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.
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Dairy-Deli Assn., International
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Dance Council, Wis.
Karen E. Cowan, Exec. Dir.
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Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.
Mrs. Orville Roberts, State Regent
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Daughters of Colonial Wars in Wisconsin, Soc. of
Mrs. Gustav Janssen, State Pres.
13346 N. Lakewood Ln., 3W, Mequon 53092

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Amer.,
Wis. Chap.
Mrs. Roland A. Wernecke, State Pres.
5431 Village Drive, West Bend 53095

Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the
Tom Harbison, Pres.
1119 Cottonwood St., Delavan 53115

Democratic Party of Wis.
Jeff Neubauer, Chp.
126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703

Dental Assn., Wis.
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No. 507, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee 53203

Dental Laboratories of Wis. Associated
Dave Gardner, Pres.
508 Summit Ave., Waukesha 53188

Dermatological Society, Wis.
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Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)
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Dietetic Assn., Inc. Wis.
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District Attorneys Assn., Wis.
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Domestic Violence, Wis. Coalition Against
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Downtown Action Council, Wis.
Rhonda Luniak, Pres.
P.O. Box 904, Madison 53703

Drainage Districts, Wis. Assn., of
Edward M. Wegner, Pres.
N9548 Co. Hwy Q, Watertown 53094

Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Inc., Wis.
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Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional
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Eagle Forum-Wis.
Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres.
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Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.
Roy M. Campbell, Pres./CEO
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Economic Development Assn., Wis.
James E. Hough, Exec. Dir.
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Economic Education Council, Inc., Wis.
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Education in Wis., Joint Com. on
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Education Assn., Council, Wis.
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Education Association, Creation
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Rt. 1, Box 161, Pine River 54965

Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing
William C. Braun, Treas.
P.O. Box 2158, Madison 53701-2158

Education, Wis. Assn., for Bilingual (WIABE)
Elena Canstaneda, Pres.
5542 Cambridge Ln., No. 2, Racine 53406

Education, Wis. Council for Independent
Edward Abrams, Vice Pres.
1300 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee 53202-2608

Egg Producers Assn., Wis.
David E. Staples, Pres.
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Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.
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Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal
Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas.
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Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)
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Emergency Medical Technicians Assn., Wis.
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Employees Union, Wis. State (AFSCME Council 24,
AFL-CIO)
Marty Beil, Exec. Dir.
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Engineers, Amer. Society of Mechanical
Cass Frank Hurc, State Govt. Coordinator
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Engineers, Society of Fire Protection (Wis. Chapter)
Richard Davies, Pres.
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Engineers, Wis. Assn. of Consulting
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Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional
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Environment Wis., Inc.
Susan Mudd, Pres.
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Environment, Citizens for a Better
Bernard H. Mueller, State Canvass Dir.
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Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's
Keith Reopelle, Exec. Dir.
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Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for
Administrative Assistant
7290 County MM, Amherst Junction 54407

Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.
James P. Clark, Secy.
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Environmental Laboratories Assn., Inc., Wis.
Jim Salkowski, Pres.
P.O. Box 9154, Madison 53715

Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis
Madelyn L. Glaeden, Exec. Dir.
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Euro-American Alliance, Inc.
Major Donald V. Clerkin
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Ex-Prisoners of War, Amer. (Dept of Wis.)
Paul L. Fergot, State Cmdr.
5315 Elderberry Lane, Oshkosh 54901

Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
James Kestol, Pres.
306 Clark St., Janesville 53545

Fairs, Wis. Assn. of
Jane L. Grabarski, Secy.-Treas.
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Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of
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3 S. Pinckney St., No. 706, Madison 53703

Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.
David Pike, Pres.
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Family Ties, Wis.
Maggie Mezera, Exec. Dir.
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Donald Haldeman, Pres.
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Farm Bureau Service Cooperative, Wis.
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Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.
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Farm Health and Safety Council of Wis., Inc.
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Farm Unity Alliance, Wis.
Tony Simon, Pres.
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Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America,
Wis. Div.
Dennis Rosen, Pres.
117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729

Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.
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Fertilizer and Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.
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2317 International Ln., Suite 115, Madison 53704

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Financial Services Assn., Wis.
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Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State
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Food Processors Assn., Inc., Midwest
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Forage Council, Inc., Wis.
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1575 Linden Dr., Madison 53706

Forest Fire Fighters Assn., Inc., Wis.
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Foresters, Wis. Soc. of Amer.
Jeff Stier, Chp.
UW-Madison, Dept. of Forestry, 1630 Linden Dr.
Madison 53706

40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des
Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres.
9270 N. Bethanne Dr., Brown Deer 53223

Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of
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Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the
Order of
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4-H Foundation, Wis.
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Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Assn., Wis. Leaf
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Marinette 54143-0478

NOTE

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations — please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 100 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2037. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

**Manufacturing** — Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled almost $31.7 billion in 1987, an increase of more than $11 billion since 1980. The industry groups with the highest total value added in 1987 were machinery (except electrical) with $6.1 billion, food and kindred products with $4.7 billion, and paper and allied products with almost $3.9 billion.

In a national comparison for the preceding year, Wisconsin ranked 13th among the states in value added by manufacturing. Nationally, value added by manufacturing totaled nearly $1.036 trillion in 1986, an increase of $53 billion over 1984. California, with almost $113 billion, and New York, with $73.3 billion, lead the nation in this category.

**Energy Consumption** — In 1989, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 279 million Btu, about 93 percent of the national average. Although this is a slight increase of 4 million Btu over 1988 and just 8 million Btu above the 1980 average consumption per person, it is almost 11 percent higher than the decade's lowest figure of 252 million Btu in 1982. As compared to national averages, Wisconsin places a heavier reliance on coal and nuclear power for its energy needs but uses less petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectric power.

Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1989, the largest portion, about 75 percent, was used for transportation, followed by residential and agricultural usage. In 1988, automobiles in Wisconsin were driven an average of 11,529 miles per year. This is 1,410 miles, or about 14 percent, more than the national average of 10,119 miles driven per year. At the same time, Wisconsin automobiles averaged 18.5 miles per gallon of gasoline, compared to the national average of 20 m.p.g. The motor fuel tax, which is indexed to account for the effects of inflation and changes in consumption, increased 0.7 of a cent on April 1, 1991, for a total state tax of 22.2 cents per gallon. (The federal government's gasoline tax, as of that same date, was 14.1 cents for a total of 36.3 cents per gallon in federal and state taxes.)

**Financial Institutions** — As of December 31, 1989, there were 511 banks in Wisconsin, down from 554 in 1987, while the number of banking offices, including branches, increased from 1,203 to 1,233 during that period. Banks in Wisconsin held $35.2 billion in deposits in 1989, compared to $32.8 billion in 1987.

At the end of 1990, Wisconsin's 66 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of over $17.6 billion in assets. Included in the total are 21 federally chartered associations with assets of about $7 billion. The 45 state-chartered savings and loan offices held total assets of $10.6 billion and a total net worth of about $937 million. All but 4 counties had at least one of the 539 main or branch savings and loan offices.

**Corporations** — During the 1990 fiscal year, 8,387 articles of incorporation were filed by domestic corporations, 27 fewer than in 1989. In all, 1,408 foreign corporations were licensed in 1990, 56 less than the preceding year. Total incorporation and licensing fees collected by the state in 1990 amounted to about $4.4 million.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about commerce and industry.

## WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR
## 1980-1989
## (In Trillions of Btu)

| Sector | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation | 323.0 | 310.9 | 297.0 | 300.1 | 305.7 | 306.9 | 315.3 | 321.5 | 337.3 | 339.3 |
| Residential | 71.2 | 61.6 | 60.3 | 56.9 | 54.2 | 55.9 | 52.2 | 47.4 | 55.1 | 56.8 |
| Agricultural | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 24.4 |
| Commercial | 14.5 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 15.3 |
| Industrial | 13.2 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 13.9 |
| Electric utility | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 454.4 | 425.6 | 403.3 | 400.0 | 410.0 | 412.3 | 430.9 | 421.0 | 444.7 | 450.7 |

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Wisconsin Energy Bureau, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics — 1990*, July 1990.

## WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE 1980-1989 (In Millions of Btu Per Capita)

| Energy Resource | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Petroleum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 96 | 90 | 85 | 84 | 86 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 92 | 93 |
| U.S. | 128 | 121 | 114 | 111 | 114 | 112 | 116 | 116 | 121 | 119 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[2] | 75% | 74% | 74% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 78% | 75% | 76% | 78% |
| Natural Gas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 73 | 68 | 66 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 60 | 58 | 65 | 68 |
| U.S. | 90 | 87 | 80 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 69 | 73 | 76 | 77 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[2] | 82% | 78% | 82% | 85% | 82% | 85% | 86% | 80% | 86% | 88% |
| Coal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 68 | 68 | 67 | 74 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 83 |
| U.S. | 68 | 69 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 75 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[2] | 101% | 98% | 102% | 109% | 107% | 106% | 111% | 112% | 109% | 110% |
| Wood[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Nuclear | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 23 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| U.S. | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 23 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[2] | 190% | 184% | 178% | 156% | 163% | 143% | 136% | 126% | 110% | 111% |
| Hydro | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[2] | 26% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 25% | 31% | 29% | 20% | 22% | 21% |
| Total Resource Use | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin, including wood use | 271 | 260 | 252 | 254 | 263 | 265 | 265 | 263 | 275 | 279 |
| U.S., excluding wood use | 303 | 296 | 279 | 274 | 285 | 284 | 281 | 288 | 300 | 298 |
| Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[4] | 90% | 88% | 90% | 93% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 91% | 92% | 93% |

[1] Preliminary estimates.

[2] Wisconsin per capita consumption as a percent of U.S. per capita consumption.

[3] Figures for U.S. wood use not available.

[4] Figures may not be fully comparable due to the inclusion of wood use in Wisconsin total.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Energy Bureau, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics – 1990*, July 1990.

## AUTOMOBILE USAGE AND GASOLINE MILEAGE WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES, 1970-1988

| | Average Miles Driven Per Auto[1] | | Average Auto Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Wisconsin | U.S. | Wisconsin | U.S. |
| 1970 | 10,350 | 10,272 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| 1971 | 10,994 | 10,422 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| 1972 | 10,823 | 10,521 | 14.3 | 13.4 |
| 1973 | 11,081 | 10,256 | 14.0 | 13.3 |
| 1974 | 9,637 | 9,606 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| 1975 | 9,770 | 9,690 | 14.0 | 13.5 |
| 1976 | 10,836 | 9,785 | 14.2 | 13.5 |
| 1977 | 10,659 | 9,879 | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| 1978 | 11,612 | 9,835 | 14.2 | 14.0 |
| 1979 | 11,152 | 9,403 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| 1980 | 9,975 | 9,141 | 15.0 | 15.5 |
| 1981 | 9,927 | 9,186 | 15.6 | 15.9 |
| 1982 | 9,755 | 9,428 | 15.8 | 16.7 |
| 1983 | 10,309 | 9,475 | 17.3 | 17.1 |
| 1984 | 10,577 | 9,558 | 17.5 | 17.8 |
| 1985 | 10,870 | 9,560 | 18.0 | 18.2 |
| 1986 | 11,216 | 9,608 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| 1987 | 11,292 | 9,887 | 18.3 | 19.2 |
| 1988[2] | 11,529 | 10,119 | 18.5 | 20.0 |

[1] Wisconsin and U.S. figures are derived from different sources and may not be directly comparable.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics — 1990*.

# STATE GASOLINE TAX IN WISCONSIN
## 1925-1991

| Date of Change | Gasoline Tax (in cents) | Change (in cents) | Change Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 1, 1925 | 2.0 | 2.0 | — |
| April 1, 1931 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 100.0% |
| July 1, 1955 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 50.0 |
| July 1, 1966 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 16.7 |
| May 1, 1980 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 28.6 |
| August 1, 1981 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 44.4 |
| August 1, 1983 | 15.0 | 2.0 | 15.4 |
| July 1, 1984 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| April 1, 1985[1] | 16.5 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| April 1, 1986 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 6.1 |
| April 1, 1987 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| August 1, 1987[2] | 20.0 | 2.0 | 11.1 |
| April 1, 1988 | 20.9 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| April 1, 1989 | 20.8 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| April 1, 1990 | 21.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| April 1, 1991 | 22.2 | 0.7 | 3.3 |

Note: The federal gasoline tax was raised to 14.1 cents per gallon from 9.1 cents on December 1, 1990.

[1] Beginning in April 1985, the state motor fuel tax was indexed to mitigate the effects of declining fuel consumption and inflationary pressures on transportation costs. The gasoline tax is, by law, automatically adjusted through the calculation of an index which combines a cost factor (the inflation rate based on the National Highway Maintenance and Operations Cost Index) with a consumption factor (the percentage change in motor fuel consumption) to produce the overall percentage adjustment.

[2] Legislative adjustment by 1987 WisAct 27.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau, departmental data, March 1991.

# VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
## By State, 1982 and 1987
## (In Millions)

| State | Value Added 1982 | Value Added 1987 | 1987 Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $12,045.7 | $18,652.1 | 22 |
| Alaska | 769.2 | 834.0 | 49 |
| Arizona | 6,162.4 | 11,299.0 | 30 |
| Arkansas | 7,755.3 | 10,826.9 | 31 |
| California | 94,388.4 | 132,637.5 | 1 |
| Colorado | 8,056.8 | 12,045.8 | 28 |
| Connecticut | 16,373.4 | 22,348.9 | 19 |
| Delaware | 2,466.7 | 3,866.0 | 40 |
| Florida | 18,111.8 | 27,574.2 | 14 |
| Georgia | 19,191.8 | 33,708.1 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 1,119.6 | 1,405.3 | 45 |
| Idaho | 2,076.5 | 3,057.0 | 41 |
| ILLINOIS | 47,704.6 | 63,350.1 | 5 |
| Indiana | 25,747.0 | 39,278.8 | 10 |
| IOWA | 12,077.9 | 14,469.0 | 25 |
| Kansas | 8,436.5 | 12,908.8 | 27 |
| Kentucky | 11,819.7 | 18,091.7 | 23 |
| Louisiana | 11,754.6 | 16,425.8 | 24 |
| Maine | 4,037.8 | 5,270.6 | 37 |
| Maryland | 10,133.8 | 14,020.0 | 26 |
| Massachusetts | 25,967.5 | 35,769.7 | 11 |
| MICHIGAN | 39,118.1 | 60,258.6 | 6 |
| MINNESOTA | 15,366.9 | 23,151.9 | 18 |
| Mississippi | 7,824.9 | 10,502.6 | 32 |
| Missouri | 18,333.8 | 25,916.7 | 17 |
| Montana | 713.5 | 1,112.0 | 47 |
| Nebraska | $4,444.5 | $5,819.2 | 35 |
| Nevada | 862.6 | 1,279.3 | 46 |
| New Hampshire | 4,004.0 | 8,188.6 | 34 |
| New Jersey | 31,656.0 | 42,526.6 | 9 |
| New Mexico | 1,397.7 | 1,652.9 | 43 |
| New York | 62,906.6 | 80,033.3 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 28,492.2 | 47,007.4 | 8 |
| North Dakota | 652.1 | 979.0 | 48 |
| Ohio | 49,640.9 | 71,707.4 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 8,143.0 | 9,856.9 | 33 |
| Oregon | 7,973.0 | 11,610.3 | 29 |
| Pennsylvania | 44,824.1 | 57,605.2 | 7 |
| Rhode Island | 3,792.7 | 4,787.5 | 39 |
| South Carolina | 12,218.7 | 19,111.9 | 20 |
| South Dakota | 1,100.2 | 1,476.1 | 44 |
| Tennessee | 17,822.9 | 27,049.7 | 15 |
| Texas | 53,357.8 | 63,899.1 | 4 |
| Utah | 3,455.1 | 4,882.9 | 38 |
| Vermont | 2,036.8 | 2,543.1 | 42 |
| Virginia | 17,255.6 | 26,857.3 | 16 |
| Washington | 12,595.5 | 19,016.1 | 21 |
| West Virginia | 4,049.2 | 5,404.4 | 36 |
| WISCONSIN | 22,545.6 | 31,653.0 | 13 |
| Wyoming | 407.7 | 492.8 | 50 |
| United States* | $824,117.7 | $1,165,746.8 | — |

*State totals do not add up to United States totals due to rounding and the exclusion of District of Columbia figures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Manufactures — General Summary: Industry, Product Class and Geographic Area Statistics*, March 1991. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP
## 1982-1987

| Industry Group | Value Added (in millions)[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Food and kindred products | $3,324.4 | $3,545.6 | $3,804.6 | $4,048.3 | $4,250.5 | $4,697.5 |
| Textile mill products | D[2] | D[2] | D[2] | D[2] | D[2] | 155.2 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 149.1 | 160.1 | 134.5 | 158.3 | 192.1 | 339.2 |
| Lumber and wood products | 489.6 | 599.0 | 751.4 | 529.3 | 701.7 | 814.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 297.2 | 319.8 | 472.8 | 537.4 | 542.4 | 529.6 |
| Paper and allied products | 2,997.1 | 2,956.8 | 3,226.6 | 3,578.6 | 3,593.9 | 3,882.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,103.8 | 1,239.8 | 1,449.9 | 1,543.8 | 1,703.0 | 1,968.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 888.6 | 998.8 | 1,081.3 | 1,120.8 | 1,242.3 | 1,376.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | — | — | 57.4 | 70.1 | 48.6 | — |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products | 569.7 | 657.7 | 763.0 | 876.3 | 977.4 | 1,121.1 |
| Leather and leather products | 243.2 | 227.2 | 266.5 | 288.2 | 267.0 | 283.1 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 387.2 | 428.4 | 485.6 | 513.2 | 570.2 | 607.2 |
| Primary metal industries | 718.2 | 721.4 | 912.9 | 905.4 | 939.9 | 1,010.3 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,885.9 | 2,057.1 | 2,274.8 | 2,376.8 | 2,480.0 | 2,562.5 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 4,986.1 | 4,439.5 | 5,500.0 | 5,367.2 | 5,506.2 | 6,132.6 |
| Electronic and other electric equipment | 1,997.3 | 2,104.3 | 3,127.2 | 3,137.6 | 3,058.4 | 2,131.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,596.6 | 2,032.7 | 1,750.8 | 1,743.9 | 1,667.7 | 2,296.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 357.0 | 392.0 | 563.2 | 485.0 | 449.0 | 1,312.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 358.7 | 312.3 | 348.7 | 270.6 | 243.7 | 378.3 |
| TOTAL | $22,545.6 | $23,420.8 | $27,177.7 | $27,753.0 | $28,638.7 | $31,653.0 |

[1] Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

[2] D indicates data withheld to avoid disclosing information about individual companies.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Manufacturers — General Summary: Industry, Product Class, and Geographic Area Statistics*, March 1991; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1986 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, July 1988, and previous issues.

# BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS
## 1905-1990

| | Domestic | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year[1] | Articles of Incorp. Filed | Amdts. and Restated Articles | Foreign Corporations Licensed | Fees for Articles of Incorporation | Fees for Foreign Corp.[2] | Other Corp. Fees[3] | Total Fees Collected |
| Calendar | | | | | | | |
| 1905 | 98 | — | 95 | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ 69,312 |
| 1915 | 1,043 | 382 | 112 | 28,287 | 3,743 | 89,695 | 121,725 |
| 1925 | 1,438 | 896 | 198 | 57,614 | 11,139 | 78,153 | 146,906 |
| 1935 | 1,272 | 439 | 176 | 30,839 | 8,956 | 41,631 | 81,426 |
| 1945 | 1,120 | 680 | 131 | 31,823 | 4,826 | 113,963 | 150,612 |
| 1955 | 2,537 | 874 | 287 | 89,951 | 31,146 | 175,973 | 297,070 |
| 1965 | 4,063 | 1,320 | 401 | 344,906 | 120,506 | 193,844 | 659,256 |
| 1970 | 5,056 | 1,615 | 679 | 251,257 | 222,812 | 630,115 | 1,104,184 |
| Fiscal | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 5,881 | 1,358 | 703 | 271,827 | 399,294 | 722,295 | 1,121,589 |
| 1975 | 5,976 | 1,483 | 663 | 361,013 | 386,061 | 594,498 | 1,341,572 |
| 1976 | 6,340 | 1,765 | 668 | 361,013 | 386,062 | 555,950 | 1,303,024 |
| 1977 | 6,758 | 1,871 | 609 | 322,176 | 230,303 | 1,130,123 | 1,682,601 |
| 1978 | 7,149 | 2,061 | 764 | 373,543 | 598,443 | 751,097 | 1,723,082 |
| 1979 | 6,952 | 1,997 | 751 | 353,890 | 711,102 | 963,124 | 2,028,116 |
| 1980 | 7,334 | 1,978 | 753 | 373,220 | 753,461 | 788,204 | 1,914,885 |
| 1981 | 7,934 | 2,123 | 887 | 555,380 | 924,163 | 798,994 | 2,278,537 |
| 1982 | 7,313 | 2,052 | 998 | 514,780 | 1,039,663 | 1,033,488 | 2,587,931 |
| 1983 | 7,495 | 2,153 | 1,129 | 524,650 | 1,245,882 | 886,521 | 2,657,053 |
| 1984 | 8,066 | 2,238 | 1,162 | 564,620 | 1,244,224[4] | 1,070,497[4] | 2,879,341[4] |
| 1985 | 7,605 | 2,359 | 1,018 | 485,835 | 1,142,129[4] | 1,371,476[4] | 2,999,440[4] |
| 1986 | 7,843 | 2,344 | 1,273 | 502,495 | 1,690,640 | 1,123,540[4] | 3,316,675[4] |
| 1987 | 7,642 | 2,353 | 1,410 | 491,180 | 2,080,917 | 1,432,433 | 4,004,530 |
| 1988 | 7,917 | 2,378 | 1,421 | 517,200 | 1,734,797 | 1,498,580 | 3,750,577 |
| 1989 | 8,414 | 2,437 | 1,464 | 550,090 | 2,341,305 | 1,807,899 | 4,699,294 |
| 1990 | 8,387 | 2,525 | 1,408 | 546,550 | 2,368,900 | 1,491,104 | 4,406,554 |

[1] Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2] Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3] Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

[4] Includes one-time per corporation $3 surcharge on annual reports to fund Corporation Registration Information System.

Source: Wisconsin Secretary of State, Corporations Division, divisional data, February 1991. This table includes only those corporate entities for which the Office of the Secretary of State is the office of record.

# SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
## December 31, 1990

| County | Total Offices | State-Chartered Associations | | Federally Chartered Associations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Total Assets | Number | Total Assets |
| Adams | 1 | 0 | $0 | 0 | $0 |
| Ashland | 1 | 1 | 130,972,301 | 0 | 0 |
| Barron | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 177,715,000 |
| Bayfield | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown | 25 | 1 | 305,544,440 | 1 | 104,754,000 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burnett | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calumet | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chippewa | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clark | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawford | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dane | 41 | 2 | 1,364,792,860 | 0 | 0 |
| Dodge | 6 | 1 | 15,621,602 | 0 | 0 |
| Door | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Douglas | 2 | 1 | 38,101,930 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eau Claire | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 341,728,000 |
| Florence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fond du Lac | 4 | 1 | 160,975,946 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grant | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21,557,000 |
| Green | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Green Lake | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juneau | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenosha | 9 | 1 | 386,914,304 | 0 | 0 |
| Kewaunee | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| La Crosse | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 789,080,000 |
| Lafayette | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Langlade | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 1 | 32,085,684 | 1 | 22,012,000 |
| Manitowoc | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marathon | 9 | 1 | 83,490,108 | 0 | 0 |
| Marinette | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menominee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | 133 | 17 | 5,782,113,027 | 5 | 1,140,720,000 |
| Monroe | 4 | 1 | 75,743,846 | 1 | 94,839,000 |
| Oconto | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oneida | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Outagamie | 19 | 2 | 254,744,845 | 0 | 0 |
| Ozaukee | 12 | 2 | 144,331,726 | 0 | 0 |
| Pepin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pierce | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Polk | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 58,342,000 |
| Portage | 3 | 1 | 54,984,435 | 1 | 3,051,800,000 |
| Price | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Racine | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richland | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rock | 14 | 2 | 95,753,029 | 0 | 0 |
| Rusk | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19,947,000 |
| St. Croix | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sauk | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100,359,000 |
| Sawyer | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shawano | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheboygan | 9 | 1 | 318,622,102 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 143,027,000 |
| Trempealeau | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vernon | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vilas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walworth | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washburn | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 14 | 2 | 191,646,752 | 0 | 0 |
| Waukesha | 46 | 2 | 789,604,020 | 2 | 800,362,000 |
| Waupaca | 4 | 1 | 72,521,390 | 0 | 0 |
| Waushara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winnebago | 12 | 1 | 166,737,508 | 1 | 168,202,000 |
| Wood | 8 | 3 | 160,649,920 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 539 | 45 | $10,625,951,775 | 21 | $7,034,444,000 |

Source: Data provided by the Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, March 1991.

## STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1905-1990

| Year | Number of Associations | Wisconsin Branches | Total Assets | Total Savings | Total Net Worth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 54 | 0 | $4,191,604 | $3,631,410 | $286,974 |
| 1910 | 60 | 0 | 6,180,607 | 5,104,697 | 538,771 |
| 1920 | 97 | 0 | 43,641,142 | 39,217,022 | 1,020,726 |
| 1930 | 188 | 0 | 290,625,985 | 271,824,504 | 6,820,830 |
| 1940 | 124 | 0 | 116,747,368 | 96,779,358 | 9,311,417 |
| 1950 | 113 | 0 | 263,408,389 | 209,256,214 | 23,612,039 |
| 1960 | 114 | 0 | 1,222,093,134 | 1,050,067,556 | 89,819,842 |
| 1970 | 95 | 38 | 2,627,280,401 | 2,213 535,543 | 212,055,100 |
| 1975 | 87 | 181 | 5,196,433,224 | 4,372,429,406 | 349,844,022 |
| 1976 | 85 | 209 | 6,008,876,982 | 5,131,480,908 | 386,127,796 |
| 1977 | 85 | 232 | 6,987,186,369 | 5,916,344,435 | 435,517,191 |
| 1978 | 84 | 292 | 8,895,936,269 | 7,349,992,432 | 545,516,830 |
| 1979 | 83 | 320 | 9,807,974,919 | 8,072,509,194 | 618,859,517 |
| 1980 | 81 | 355 | 10,713,958,589 | 9,033,006,769 | 680,372,693 |
| 1981 | 79 | 376 | 11,038.736,366 | 9,332,084,287 | 647,041,665 |
| 1982 | 66 | 397 | 11,205,350,748 | 9,735,646,639 | 598,548,521 |
| 1983 | 65 | 404 | 11,987,296,589 | 10,677,687,939 | 643,664,848 |
| 1984 | 63 | 401 | 12,741,432,341 | 11,127,133,499 | 709,163,909 |
| 1985 | 60 | 406 | 13,041,851,968 | 11,454,632,446 | 781,460,458 |
| 1986 | 60 | 411 | 13,496,659,300 | 11,669,748,234 | 919,540,058 |
| 1987 | 55 | 423 | 14,004,801.220 | 11,948,038,587 | 987,442,807 |
| 1988 | 53 | 407 | 14,562,082,529 | 12,407,535,355 | 1,078,004,635 |
| 1989 | 48 | 300 | 11,309,030,788 | 9,557,265,357 | 959,572,531 |
| 1990 | 45 | 283 | 10,625,951,775 | 9,177,579,213 | 936,784,578 |

Source: Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *94th Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations*, December 31, 1990.

## DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900-1989

| Year | Number of Banks | Total Deposits (in thousands) | Year | Number of Banks | Total Deposits (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 349 | $124,892 | 1978 | 625 | $18,742,594 |
| 1910 | 630 | 268,766 | 1979 | 631 | 20,798,061 |
| 1920 | 976 | 767,534 | 1980 | 634 | 24,763,910 |
| 1930 | 936 | 935,006 | 1981 | 644 | 21,516,046 |
| 1940 | 574 | 993,155 | 1982 | 647 | 22,541,970 |
| 1950 | 556 | 2,965,580 | 1983 | 628 | 25,701,890 |
| 1960 | 561 | 4,385,838 | 1984 | 602 | 27,438,127 |
| 1965 | 582 | 5,608,599 | 1985 | 585 | 29,847,847 |
| 1970 | 602 | 8,750,823 | 1986 | 569 | 31,651,354 |
| 1975 | 621 | 14,426,012 | 1987 | 560 | 32,777,603 |
| 1976 | 623 | 15,487,990 | 1988 | 535 | 34,086,155 |
| 1977 | 623 | 18,538,624 | 1989 | 515 | 35,212,456 |

Sources: 1900-55: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1955-64: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, agency data, December 1965; 1965-78: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-80: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, corporate data; 1981-89: *Data Book: Operating Banks and Branches — June 30, 1989*, 1989, and previous issues.

## BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN
### December 31, 1989

| | | Insured Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | State Charter | | State Chartered Savings Banks |
| Type of Bank or Branch | All Banks | National Charter | Federal Reserve System Member | Federal Reserve System Nonmember | |
| Unit banks | 244 | 43 | 16 | 185 | 0 |
| Banks operating branches | 267 | 67 | 7 | 192 | 1 |
| Total banks | 511 | 110 | 23 | 377 | 1 |
| Total branches | 722 | 225 | 46 | 449 | 2 |
| TOTAL OFFICES | 1,233 | 335 | 69 | 826 | 3 |

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Statistics on Banking, 1989*, January 1990.

## BANKING IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY
### June 30, 1989

| County | No. of Banks[1] | Total Offices | Amounts of Deposits (in thousands) Total | Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations | Other (including public funds) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 4 | 5 | $73,015 | $67,960 | $5,055 |
| Ashland | 3 | 7 | 115,901 | 109,946 | 5,955 |
| Barron | 11 | 15 | 312,762 | 293,375 | 19,387 |
| Bayfield | 4 | 8 | 67,463 | 62,112 | 5,351 |
| Brown | 12 | 39 | 1,478,617 | 1,363,176 | 115,441 |
| Buffalo | 5 | 10 | 103,428 | 96,796 | 6,632 |
| Burnett | 2 | 7 | 88,250 | 84,728 | 3,522 |
| Calumet | 8 | 10 | 196,013 | 185,950 | 10,063 |
| Chippewa | 9 | 17 | 310,851 | 299,556 | 11,295 |
| Clark | 10 | 16 | 247,291 | 230,580 | 16,711 |
| Columbia | 9 | 20 | 417,855 | 388,134 | 29,721 |
| Crawford | 4 | 9 | 107,130 | 102,635 | 4,495 |
| Dane | 31 | 75 | 2,526,847 | 2,406,279 | 120,568 |
| Dodge | 14 | 20 | 448,610 | 407,449 | 41,161 |
| Door | 3 | 13 | 192,331 | 183,346 | 8,995 |
| Douglas | 6 | 9 | 249,668 | 238,461 | 11,207 |
| Dunn | 7 | 18 | 190,486 | 173,632 | 16,854 |
| Eau Claire | 7 | 20 | 468,702 | 441,536 | 27,166 |
| Florence | 2 | 2 | 16,660 | 13,530 | 3,130 |
| Fond du Lac | 14 | 25 | 711,339 | 682,043 | 29,296 |
| Forest | 3 | 3 | 56,802 | 51,926 | 4,876 |
| Grant | 17 | 27 | 438,161 | 415,383 | 22,778 |
| Green | 10 | 13 | 355,637 | 338,291 | 17,346 |
| Green Lake | 7 | 8 | 171,341 | 166,199 | 5,142 |
| Iowa | 8 | 13 | 147,251 | 139,299 | 7,952 |
| Iron | 1 | 2 | 36,599 | 32,941 | 3,658 |
| Jackson | 2 | 7 | 98,558 | 88,080 | 10,478 |
| Jefferson | 15 | 18 | 517,564 | 490,941 | 26,623 |
| Juneau | 6 | 10 | 139,350 | 130,660 | 8,690 |
| Kenosha | 6 | 21 | 618,990 | 602,973 | 16,017 |
| Kewaunee | 5 | 8 | 175,266 | 170,215 | 5,051 |
| La Crosse | 11 | 16 | 639,815 | 615,442 | 24,373 |
| Lafayette | 10 | 10 | 166,466 | 158,511 | 7,955 |
| Langlade | 3 | 5 | 104,287 | 94,409 | 9,878 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 7 | 130,313 | 119,271 | 11,042 |
| Manitowoc | 13 | 24 | 643,363 | 620,527 | 22,836 |
| Marathon | 19 | 30 | 816,295 | 769,353 | 46,942 |
| Marinette | 9 | 15 | 336,559 | 320,017 | 16,542 |
| Marquette | 4 | 5 | 82,035 | 77,972 | 4,063 |
| Menominee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | 35 | 107 | 8,093,354 | 6,818,351 | 1,275,003 |
| Monroe | 9 | 12 | 217,423 | 205,502 | 11,921 |
| Oconto | 4 | 12 | 164,410 | 154,884 | 9,525 |
| Oneida | 6 | 12 | 270,334 | 258,199 | 12,135 |
| Outagamie | 13 | 34 | 985,145 | 933,212 | 51,933 |
| Ozaukee | 11 | 18 | 453,797 | 425,818 | 27,979 |
| Pepin | 3 | 3 | 75,399 | 70,678 | 4,721 |
| Pierce | 6 | 11 | 259,340 | 243,393 | 15,947 |
| Polk | 9 | 13 | 251,585 | 238,651 | 12,934 |
| Portage | 10 | 15 | 386,376 | 358,251 | 28,125 |
| Price | 5 | 7 | 117,536 | 109,299 | 8,237 |
| Racine | 12 | 41 | 1,318,312 | 1,217,941 | 100,371 |
| Richland | 5 | 5 | 126,584 | 121,871 | 4,713 |
| Rock | 12 | 30 | 808,217 | 780,735 | 27,482 |
| Rusk | 3 | 6 | 89,610 | 81,408 | 8,194 |
| St. Croix | 11 | 13 | 292,642 | 275,170 | 17,472 |
| Sauk | 9 | 20 | 464,500 | 439,063 | 25,437 |
| Sawyer | 5 | 6 | 102,719 | 96,488 | 6,230 |
| Shawano | 9 | 15 | 310,363 | 288,827 | 21,536 |
| Sheboygan | 14 | 21 | 836,697 | 790,951 | 45,746 |
| Taylor | 5 | 6 | 135,233 | 129,404 | 5,829 |
| Trempealeau | 8 | 11 | 192,285 | 180,958 | 11,327 |
| Vernon | 9 | 13 | 174,906 | 164,554 | 10,352 |
| Vilas | 6 | 8 | 144,380 | 136,694 | 7,686 |
| Walworth | 13 | 25 | 507,889 | 480,775 | 27,114 |
| Washburn | 3 | 5 | 93,196 | 84,658 | 8,538 |
| Washington | 11 | 19 | 557,915 | 522,425 | 35,490 |
| Waukesha | 21 | 73 | 1,837,773 | 1,722,111 | 115,662 |
| Waupaca | 10 | 15 | 426,006 | 403,886 | 22,120 |
| Waushara | 3 | 8 | 112,040 | 101,136 | 10,904 |
| Winnebago | 11 | 28 | 827,361 | 779,547 | 47,814 |
| Wood | 11 | 18 | 581,258 | 551,554 | 29,704 |
| TOTAL | 515[2] | 1,217 | $35,212,456 | $32,400,028 | $2,812,428 |

[1] Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.

[2] State total does not match sum of number of banks in individual counties because banks that have branches in more than one county are counted in each county.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book — Operating Banks and Branches: June 30, 1989*, 1989.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

**Recreation** — More than 14,000 lakes, 2,000 trout streams, 5,000 campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land contribute to Wisconsin's recreational assets. Approximately 72 million fish and 4 million game animals of various species are taken annually. In 1989, 482,336 boats were registered, and 134,357 annual and 364,305 daily park admission tags for motor vehicles were sold. The state issued 585,402 hunting licenses and tags and 967,370 fishing licenses in 1989.

Wisconsin currently operates 45 state parks, 9 state forests, 12 state trails, and 3 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devils Lake with 8,430 acres to Heritage Hill with 50 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highland-American Legion Forest with 219,883 acres. The state's recreational facilities have been enhanced by the growing trails system. State trails currently total almost 6,000 acres; 370 miles of trails are usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

More than 7.9 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1990. Utilization of the state forests exceeded 4.5 million visitors. Use of state trails continued to increase, with almost 323,000 visitors in 1990.

**Land Acquisition** — More than 121,000 acres have been acquired to support various natural resources functions at a cost of almost $8.4 million since the 1979-80 fiscal year.

**Resource Management** — A total of $84.4 million was spent in the resource management program in fiscal year 1989-90. Of this, $15.4 million came from the general fund. Another $60.7 million came from various segregated funds. The largest revenue sources were the forestry mill tax ($23 million) and hunting and fishing licenses ($19.7 million). Expenditures included $19.9 million spent on forestry, $21.5 million on resource acquisition and development, $14.8 million on fish management, and $9 million each on parks and wildlife management.

**Environmental Quality** — A total of $43.2 million was spent in the environmental quality programs in fiscal year 1989-90. Of this, $16.5 million came from general tax funds, $3.8 million from program revenues, and $7.2 million from federal aids. Solid waste programs received the largest share of funding ($19.4 million), followed, in decreasing order, by expenditures on water resources, air management, wastewater management, and water supply programs.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about conservation and recreation.

## FISH AND GAME HARVESTED AND RESTOCKED

| **Estimated Fish Taken*** | Number | | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass, perch, other panfish (1988) | 63,500,000 | Walleye (1988) | 1,900,000 |
| Inland trout (1985) | 2,012,000 | Northern pike (1988) | 4,520,000 |
| Great Lakes trout (1985) | 221,861 | Muskellunge (1988) | 40,000 |
| Great Lakes salmon (1985) | 451,594 | | |
| **Harvest Indicators, 1990** | | | |
| Pheasant | 252,709 | Raccoon | 164,089 |
| Ruffed grouse | 1,010,614 | Red fox | 23,094 |
| Gray partridge | 6,519 | Gray fox | 28,508 |
| Bobwhite quail | 7,072 | Coyotes | 19,448 |
| Woodcock | 146,189 | Deer (with guns) | 310,192 |
| Squirrels | 1,078,017 | Deer (with bows) | 46,394 |
| Cottontail rabbit | 433,041 | Bear | 985 |
| Snowshoe hare | 170,277 | | |
| **Furbearer Harvest, 1986-87** | | | |
| Total value of all furs | $8,124,393 | | |
| Beavers only | $938,540 | | |

| **Restocking Forests and Wildlife*** | Number |
|---|---|
| Adult pheasant roosters stocked (1988) | 53,000 |
| Adult hen pheasants stocked (1988) | 12,400 |
| Day-old pheasants distributed to 117 cooperating rod and gun clubs in 40 counties (1188) | 97,500 |
| Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries (1990) | 25,000,000 |
| Warmwater fish, produced and distributed (717,000 pounds) (1986) | 11,651,800 |
| Warmwater fish fry, produced and distributed (1986) | 63,115,000 |
| Federal fish distributed (99,240 pounds) (1986) | 2,340,500 |
| Federal fish fry distributed (1986) | 2,900,000 |
| Trout distributed (614,200 pounds) (includes salmon) (1986) | 7,575,000 |

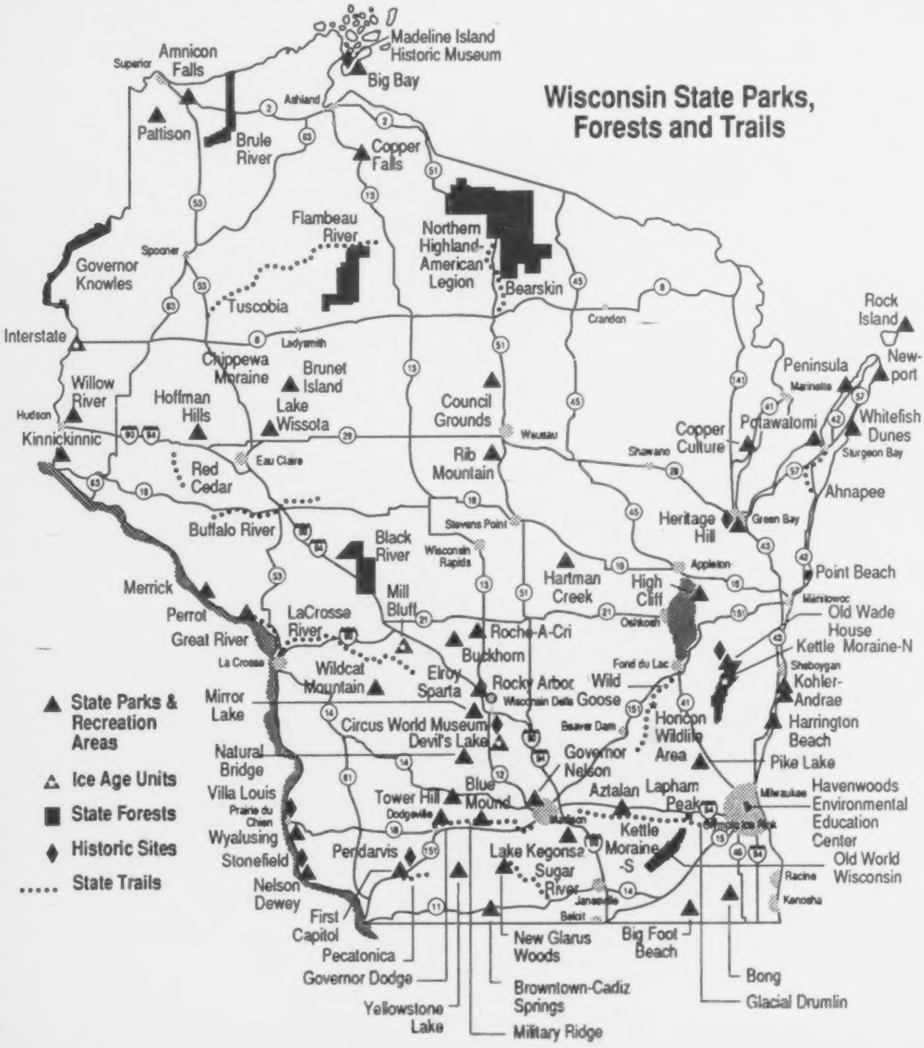
*Latest data available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1990.

## FISH AND GAME LICENSES AND RECREATION-RELATED PERMITS ISSUED, 1986-1989

| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boats registered | 452,481 | 461,545 | 480,821 | 482,336 |
| Snowmobiles registered | 145,157 | 150,161 | 150,161 | 151,162 |
| All terrain vehicles registered | — | — | 50,364 | 56,143 |
| Annual park admission stickers for automobiles | 141,049 | 147,323 | 141,122 | 134,357 |
| Daily park admission tags for automobiles | 325,296 | 349,631 | 375,994 | 364,305 |
| Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents | 434,268 | 444,317 | 442,240 | 451,045 |
| Small game hunting license tags including nonresident | 136,294 | 142,293 | 134,400 | 134,357 |
| Nonresident annual fishing licenses | 124,622 | 133,041 | 117,208 | 113,888 |
| Resident annual fishing licenses | 526,717 | 536,309 | 514,363 | 511,073 |
| Nonresident family annual fishing licenses | 26,079 | 25,371 | 36,127 | 35,032 |
| 15-day nonresident family fishing licenses | 26,079 | 25,371 | 22,505 | 22,168 |
| Resident husband and wife fishing licenses | 112,074 | 112,903 | 112,733 | 108,479 |
| 15-day nonresident fishing licenses | 41,267 | 40,175 | 40,081 | 41,092 |
| 4-day nonresident fishing licenses | 164,499 | 166,464 | 142,494 | 135,638 |
| Resident sports licenses | 228,217 | 215,718 | 211,550 | 210,668 |
| Resident archer's licenses | 209,144 | 201,640 | 203,411 | 204,184 |
| Nonresident archer's licenses | 7,042 | 6,669 | 6,658 | 6,728 |
| Guide licenses | 1,132 | 1,309 | 1,432 | 1,560 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1990.


Wisconsin State Parks, Forests and Trails
▲ State Parks & Recreation Areas
△ Ice Age Units
■ State Forests
◆ Historic Sites
..... State Trails
Madeline Island Historic Museum
Big Bay
Superior
Amnicon Falls
Pattison
Brule River
Ashland
Copper Falls
Flambeau River
Northern Highland-American Legion
Bearskin
Spooner
Governor Knowles
Tuscobia
Crandon
Rock Island
Interstate
Ladysmith
Chippewa Moraine
Brunet Island
Lake Wissota
Willow River
Hudson
Hoffman Hills
Kinnickinnic
Eau Claire
Red Cedar
Council Grounds
Wausau
Rib Mountain
Peninsula
Marinette
Newport
Potawatomi
Whitefish Dunes
Sturgeon Bay
Copper Culture
Shawano
Ahnapee
Buffalo River
Stevens Point
Black River
Wisconsin Rapids
Heritage Hill
Green Bay
Appleton
Point Beach
Manitowoc
Merrick
Perrot
Great River
La Crosse
LaCrosse River
Mill Bluff
Hartman Creek
High Cliff
Oshkosh
Old Wade House
Kettle Moraine-N
Sheboygan
Kohler-Andrae
Roche-A-Cri
Buckhorn
Wildcat Mountain
Elroy Sparta
Rocky Arbor
Wisconsin Dells
Wild Goose
Fond du Lac
Mirror Lake
Circus World Museum
Devil's Lake
Beaver Dam
Horicon Wildlife Area
Harrington Beach
Pike Lake
Natural Bridge
Governor Nelson
Villa Louis
Prairie du Chien
Tower Hill
Blue Mound
Dodgeville
Madison
Aztalan
Lapham Peak
Milwaukee
Havenwoods Environmental Education Center
Wyalusing
Stonefield
Pendarvis
Lake Kegonsa
Kettle Moraine-S
Sugar River
Old World Wisconsin
Nelson Dewey
Janesville
Racine
Kenosha
First Capitol
Beloit
Pecatonica
Governor Dodge
New Glarus Woods
Big Foot Beach
Bong
Glacial Drumlin
Yellowstone Lake
Browntown-Cadiz Springs
Military Ridge

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS

| Name | Location and Highway Connection[1] | Dominant Features | Acres | Number of visitors[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| **State Parks** | | | | | | | | |
| Amnicon Falls | 10 mi. SE of Superior USH 2 | Scenic water falls, covered bridge | 825 | 58,147 | 57,850 | 52,240 | 54,637 | 46,895 |
| Aztalan | 4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q | Ancient Indian village | 195 | 60,173 | 77,302 | 64,092 | 16,845 | 15,365 |
| Big Bay | On Madeline Island in Lake Superior | Sand beach, natural history | 2,358 | 4,336 | 47,191 | 53,487 | 70,133 | 71,701 |
| Big Foot Beach | 1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120 | A beach park | 272 | 288,954 | 130,074 | 154,525 | 187,980 | 170,179 |
| Blue Mound | 1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 18 & 151 | Highest point in southern part of state | 1,126 | 86,063 | 126,869 | 153,112 | 164,088 | 162,215 |
| Brunet Island | 1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27 | River island park | 1,032 | 131,071 | 119,114 | 161,792 | 214,986 | 216,619 |
| Buckhorn | 13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G | River scenery | 2,507 | — | 30,000 | 45,762 | 56,051 | 58,517 |
| Copper Falls | 4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169 | River gorge, waterfalls | 2,483 | 145,887 | 100,458 | 95,007 | 125,011 | 116,744 |
| Council Grounds | 1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107 | River scenery | 462 | 67,589 | 154,919 | 122,778 | 126,624 | 204,605 |
| Devils Lake | 3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123 | Bluffs, mountain scenery | 8,430 | 1,459,560 | 1,107,259 | 1,335,407 | 1,185,796 | 1,111,446 |
| First Capitol | 3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G | First territorial capitol | 256 | 18,221 | 2,579 | 2,430 | 2,555 | 3,400 |
| Governor Dodge | 3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23 | Rocky promontories | 5,029 | 444,882 | 408,054 | 418,741 | 411,785 | 333,571 |
| Governor Nelson | 5 mi. E of Middleton on CTH M | Wooded lakeshore, Indian effigy mounds | 422 | — | — | — | 131,350 | 141,887 |
| Harrington Beach | 10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32 | Lake Michigan shoreline | 636 | — | 56,321 | 57,528 | 87,732 | 91,194 |
| Hartman Creek | 6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54 | Lake scenery, pine plantation | 1,323 | 109,418 | 148,816 | 218,611 | 210,743 | 220,986 |
| Heritage Hill | STH 57 in S Green Bay | Restored early American buildings | 50 | — | 45,673 | 35,140 | — | 55,813 |
| High Cliff | 9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114 | Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago | 1,145 | 567,425 | 510,235 | 587,065 | 613,309 | 598,167 |
| Interstate | St. Croix Falls USH 8 | River gorge, rocky bluffs | 1,378 | 290,980 | 339,700 | 274,923 | 271,017 | 225,227 |
| Kinnickinnic | 6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F | River scenery | 1,242 | — | — | 95,850 | 137,504 | 100,715 |
| Kohler-Andrae | 4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141 | Lake Michigan sand dunes | 843 | 274,027 | 220,861 | 302,192 | 250,064 | 295,494 |
| Lake Kegonsa | 3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N | Prairie park | 343 | 97,066 | 175,298 | 203,540 | 183,643 | 260,674 |
| Lake Wissota | E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K | Lake scenery | 1,062 | 19,282 | 205,968 | 164,157 | 191,877 | 119,747 |
| Merrick | 1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35 | A river park, fall color | 322 | 94,595 | 119,151 | 18,343 | 79,532 | 90,450 |
| Mill Bluff | 4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16 | Rocky bluffs | 1,258 | 88,270 | 66,549 | 51,500 | 38,250 | 22,259 |
| Mirror Lake | 1 mi. SE of Lake Delton | Lake scenery | 2,057 | 178,760 | 220,774 | 257,801 | 228,525 | 226,151 |
| Natural Bridge | 15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C | Natural rock bridge | 530 | — | 30,545 | 34,867 | 41,452 | 15,373 |
| Nelson Dewey | 1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV | Home of first governor | 756 | 116,153 | 45,169 | 39,679 | 64,318 | 64,977 |
| New Glarus Woods | 1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69 | Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods | 360 | 31,734 | 16,196 | 25,919 | 13,684 | 8,698 |
| Newport | 2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County | Lake scenery | 2,368 | 50,718 | 119,108 | 164,268 | 149,875 | 140,729 |
| Old Wade House | 6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23 | Restored early American inn | 243 | 35,453 | 20,168 | 21,777 | 18,545* | 20,283* |
| Pattison | 10 mi. S of Superior STH 35 | Highest waterfall in state | 1,374 | 172,165 | 124,183 | 144,103 | 151,235 | 137,066 |
| Peninsula | Fish Creek STH 42 | Green Bay, limestone bluffs | 3,763 | 851,637 | 1,239,543 | 1,021,156 | 930,514 | 836,437 |
| Perrot | 1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35 | River scenery, wooded bluffs | 1,300 | 170,915 | 262,609 | 200,180 | 267,248 | 313,593 |
| Pike Lake | 2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60 | Glacial lake | 678 | — | 196,253 | 151,976 | 169,689 | 185,837 |
| Potawatomi | 2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42 | Limestone bluffs | 1,224 | 202,139 | 215,333 | 170,872 | 185,231 | 191,202 |
| Rib Mountain | 4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN | A high point in the state | 941 | 221,149 | 199,224 | 206,440 | 189,549 | 145,622 |
| Roche A Cri | 2 mi N of Friendship STH 13 | Woodlands, rocky bluffs | 411 | 37,789 | 35,145 | 45,043 | 44,739 | 38,668 |
| Rock Island[3] | 50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay | Island scenery | 912 | 15,125 | 29,489 | 6,953 | 14,181 | 12,946 |
| Rocky Arbor | 1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12 | Rocky ledges, wooded valleys | 225 | 68,906 | 73,648 | 78,633 | 71,607 | 55,528 |
| Tower Hill | 3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23 | Historic shot tower, river | 77 | 76,957 | 31,202 | 47,219 | 50,636 | 49,114 |
| Whitefish Dunes | 10 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57 | Lake Michigan, sand dunes | 863 | — | 49,988 | 71,577 | 164,859 | 156,024 |
| Wildcat Mountain | 3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33 | Bluff lands | 3,526 | 71,854 | 129,414 | 138,140 | 130,300 | 128,800 |
| Willow River | NE of Hudson along Willow River | River scenery, 3 dams | 2,843 | 57,607 | 214,145 | 251,640 | 321,181 | 292,009 |
| Wyalusing | 12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18 | Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers | 2,636 | 131,042 | 148,571 | 178,231 | 160,584 | 182,302 |
| Yellowstone Lake | 7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N | Lake scenery, wooded valleys | 771 | 80,604 | 344,563 | 288,260 | 252,581 | 253,542 |
| TOTAL | | | | 6,998,568 | 8,056,939 | 8,213,306 | 8,432,045 | 7,935,229 |

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Cont.

| Name | Location and Highway Connection[1] | Dominant Features | Acres | Number of visitors[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| **Northern Forests** | | | | | | | | |
| Black River | SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54 | Abundance of wildlife and scenery | 66,062 | 189,126 | 288,300 | 298,106 | 271,800 | 238,311 |
| Brule River | NE of Solon Springs CTH P | Excellent fishing and canoeing | 40,387 | 51,312 | 54,639 | 63,594 | 142,404 | 141,113 |
| Flambeau River | 23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W | Outstanding canoeing river | 89,929 | 30,900 | 103,995 | 121,355 | 134,121 | 154,685 |
| Governor Knowles | 1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70 | River scenery | 18,988 | — | 15,505 | 44,299 | 81,545 | 73,755 |
| Northern Highland-American Legion | SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties | Scenic lakes and forests | 219,883 | 1,193,999 | 1,315,690 | 1,359,395 | 1,588,874 | 1,796,734 |
| TOTAL | | | | 1,465,337 | 1,778,129 | 1,886,749 | 2,218,744 | 2,404,598 |
| **Southern Forests** | | | | | | | | |
| Havenwoods | 6 mi. NW of downtown Milwaukee, W. Douglas Ave. | Open space preservation | 217 | — | — | 24,219 | 53,369 | 52,016 |
| Kettle Moraine | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Unit | N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67 | Glacial formations | 28,638 | 714,795 | 668,601 | 722,994 | 633,854 | 608,757 |
| Southern Unit | S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67 | Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures | 17,301 | 402,077 | 1,290,848 | 1,417,040 | 1,324,000 | 1,218,800 |
| Point Beach | 4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42 | Sand beach, natural history | 2,903 | 151,529 | 242,746 | 222,101 | 240,226 | 242,615 |
| TOTAL | | | | 1,268,401 | 2,202,195 | 2,386,354 | 2,251,449 | 2,122,188 |
| **State Trails[3]** | | | | | | | | |
| Ahnapee | 3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay | 15 miles old railroad grade | 208 | — | 13,858 | 2,493 | 2,659 | 3,676 |
| Bearskin | STH 51 | Old railroad grade | 558 | — | 22,341 | 30,025 | 37,192 | 29,790 |
| Buffalo River | USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi | 36 miles old railroad grade | 443 | — | — | 6,900 | 25,487 | 28,780 |
| Elroy-Sparta | 1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71 | Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels | 638 | 15,373 | 44,877 | 51,803 | 50,500 | 44,500 |
| Glacial Drumlin | E of Cottage Grove to Waukesha USH 12-18 and 18 | Views of drumlin, Ice Age features | 651 | — | — | — | 40,150 | 39,626 |
| Great River | N of Onalaska along Mississippi River | River scenery, bluffs | 269 | — | — | — | 39,006 | 40,000 |
| La Crosse River[4] | 1 mi. W of Sparta, USH 16, STH 27 | Old railroad grade | 379 | — | — | — | 14,750 | 18,000 |
| Military Ridge | 4 mi. W of Madison USH 18 & 151 | On crest of Military Ridge, scenic views | 512 | — | — | — | 53,071 | 41,447 |
| Pecatonica[4] | CTH G, Belmont E to Calamine | Stream-side views | 211 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Red Cedar | From Menomonie S along Red Cedar River | Old railroad grade | 645 | — | — | 14,665 | 23,015 | 23,495 |
| Sugar River | STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E | 23 miles old railroad grade | 266 | — | 36,851 | 59,061 | 29,629 | 36,050 |
| Tuscobia | STH 40, 48 & 70 | 76 miles old railroad grade | 833 | — | 26,091 | 10,193 | 27,970 | 17,550 |
| Wild Goose[4] | USH 151, Fond du Lac to Clyman | Horicon Marsh | 389 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | | | 73 | 144,018 | 175,140 | 343,429 | 322,914 |
| **Recreation Areas** | | | | | | | | |
| Bong | 8 mi. SE of Burlington, STH 142 | Small lakes, open space | 4,515 | — | 21,250 | 217,950 | 274,821 | 161,922 |
| Browntown-Cadiz Springs | 6 mi. W of Monroe, STH 11 | Spring fed lakes | 644 | 55,905 | 76,023 | 78,748 | 79,675 | 50,443 |
| Hoffman Hills | 8 mi. NE of Menomonie, USH 12 and STH 29, CTH E | Wooded hills | 655 | — | — | 12,835 | 17,645 | 15,865 |
| TOTAL | | | | 55,905 | 97,273 | 309,533 | 372,141 | 228,230 |

*Operated by other agencies.

[1] Abbreviations: USH, U.S. Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway.

[2] Computed estimates derived by multiplying the number of cars by 3.5 (average number of persons per car).

[3] Not accessible by vehicle.

[4] No attendance information available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, March 1990.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
## SOURCES OF FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR

| Source of Funding | 1980-81 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY** | | | | | | | | |
| Segregated funds | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation fund | $— | $23,313 | $25,317 | $336,733 | $583,647 | $113,501 | $37,966 | $40,200 |
| Environmental repair fund | — | 15,045 | 298,171 | 1,218,914 | 1,170,162 | 1,425,453 | 1,950,155 | 11,894,315 |
| Groundwater fund | — | — | 442,769 | 1,622,093 | 2,119,849 | 1,817,518 | 1,928,629 | 286,566 |
| Waste management fund | — | — | — | 11,000 | — | — | — | 50,362 |
| Federal aids | — | — | — | — | — | 201,846 | 616,749 | — |
| Water resources | — | — | — | — | — | 439,709 | 491,731 | 692,969 |
| Gifts and donations | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,078 | 16,862 |
| Petro. storage env. cleanup | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33,817 | 81,500 |
| Clean water fund | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 678,429 |
| Environmental fund | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,948,958 |
| TOTAL | — | 38,357 | 766,257 | 3,188,740 | 3,873,658 | 3,998,027 | 5,061,125 | 15,690,161 |
| General funds | | | | | | | | |
| GPR — taxes | 7,418,676 | 8,534,727 | 9,125,899 | 12,089,085 | 14,287,173 | 13,825,576 | 14,408,332 | 16,483,089 |
| Program revenues | 311,253 | 820,925 | 1,399,221 | 1,894,658 | 2,237,396 | 2,150,901 | 2,197,672 | 3,754,101 |
| Program revenue service | — | — | — | 50,630 | 75,517 | 20,137 | 27,880 | 65,716 |
| Federal aids | 5,935,854 | 6,929,519 | 6,741,418 | 6,799,292 | 6,317,917 | 6,551,932 | 7,009,608 | 7,227,931 |
| TOTAL | 13,365,784 | 16,285,170 | 17,266,538 | 20,833,664 | 22,918,004 | 22,548,546 | 23,643,492 | 27,530,837 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $13,665,784 | $16,323,528 | $18,032,796 | $24,022,404 | $26,791,662 | $26,546,573 | $28,704,618 | $43,220,998 |
| **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | |
| Segregated funds | | | | | | | | |
| Fishing, hunting licenses | $12,000,979 | $15,596,294 | $16,236,559 | $17,161,757 | $17,460,262 | $18,504,024 | $18,841,446 | $19,724,152 |
| Trout stamp | 551,582 | 492,328 | 557,117 | 605,123 | 487,213 | 613,162 | 606,753 | 639,856 |
| Great Lakes trout stamp | — | 631,566 | 1,021,733 | 1,041,063 | 873,418 | 743,548 | 928,483 | 778,921 |
| Waterfowl stamp | 192,497 | 136,256 | 186,045 | 101,624 | 213,890 | 206,000 | 375,097 | 163,327 |
| Forestry mill tax | 17,572,720 | 23,064,660 | 27,161,709 | 25,996,057 | 23,346,483 | 22,247,620 | 22,410,555 | 23,018,039 |
| Park stickers | 2,590,591 | 3,269,904 | 3,465,091 | 4,159,109 | 3,916,088 | 4,077,193 | 4,252,990 | 4,532,997 |
| Federal aids | 6,236,186 | 6,645,247 | 5,664,200 | 5,008,571 | 7,495,403 | 7,869,477 | 9,460,951 | 9,579,618 |
| Snowmobile registration | 47,645 | 79,726 | 72,528 | 77,274 | 63,381 | 83,112 | 90,837 | 84,402 |
| Transportation fund | — | 134,592 | 100,815 | 164,750 | 439,506 | 191,858 | 1,192,821 | 982,283 |
| Endangered resources checkoff | — | — | 267,741 | 371,159 | 490,240 | 531,096 | 548,457 | 568,062 |
| Program revenue service | — | — | — | 15,940 | 95,683 | 128,071 | 378,717 | 154,826 |
| All-terrain vehicle regis. | — | — | — | — | 2,302 | 4,322 | 2,753 | 26,902 |
| Water resources | — | — | — | — | — | 33,197 | 133,347 | 187,132 |
| Gifts and donations | — | — | — | — | — | — | 300,968 | 274,149 |
| TOTAL | 39,192,199 | 50,050,572 | 54,733,538 | 54,702,427 | 54,883,870 | 55,232,681 | 59,524,174 | 60,714,666 |

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
## SOURCES OF FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR—Cont.

| Source of Funding | 1980-81 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General funds | | | | | | | | |
| GPR — taxes | 1,098,254 | 606,734 | 649,809 | 608,000 | 684,294 | 11,710,990 | 13,386,884 | 14,200,936 |
| Program revenues | — | — | 41,430 | 39,121 | 147,880 | 107,825 | 94,379 | 56,856 |
| Program revenue services | — | — | — | — | — | — | 390,939 | 1,142,923 |
| Federal aids | 144,970 | — | 7,456 | — | — | — | — | — |
| ORAP formula | 8,015,666 | 9,092,180 | 10,562,414 | 10,893,447 | 10,591,545 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 9,258,890 | 9,698,914 | 11,261,110 | 11,540,569 | 11,423,719 | 11,818,814 | 13,872,201 | 15,400,715 |
| Capital improvement fund | | | | | | | | |
| ORAP 200 bonding | 6,084,876 | 592,952 | 1,061,567 | 440,089 | 220,478 | 566,982 | 398,978 | 62,390 |
| ORAP 2000 bonding | — | 3,695,641 | 5,097,311 | 4,273,594 | 5,563,472 | 4,959,334 | 7,428,031 | 7,444,175 |
| General obligation bonding | — | 1,397,096 | 140,484 | 612,624 | 298,073 | 5,401 | 470,298 | 274,512 |
| DNR recreation dev. bond | — | — | — | — | — | — | 502,518 | 111,931 |
| DNR Wis. heritage prog. bond | — | — | — | — | — | — | 492,627 | 269,423 |
| DNR land acquisition bonding | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,500,000 | — |
| TOTAL | 6,084,876 | 5,685,689 | 6,299,362 | 5,326,307 | 6,082,023 | 5,531,717 | 11,792,451 | 8,162,431 |
| Building trust funds | 90,301 | 14,611 | — | — | 50,036 | 126,879 | 144,749 | 92,550 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $54,626,265 | $65,449,786 | $72,294,009 | $71,574,555 | $72,439,648 | $72,710,091 | $85,333,576 | $84,370,363 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, March 1991.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
### Summary of Expenditures by Fiscal Year
### Resource Management and Environmental Standards

| Program/Subprogram | 1980-81 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resource management | | | | | | | | |
| Inland lake renewal | $400,489 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fish management | 6,961,309 | $9,562,259 | $10,067,181 | $10,664,492 | $12,137,390 | $12,853,798 | $13,659,693 | $14,836,473 |
| Wildlife management | 4,691,464 | 6,047,230 | 6,637,094 | 7,103,283 | 7,840,785 | 8,116,216 | 8,571,628 | 9,054,182 |
| Forestry | 13,355,370 | 16,423,461 | 16,745,132 | 17,633,595 | 19,051,760 | 18,809,032 | 19,669,363 | 19,945,643 |
| Southern forests | 1,281,013 | 1,996,827 | 2,037,178 | 2,123,772 | 2,201,057 | 2,216,479 | 2,301,956 | 2,403,169 |
| Parks | 5,294,896 | 6,560,819 | 6,809,155 | 7,701,456 | 7,782,096 | 8,120,159 | 8,559,397 | 8,977,358 |
| Endangered resources | 346,840 | 363,967 | 373,142 | 582,818 | 785,118 | 856,496 | 970,921 | 1,000,805 |
| Engineering | 998,084 | 1,139,967 | 1,248,246 | 1,217,320 | 1,268,264 | 1,148,620 | 1,180,317 | 984,907 |
| Research | 1,845,917 | 2,218,560 | 2,404,911 | 2,599,043 | 2,829,944 | 3,117,916 | 3,739,369 | 4,385,674 |
| Real estate | 283,444 | 326,406 | 324,632 | 310,408 | 329,399 | 384,218 | 475,704 | 1,233,651 |
| Resource acquisition and development | 19,167,441 | 20,076,533 | 22,211,661 | 21,506,210 | 18,127,991 | 16,970,678 | 26,003,296 | 21,463,383 |
| Conservation corps | — | 733,758 | 3,401,400 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fox River management | — | — | 34,276 | 132,158 | 85,844 | 116,480 | 201,931 | 85,116 |
| TOTAL | $54,626,265 | $65,449,786 | $72,294,009 | $71,574,555 | $72,439,648 | $72,710,091 | $85,333,576 | $84,370,363 |
| Environmental quality | | | | | | | | |
| Water resources management | 8,135,210 | 3,778,001 | 4,047,779 | 5,418,055 | 5,963,573 | 6,330,481 | 6,511,352 | 7,694,149 |
| Wastewater management | — | 3,711,494 | 3,926,662 | 4,338,828 | 4,578,475 | 4,666,745 | 4,840,582 | 5,614,350 |
| Air management | 3,177,440 | 3,702,167 | 4,015,562 | 4,422,452 | 4,794,937 | 4,638,842 | 5,012,680 | 6,128,248 |
| Solid waste | 2,353,134 | 2,836,274 | 3,569,913 | 5,096,582 | 5,450,162 | 7,040,665 | 8,334,188 | 19,456,167 |
| Water supply | — | 1,978,651 | 2,213,368 | 2,944,159 | 3,671,925 | 3,192,099 | 3,185,987 | 3,462,627 |
| Technical services | — | 316,941 | 259,512 | 1,802,328 | 2,332,591 | 677,742 | 819,828 | 865,456 |
| TOTAL | $13,665,784 | $16,323,528 | $18,032,796 | $24,022,404 | $26,791,662 | $26,546,573 | $28,704,618 | $43,220,998 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, March 1991.

## NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS

| Fiscal Year | Fisheries Management | Northern Forests | Parks | Natural Areas | Southern Forests | Wildlife Management | Wild Rivers | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ACRES ACQUIRED, BY FISCAL YEAR, BY FUNCTION** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | 1,382.36 | 2,445.54 | 2,548.63 | 300.00 | 224.10 | 5,214.66 | 40.00 | 30.00 | 12,185.29 |
| 1975-76 | 1,052.90 | 5,317.04 | 1,113.39 | 181.90 | 50.92 | 4,569.62 | 88.00 | — | 12,373.77 |
| 1976-77 | 689.02 | 2,937.34 | 2,260.34 | 304.35 | 187.30 | 5,131.44 | 2,154.61 | 0.52 | 13,664.92 |
| 1977-78 | 965.49 | 8,294.79 | 818.59 | 393.76 | 286.50 | 3,982.93 | 483.44 | — | 15,225.50 |
| 1978-79 | 2,767.09 | 5,182.64 | 1,131.80 | 237.53 | 104.61 | 3,947.96 | 99.08 | 1.25 | 13,471.96 |
| 1979-80 | 3,745.69 | 3,265.64 | 1,237.81 | 1,280.11 | 503.23 | 5,759.99 | 164.91 | — | 15,957.38 |
| 1980-81 | 1,277.00 | 2,227.87 | 703.50 | 172.39 | 593.01 | 4,495.08 | 159.55 | 4.23 | 9,632.63 |
| 1981-82 | 2,184.25 | 2,114.63 | 960.05 | 402.73 | 220.00 | 3,585.96 | 721.60 | 111.07 | 10,300.29 |
| 1982-83 | 2,407.96 | 2,184.01 | 1,127.33 | 4,186.34 | 188.64 | 6,387.96 | 197.27 | 186.31 | 16,865.82 |
| 1983-84 | 2,202.09 | 4,950.37 | 1,138.66 | 326.24 | 126.00 | 4,049.86 | 261.39 | 11.39 | 13,066.00 |
| 1984-85 | 3,237.16 | 4,274.88 | 857.38 | 320.75 | 613.90 | 5,116.28 | 455.60 | — | 14,875.95 |
| 1985-86 | 2,691.51 | 3,030.39 | 1,049.57 | 505.07 | 290.38 | 4,717.28 | 104.09 | 297.13 | 12,685.42 |
| 1986-87 | 2,195.49 | 874.12 | 713.15 | 1,967.65 | 523.48 | 2,939.72 | 183.50 | 1.45 | 9,398.56 |
| 1987-88 | 1,328.19 | 918.25 | 439.14 | 1,542.87 | 726.65 | 1,932.11 | 36.87 | 69.17 | 6,993.25 |
| 1988-89 | 983.46 | 382.21 | 7,556.24 | 575.58 | 61.24 | 1,232.93 | 158.97 | 18.88 | 10,969.51 |
| **COST TO ACQUIRE ACRES, BY FISCAL YEAR, BY FUNCTION** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | $612,003 | $572,652 | $1,505,055 | $39,100 | $183,000 | $866,780 | $13,600 | $6,000 | $3,798,190 |
| 1975-76 | 641,250 | 938,134 | 1,139,838 | 147,265 | 41,250 | 884,548 | 23,000 | — | 3,815,285 |
| 1976-77 | 434,520 | 997,536 | 1,621,619 | 123,800 | 146,500 | 1,576,628 | 593,750 | — | 5,494,353 |
| 1977-78 | 747,939 | 1,696,800 | 1,372,059 | 135,075 | 367,500 | 1,442,464 | 208,950 | — | 5,970,787 |
| 1978-79 | 1,781,288 | 1,928,820 | 1,275,940 | 142,463 | 209,093 | 1,570,096 | 62,400 | 22,100 | 6,992,200 |
| 1979-80 | 4,224,115 | 1,613,144 | 1,693,624 | 648,850 | 480,108 | 2,956,506 | 125,000 | — | 11,741,347 |
| 1980-81 | 1,027,034 | 1,484,900 | 1,034,298 | 208,850 | 927,300 | 2,428,374 | 302,400 | 47,000 | 7,460,155 |
| 1981-82 | 1,121,908 | 899,061 | 915,625 | 173,875 | 445,000 | 1,586,631 | 392,695 | 1 | 5,534,797 |
| 1982-83 | 2,141,912 | 1,306,850 | 1,525,776 | 1,187,261 | 313,600 | 3,584,344 | 273,025 | 15,000 | 10,347,767 |
| 1983-84 | 1,874,625 | 2,308,000 | 1,456,978 | 232,925 | 239,400 | 2,564,104 | 336,500 | 1,000 | 9,013,532 |
| 1984-85 | 2,032,139 | 1,765,992 | 1,075,973 | 186,900 | 1,547,990 | 2,888,466 | 470,400 | — | 9,967,860 |
| 1985-86 | 1,788,123 | 1,878,394 | 1,679,780 | 291,125 | 924,210 | 2,790,263 | 132,300 | 15,500 | 9,499,694 |
| 1986-87 | 1,472,255 | 645,425 | 830,150 | 1,215,276 | 579,500 | 1,525,707 | 252,600 | 2,600 | 6,523,514 |
| 1987-88 | 916,850 | 488,650 | 689,476 | 642,301 | 1,412,000 | 665,730 | 34,000 | 175 | 4,849,182 |
| 1988-89 | 523,565 | 180,850 | 7,701,938 | 401,600 | 86,830 | 463,300 | 114,800 | 105,000 | 9,577,883 |
| **OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT PROGRAM (ORAP) TOTALS SINCE 1961** | | | | | | | | | |
| ACRES ACQUIRED | 68,232.66 | 104,065.21 | 62,566.29 | 13,387.23 | 23,010.22 | 241,727.32 | 7,874.65 | 4,594.69 | 525,508.27 |
| TOTAL COST | $25,414,673 | $23,438,054 | $40,164,830 | $5,915,315 | $13,380,958 | $42,605,172 | $3,696,470 | $382,673 | $157,108,060 |

Note: In addition, easements for 31,019.9 acres have been acquired since 1961 at the cost of $2,868,754. Easements on 337.12 acres were acquired in 1987-88 and on 268 acres in 1988-89 at a cost of $155,560 and $54,255, respectively.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Property Management, *Annual Real Estate Report, Fiscal Year 1988-89*, 1990, Tables 6, 7 and 9.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

**Universities and Colleges** — Almost 161,000 students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System for the fall 1990 semester. The UW System's 1990-91 enrollment reflected a 3,833 decrease from the 1985-86 peak of 164,783. The system's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 55,700 in 1983, but has since declined to 52,274 in 1990. The UW-Extension continuing education enrollment reached a high of 287,000 in 1987-88 but declined to 270,874 in 1989-90.

Wisconsin's private institutions of higher education encompass a broad range of schools, including 3 universities, 17 colleges, 4 technical and professional schools, and 4 theological seminaries. The enrollments of the private institutions have grown by 21.2 percent in the past 5 years from 36,766 in 1986-87 to 44,562 in 1990-91. The enrollments also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 83.6 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1990-91.

**Vocational, Technical and Adult Education** — Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total opening fall enrollment in 1990-91 of 87,430. Enrollments for the individual VTAE institutions ranged from 1,273 at Southwest Wisconsin Technical College to 17,402 at Milwaukee Area Technical College.

**Elementary and Secondary Schools** — Following a peak enrollment of 999,921 in 1971-72, public school registrations steadily declined to a low of 767,542 in 1984-85. Recently, the trend has been upward to the 1990-91 figure of 797,621. The turnaround in enrollment is evidenced in the elementary schools in the first through eighth grades; secondary school enrollments are still on the decline.

In the 1990-91 school year, 144,215 students, or 15.3 percent of Wisconsin's elementary and secondary pupils, were enrolled in private schools. Like their public counterparts, private schools experienced a 10-year enrollment decline from 1980 to 1990, but despite this drop they served an average of 16 percent of the state's total kindergarten through 12th grade enrollments over the decade.

**School Districts** — Wisconsin has 429 school districts. The consolidation of school districts continues, though at a much slower pace than reflected by the drop from 2,371 to 457 in the 1960s. Over 86 percent of the current districts are common school districts, and 11.4 percent are unified school districts.

**Teachers** — Of Wisconsin's 44,423 public school teachers in 1990-91, elementary school teachers rank first with a total of 21,501. Senior high school teachers rank second with a total of 14,444. Middle school teachers are third (6,255) and junior high school teachers fourth (2,223). The average statewide teacher contract for 1990-91 included $33,077 in salary and $5,791 in fringe benefits. Statewide, teachers have an average of 15.5 years experience.

In a national comparison, the Wisconsin average teacher salary of $31,046 ranked it 13th for the 1988-89 school year. Alaska had the highest salary average that year at $41,693. South Dakota averaged lowest with $20,480.

**Educational Expenditures** — Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1989-90 school year totaled $6.5 billion, or $1,335 per capita. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public elementary and secondary schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 16th in the nation in total state expenditures for education, 13th in higher education expenditures, and 18th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 8th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 22nd nationally in personal income.

**Educational Attainment** — In 1986-87, Wisconsin ranked 11th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 11th in bachelor's degrees earned and 14th in high school diplomas. California ranked first in all 3 categories.

**Public School Student Dropouts** — The annual public school student dropout rates in Wisconsin for the 1989-90 school year ranged from 0.3 percent, or 2 students, in Burnett County to 9.5 percent for 3,620 students in Milwaukee County. In actual numbers, the dropouts for grades 9 through 12 fell by almost 1,000 students from 8,280 in 1987-88 to 7,304 pupils in 1989-90, but the statewide rate showed a small drop from 3.3 percent to 3.13 percent due to changes in the enrollment base.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about education.

# ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1986-87 to 1990-91

| | Total Enrollment[1] | | | | | 1990-91 Detail | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institution (Location) | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | Men | Women | Undergraduate Total |
| **Universities and Colleges** | | | | | | | | |
| Concordia University-Wisconsin (Mequon)[2] | 765 | 1,002 | 1,175 | 1,363 | 1,760 | 720 | 1,040 | 1,722 |
| Lawrence University (Appleton) | 1,074 | 1,132 | 1,241 | 1,217 | 1,237 | 631 | 606 | 1,237 |
| Marquette University (Milwaukee) | 11,778 | 12,024 | 12,142 | 12,025 | 11,729 | 6,140 | 5,589 | 8,712 |
| Alverno College (Milwaukee) | 1,834 | 1,982 | 2,191 | 2,310 | 2,414 | 22 | 2,392 | 2,414 |
| Beloit College (Beloit) | 1,026 | 1,115 | 1,203 | 1,160 | 1,169 | 501 | 668 | 1,157 |
| Cardinal Stritch College (Milwaukee) | 2,314 | 2,475 | 2,904 | 3,316 | 3,430 | 1,346 | 2,084 | 2,152 |
| Carroll College (Waukesha) | 1,891 | 2,117 | 2,202 | 2,139 | 2,206 | 794 | 1,412 | 2,177 |
| Carthage College (Kenosha) | 1,492 | 1,643 | 1,842 | 1,991 | 1,830 | 744 | 1,086 | 1,727 |
| Edgewood College (Madison) | 929 | 1,061 | 1,088 | 1,257 | 1,431 | 464 | 967 | 1,093 |
| Lakeland College (Sheboygan) | 1,240 | 1,304 | 1,535 | 1,766 | 1,994 | 933 | 1,061 | 1,967 |
| Marian College of Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac) | 439 | 616 | 869 | 1,174 | 1,651 | 594 | 1,057 | 1,168 |
| Mount Mary College (Milwaukee) | 1,292 | 1,312 | 1,367 | 1,420 | 1,452 | 12 | 1,440 | 1,403 |
| Mount Senario College (Ladysmith) | 1,035 | 904 | 1,701 | 1,476 | 1,060 | 636 | 424 | 1,060 |
| Northland College (Ashland) | 566 | 587 | 649 | 719 | 756 | 404 | 352 | 756 |
| Northwestern College (Watertown) | 202 | 198 | 203 | 218 | 206 | 206 | 0 | 206 |
| Ripon College (Ripon) | 837 | 827 | 857 | 829 | 854 | 438 | 416 | 854 |
| St. Norbert College (DePere) | 1,734 | 1,809 | 1,851 | 1,950 | 1,916 | 827 | 1,089 | 1,916 |
| Silver Lake College (Manitowoc) | 515 | 620 | 795 | 785 | 830 | 224 | 606 | 748 |
| Viterbo College (La Crosse) | 988 | 1,065 | 1,059 | 1,192 | 1,170 | 310 | 860 | 1,122 |
| Wisconsin Lutheran College (Milwaukee) | 162 | 203 | 229 | 273 | 283 | 127 | 156 | 281 |
| **Technical and Professional** | | | | | | | | |
| Bellin College of Nursing (Green Bay) | 123 | 137 | 161 | 142 | 180 | 9 | 171 | 180 |
| Inst. of Paper Chemistry (Appleton)[3] | 92 | 96 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical College of Wisconsin (Milwaukee) | 857 | 854 | 849 | 997 | 1,000 | 656 | 344 | 0 |
| Milw. Inst. of Art Design (Milwaukee) | 382 | 407 | 466 | 454 | 462 | 247 | 215 | 462 |
| Milw. Sch. of Engineering (Milwaukee) | 2,694 | 2,699 | 2,807 | 3,029 | 3,148 | 2,728 | 420 | 2,751 |
| **Theological Seminaries** | | | | | | | | |
| Nashotah House (Nashotah) | 85 | 69 | 57 | 48 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology (Hales Corners) | 112 | 121 | 115 | 141 | 144 | 136 | 8 | 0 |
| St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry (Milwaukee) | 88 | 92 | 94 | 67 | 69 | 31 | 38 | 0 |
| Wis. Lutheran (Milwaukee) | 220 | 217 | 207 | 190 | 166 | 166 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 36,766 | 38,688 | 41,928 | 43,648 | 44,562 | 20,058 | 24,504 | 37,265 |

[1] Students enrolled for collegiate credit in first semester.

[2] Concordia College-Wisconsin was renamed Concordia University-Wisconsin as of the first semester 1989-90.

[3] Institute of Paper Chemistry relocated to Georgia as of the first semester 1989-90.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 1990-91*, 1990, and previous editions.

## ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
## 1985-86 to 1990-91

| | Total Enrollment[1] | | | | | | 1990-91 Detail | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institution | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | Men | Women |
| Eau Claire | 10,913 | 11,114 | 10,948 | 11,038 | 10,773 | 10,644 | 4,153 | 6,491 |
| Green Bay | 5,062 | 4,919 | 5,055 | 5,221 | 4,776 | 4,801 | 1,809 | 2,992 |
| La Crosse | 9,318 | 9,658 | 9,406 | 9,265 | 8,977 | 8,759 | 3,764 | 4,995 |
| Madison | 45,050* | 44,584* | 43,368* | 43,641* | 43,695* | 43,536* | 22,151* | 21,385* |
| Undergraduate | 30,955* | 30,673* | 29,777* | 29,727* | 29,625* | 29,248* | 14,442* | 14,806* |
| Agricultural and Life Sciences | 2,251 | 2,130 | 2,084 | 1,963 | 1,883 | 1,876 | 1,063 | 813 |
| Allied Health Professions[2] | 982 | 889 | 838 | 790 | 799 | — | — | — |
| Business | 1,219 | 1,203 | 1,171 | 1,177 | 1,163 | 1,309 | 738 | 571 |
| Education[2] | 2,199 | 2,261 | 2,443 | 2,453 | 2,192 | 2,785 | 686 | 2,099 |
| Engineering | 3,998 | 3,749 | 3,492 | 3,439 | 3,387 | 3,443 | 2,952 | 491 |
| Family Resources and Consumer Sciences | 895 | 998 | 973 | 778 | 693 | 634 | 63 | 571 |
| Letters and Science | 18,378 | 18,535 | 17,932 | 18,240 | 18,633 | 18,129 | 8,690 | 9,439 |
| Medicine[2] | — | — | — | — | — | 175 | 48 | 127 |
| Nursing | 697 | 566 | 483 | 498 | 477 | 496 | 32 | 464 |
| Pharmacy | 331 | 342 | 361 | 389 | 398 | 401 | 170 | 231 |
| University Special[3] | 3,048 | 2,810 | 2,482 | 2,692 | 2,595 | 2,631 | 1,186 | 1,445 |
| Graduate | 9,268 | 9,248 | 9,295 | 9,401 | 9,653 | 9,848 | 5,531 | 4,317 |
| Law | 914 | 912 | 893 | 922 | 923 | 908 | 510 | 398 |
| Medical | 631 | 633 | 616 | 597 | 595 | 586 | 363 | 223 |
| Pharmacy | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Veterinary Medicine | 234 | 308 | 305 | 302 | 304 | 309 | 118 | 191 |
| Milwaukee | 26,213* | 25,930* | 25,213* | 25,212* | 24,857* | 25,380* | 11,849* | 13,531* |
| Undergraduate | 21,721* | 21,535* | 20,646* | 20,686* | 20,316* | 20,585* | 9,690* | 10.895* |
| Allied Health Professions | 899 | 800 | 766 | 739 | 681 | 780 | 157 | 623 |
| Architecture and Urban Planning | 576 | 572 | 593 | 683 | 618 | 634 | 494 | 140 |
| Business Administration | 1,294 | 1,268 | 1,304 | 1,548 | 1,161 | 1,107 | 566 | 541 |
| Education | 896 | 1,025 | 938 | 874 | 754 | 799 | 205 | 594 |
| Engineering and Applied Science | 1,438 | 1,397 | 1,209 | 1,332 | 1,285 | 1,285 | 1,112 | 173 |
| Fine Arts | 1,074 | 1,039 | 1,031 | 1,087 | 1,160 | 1,201 | 528 | 673 |
| Letters and Science | 12,289 | 12,641 | 12,348 | 11,938 | 12,177 | 12,249 | 5,782 | 6,467 |
| Nursing | 947 | 777 | 646 | 615 | 590 | 595 | 59 | 536 |
| Social Welfare | 690 | 711 | 760 | 814 | 811 | 829 | 331 | 498 |
| Outreach and Continuing Education | 1,618 | 1,305 | 1,051 | 1,056 | 1,079 | 1,106 | 456 | 650 |
| University Special[3] | 2,237 | 1,946 | 1,635 | 1,652 | 1,563 | 1,675 | 665 | 1,010 |
| Graduate | 4,492 | 4,395 | 4,567 | 4,526 | 4,541 | 4,795 | 2,159 | 2,636 |
| Oshkosh | 11,631 | 11,602 | 11,599 | 11,113 | 10,828 | 11,093 | 4,696 | 6,397 |
| Parkside | 5,225 | 5,040 | 5,213 | 5,170 | 5,221 | 5,213 | 2,354 | 2,859 |
| Platteville | 5,636 | 5,630 | 5,302 | 5,334 | 5,601 | 5,454 | 3,442 | 2,012 |
| River Falls | 5,284 | 5,613 | 5,420 | 5,544 | 5,236 | 5,196 | 2,276 | 2,920 |
| Stevens Point | 9,525 | 9,565 | 9,386 | 9,318 | 8,878 | 8,805 | 4,239 | 4,566 |
| Stout | 7,705 | 7,634 | 7,513 | 7,597 | 7,320 | 7,445 | 3,765 | 3,680 |
| Superior | 2,076 | 2,194 | 2,377 | 2,437 | 2,563 | 2,658 | 1,256 | 1,402 |
| Whitewater | 11,027 | 10,901 | 10,843 | 10,458 | 10,270 | 10,185 | 4,641 | 5,544 |
| Center System | 10,118* | 10,088* | 10,815* | 11,184* | 10,998* | 11,781* | 5,529* | 6,252* |
| Baraboo | 496 | 505 | 520 | 522 | 544 | 651 | 368 | 283 |
| Barron | 336 | 369 | 385 | 378 | 482 | 523 | 251 | 272 |
| Fond du Lac | 672 | 585 | 745 | 752 | 756 | 790 | 440 | 350 |
| Fox Valley | 1,193 | 1,147 | 1,378 | 1,440 | 1,430 | 1,547 | 689 | 858 |
| Manitowoc | 478 | 478 | 498 | 499 | 503 | 554 | 276 | 278 |
| Marathon | 1,242 | 1,150 | 1,163 | 1,187 | 1,187 | 1,261 | 592 | 669 |
| Marinette | 456 | 429 | 428 | 437 | 447 | 489 | 165 | 324 |
| Marshfield | 577 | 569 | 576 | 595 | 626 | 627 | 230 | 397 |
| Richland Center | 295 | 305 | 296 | 396 | 398 | 431 | 207 | 224 |
| Rock | 918 | 947 | 940 | 980 | 990 | 1,027 | 459 | 568 |
| Sheboygan | 687 | 635 | 651 | 642 | 688 | 753 | 402 | 351 |
| Washington | 721 | 781 | 775 | 856 | 794 | 835 | 390 | 445 |
| Waukesha | 2,036 | 2,188 | 2,460 | 2,500 | 2,153 | 2,293 | 1,060 | 1,233 |
| TOTAL | 164,783 | 164,472 | 162,458 | 162,567 | 159,909 | 160,950 | 75,924 | 85,026 |

*Total of indented detail immediately following.

[1] Full- and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2] Allied Health Professions students were transferred to the School of Education or the School of Medicine effective second semester 1989-90.

[3] "University Specials" are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates.

Sources: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 1990-91*, 1990, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Enrollment Report for First Semester 1990-91*, 1990, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *Enrollment Report, Fall Semester 1990-91*, 1990, and previous issues; The University of Wisconsin System, *1990 Fact Book*, March 1990, and previous issues; departmental data.

## SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1986-1990

| | Total Enrollment | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institution | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
| Eau Claire | 3,723 | 3,645 | 3,904 | 4,176 | 4,171 |
| Green Bay | 1,568 | 1,642 | 1,450 | 1,498 | 1,187 |
| La Crosse | 2,769 | 2,936 | 2,792 | 2,699 | 2,534 |
| Madison (by college) | 15,449 | 14,983 | 14,501 | 15,261 | 15,679 |
| Agricultural and Life Sciences | 1,552 | 1,547 | 1,515 | 1,534 | 1,508 |
| Allied Health Professions[1] | 197 | 183 | 207 | 211 | NA |
| Business | 815 | 846 | 770 | 781 | 742 |
| Education | 1,550 | 1,577 | 1,557 | 1,451 | 1,538 |
| Engineering | 1,751 | 1,673 | 1,603 | 1,673 | 1,728 |
| Family Resources and Consumer Sciences | 443 | 430 | 397 | 361 | 310 |
| Institute for Environmental Studies | 64 | 64 | 61 | 68 | 72 |
| Law | 259 | 258 | 247 | 257 | 250 |
| Letters and Science | 5,875 | 5,679 | 5,502 | 5,885 | 6,042 |
| Medicine | 286 | 274 | 254 | 322 | 310 |
| Nursing | 275 | 194 | 183 | 248 | 258 |
| Pharmacy | 184 | 185 | 137 | 158 | 159 |
| Veterinary Medicine | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 76 |
| Summer Session Specials | 2,189 | 2,064 | 2,056 | 2,299 | 2,682 |
| C.I.C. Scholars[2] | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| Milwaukee | 10,417 | 10,129 | 9,952 | 9,925 | 9,648 |
| Oshkosh | 2,481 | 2,368 | 2,613 | 2,512 | 2,444 |
| Parkside | 1,543 | 1,462 | 1,446 | 1,707 | 1,525 |
| Platteville | 2,578 | 2,696 | 1,689 | 1,597 | 1,770 |
| River Falls | 1,972 | 1,917 | 2,144 | 1,951 | 1,987 |
| Stevens Point | 2,594 | 2,340 | 2,328 | 2,414 | 2,347 |
| Stout | 2,964 | 3,244 | 3,317 | 3,349 | 3,158 |
| Superior | 1,141 | 1,027 | 1,133 | 1,059 | 1,062 |
| Whitewater | 2,941 | 2,925 | 2,989 | 2,893 | 2,614 |
| Center System | 2,562 | 2,226 | 2,303 | 2,059 | 2,148 |
| Baraboo | 80 | 73 | 104 | 72 | 73 |
| Barron | 16 | — | 25 | 30 | 86 |
| Fond du Lac | 168 | 188 | 186 | 170 | 164 |
| Fox Valley | 448 | 326 | 343 | 327 | 357 |
| Manitowoc | 177 | 140 | 116 | 150 | 126 |
| Marathon | 286 | 225 | 174 | 204 | 176 |
| Marinette | 103 | 77 | 86 | 110 | 88 |
| Marshfield | 92 | 70 | 85 | 85 | 108 |
| Richland Center | 46 | 48 | 77 | 33 | 33 |
| Rock | 282 | 288 | 262 | 254 | 193 |
| Sheboygan | 189 | 165 | 143 | 142 | 159 |
| Washington | 127 | 108 | 112 | 75 | 77 |
| Waukesha | 564 | 518 | 590 | 481 | 508 |
| TOTAL | 54,702 | 53,540 | 52,561 | 53,100 | 52,274 |

[1] Allied Health Professions students were transferred to the School of Education and Medical School effective second semester 1989-90.

[2] Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Sources: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1990*, 1990 and previous editions; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutional Studies, *1990 Summer Enrollment*, 1990 and previous editions; University of Wisconsin System, *1990 Fact Book*, 1990 and departmental data.

# EXTENSION ENROLLMENT
# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
## 1986-87 to 1989-90

| Teaching Contacts/Enrollments | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cooperative Extension** | | | | |
| Agriculture/agribusiness | 330,860 | 334,133 | 443,264 | 444,616 |
| Community, natural resources and economic development | 127,907 | 145,665 | 181,854 | 165,541 |
| Family living education | 266,783 | 222,183 | 190,420 | 176,407 |
| 4-H/youth development | 193,804 | 189,017 | 211,559 | 184,374 |
| Geological and natural history survey | — | — | — | 8,389 |
| Other | — | — | — | 2,263 |
| **Continuing Education Extension** | | | | |
| Number of programs | 5,724 | 6,426 | 6,943 | 6,423 |
| Number of enrollments | 256,460 | 287,196 | 286,471 | 270,874 |
| Student contact hours | 2,369,720 | 2,673,378 | 2,591,089 | 2,372,614 |
| Credit outreach (off-campus credit courses) | | | | |
| Number of programs | 1,173 | — | — | — |
| Number of credits | — | 42,184 | 49,009 | 64,831 |
| Number of enrollments | 14,960 | 15,183 | 17,890 | 24,935 |
| Independent study enrollments | | | | |
| University credit | 5,821 | 6,090 | 6,488 | 6,830 |
| Continuing education | 2,420 | 2,711 | 2,645 | 2,699 |
| High school credit | 1,607 | 1,646 | 1,623 | 1,620 |
| VTAE | 220 | — | — | — |
| Small business development center | | | | |
| Counseling cases | 2,200 | 2,299 | 2,203 | 2,247 |
| Short term | 1,861 | 1,963 | 1,956 | — |
| Over 12 hours | 339 | 336 | 247 | — |
| Counseling hours | — | — | — | 12,600 |
| **Teleconferencing Enrollments**[1] | | | | |
| Educational teleconference network (ETN) | 23,904 | 25,109 | 23,250 | 22,957 |
| Statewide extension education network (SEEN) | 2,345 | — | — | — |
| Meet-me Bridge teleconference network[2] | 2,720 | — | — | — |
| WISLINE[2] | — | 5,326 | 8,135 | 6,577 |
| **Radio/television Audience Counts**[3] | | | | |
| Wisconsin public radio (listeners per week) | 76,700 | 70,600 | 66,100 | 180,000 |
| Wisconsin public television (households per week) | 210,000 | 209,000 | 209,000 | 482,000 |

[1] Teleconferencing enrollment figures are also included in the Cooperative Extension and Continuing Education Extension enrollments.

[2] Meet-me Bridge became WISLINE in 1987-88.

[3] Wisconsin Public Radio (including WERN-FM and WHA-AM) and Wisconsin Public Television (WHA-TV) are cooperative services of the University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.

Sources: The University of Wisconsin System, *1990 Fact Book*, March 1990; University of Wisconsin-Extension departmental data.

# STATE VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS

## Annual Enrollment Summary — 1979-80 to 1989-90

| School Year | College Parallel | Postsecondary | | | Continuing Education | | Unduplicated Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Associate Degree | Vocational | Unduplicated Subtotal | Vocational-Adult | Community Services | |
| 1979-80 | 7,342 | 61,191 | 62,699 | (116,139) | 250,744 | 131,769 | 435,371 |
| 1980-81 | 7,894 | 68,614 | 68,006 | (126,980) | 252,288 | 131,676 | 464,067 |
| 1981-82 | 8,032 | 72,681 | 73,529 | (135,117) | 244,918 | 127,765 | 461,080 |
| 1982-83 | 8,539 | 78,923 | 74,381 | (141,700) | 252,432 | 125,250 | 465,893 |
| 1983-84 | 8,847 | 81,280 | 73,553 | (143,677) | 258,979 | 97,876 | 460,158 |
| 1984-85 | 8,358 | 73,573 | 68,259 | (136,567) | 250,470 | 93,999 | 448,024 |
| 1985-86 | 7,276 | 73,832 | 67,908 | (136,003) | 245,095 | 94,030 | 439,974 |
| 1986-87 | 7,175 | 76,485 | 68,393 | (139,028) | 253,759 | 76,561 | 438,082 |
| 1987-88 | 7,659 | 81,166 | 66,953 | (142,185) | 242,348 | 64,044 | 421,666 |
| 1988-89 | 8,399 | 84,760 | 72,762 | (150,815) | 251,304 | 62,585 | 436,942 |
| 1989-90 | 9,532 | 87,731 | 75,044 | (156,905) | 263,250 | 55,629 | 447,819 |

## Annual Enrollment Detail — 1989-90 for Full- and Part-time Students (Duplicated and Unduplicated Count)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| College Parallel | 9,532 | Continuing Education | 305,878 |
| Postsecondary | 156,905 | Vocational-adult | 263,250 |
| Associate degree | 87,731 | Occupational adult | 165,011 |
| Vocational | 75,044 | General adult | 101,597 |
| Two-year diploma | 3,663 | Adult base education | 7,794 |
| One-year diploma | 17,841 | Other vocational-adult | 2,405 |
| Short-term | 45,138 | Community Services[2] | 55,629 |
| Apprentice | 5,884 | Cooperative services | 20,853 |
| Other[1] | 4,663 | District services | 35,016 |
| | | TOTAL (unduplicated) | 447,819 |

[1] Includes developmental and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) class-size projects and Milwaukee VTAE district high school.

[2] "Community Services" includes driver education programs and contract programs with high schools and other agencies and institutions. Also included are nonstate-aided courses which are oriented towards leisure time, self-improvement and community involvement activities.

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education data, April 1991.

## Associate Degree Enrollment by Technical College

| Technical College | Main Location | Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
| Blackhawk | Janesville | 1,789 | 1,910 | 1,636 | 1,998 | 1,948 |
| Chippewa Valley[2] | Eau Claire | 3,285 | 3,154 | 3,510 | 3,159 | 3,127 |
| Fox Valley | Appleton | 3,435 | 3,478 | 3,629 | 3,557 | 3,784 |
| Gateway | Kenosha | 5,802 | 5,501 | 8,212 | 9,202 | 14,880 |
| Lakeshore | Cleveland | 2,850 | 2,225 | 2,560 | 3,627 | 2,740 |
| Madison Area[3] | Madison | 9,096 | 9,896 | 21,794 | 11,359 | 11,785 |
| Mid-State | Wisconsin Rapids | 1,877 | 1,980 | 2,219 | 2,133 | 2,406 |
| Milwaukee Area[3] | Milwaukee | 19,435 | 19,342 | 18,610 | 19,215 | 17,402 |
| Moraine Park | Fond du Lac | 5,446 | 4,814 | 4,921 | 5,513 | 5,556 |
| Nicolet Area[3] | Rhinelander | 1,672 | 1,584 | 1,957 | 1,559 | 1,821 |
| Northcentral | Wausau | 2,236 | 2,251 | 2,057 | 2,303 | 2,580 |
| Northeast Wis | Green Bay | 4,545 | 5,260 | 5,558 | 5,816 | 6,429 |
| Southwest Wis | Fennimore | 1,183 | 1,158 | 1,102 | 943 | 1,273 |
| Waukesha Co | Pewaukee | 4,699 | 4,440 | 4,424 | 4,801 | 4,975 |
| Western Wis | La Crosse | 3,124 | 3,474 | 3,214 | 3,278 | 3,456 |
| Wisconsin Indianhead | Shell Lake | 2,177 | 2,650 | 2,537 | 2,416 | 3,268 |
| Total | | 72,651 | 73,117 | 87,940 | 80,879 | 87,430 |

[1] Opening fall enrollment in associate degree programs (unduplicated).

[2] Name changed from District One.

[3] Includes enrollments in collegiate level programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education 1990-91*, January 1991, and previous editions.

# ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

## Public Schools, 1980-81 to 1990-91

| Grade level | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-kindergarten (4 yr. old) | 6,760 | 7,132 | 7,283 | 8,491 | 9,189 | 10,681 | 10,710 | 11,074 | 11,502 | 12,508 | 13,265 |
| Kindergarten (5 yr. old) | 56,102 | 53,238 | 57,348 | 57,897 | 59,894 | 62,068 | 62,635 | 62,509 | 62,754 | 62,188 | 63,539 |
| 1 | 50,947 | 50,666 | 49,304 | 54,283 | 55,285 | 58,482 | 61,096 | 62,247 | 62,459 | 63,187 | 63,140 |
| 2 | 50,355 | 48,905 | 48,854 | 48,368 | 52,703 | 53,467 | 56,272 | 59,138 | 60,142 | 60,588 | 61,526 |
| 3 | 53,629 | 50,790 | 49,517 | 49,390 | 48,104 | 52,528 | 53,332 | 56,361 | 59,390 | 60,460 | 60,775 |
| 4 | 57,821 | 51,984 | 49,713 | 49,165 | 49,720 | 48,595 | 52,659 | 53,928 | 56,814 | 59,837 | 60,794 |
| 5 | 60,415 | 56,862 | 51,665 | 49,899 | 49,000 | 49,859 | 48,842 | 53,006 | 54,375 | 57,355 | 60,509 |
| 6 | 58,781 | 59,697 | 56,880 | 51,979 | 50,004 | 49,564 | 50,419 | 49,624 | 53,887 | 55,420 | 58,543 |
| 7 | 61,823 | 60,255 | 61,831 | 59,337 | 54,208 | 52,369 | 51,592 | 52,862 | 51,847 | 56,152 | 57,860 |
| 8 | 62,684 | 61,133 | 60,222 | 61,827 | 59,222 | 54,279 | 52,335 | 51,784 | 52,890 | 51,757 | 56,244 |
| 9 | 73,603 | 69,631 | 68,971 | 67,934 | 70,168 | 67,268 | 61,791 | 59,832 | 59,077 | 59,880 | 59,058 |
| 10 | 75,747 | 72,170 | 69,127 | 68,412 | 66,570 | 68,841 | 65,680 | 60,960 | 58,555 | 57,923 | 59,394 |
| 11 | 76,334 | 72,020 | 69,230 | 66,414 | 65,599 | 63,661 | 65,524 | 63,059 | 57,850 | 56,569 | 55,963 |
| 12 | 72,758 | 71,632 | 68,240 | 66,424 | 63,524 | 62,661 | 61,122 | 63,351 | 60,725 | 56,022 | 54,562 |
| Other* | 12,488 | 18,147 | 16,645 | 14,826 | 14,352 | 13,911 | 13,810 | 12,628 | 12,590 | 13,059 | 12,449 |
| TOTAL | 830,247 | 804,262 | 784,830 | 774,646 | 767,542 | 768,234 | 767,819 | 772,363 | 774,857 | 782,905 | 797,621 |

## Private Schools, 1980-81 to 1990-91

| Grade level | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-kindergarten (4 yr. old) | 2,537 | 3,056 | 3,150 | 3,829 | 4,627 | 5,025 | 5,330 | 5,646 | 6,205 | 7,573 | 7,832 |
| Kindergarten (5 yr. old) | 7,887 | 8,219 | 9,814 | 10,296 | 11,526 | 11,978 | 12,005 | 11,798 | 11,987 | 11,888 | 12,669 |
| 1 | 14,165 | 14,678 | 14,233 | 15,155 | 15,241 | 15,486 | 15,599 | 14,849 | 14,489 | 14,052 | 13,696 |
| 2 | 14,198 | 14,111 | 14,631 | 13,964 | 14,843 | 14,657 | 14,881 | 15,088 | 14,404 | 14,032 | 13,801 |
| 3 | 14,461 | 14,236 | 14,013 | 14,328 | 13,683 | 14,393 | 14,127 | 14,226 | 14,562 | 13,853 | 13,780 |
| 4 | 15,601 | 14,253 | 13,958 | 13,642 | 13,996 | 13,040 | 13,751 | 13,554 | 13,729 | 13,955 | 13,491 |
| 5 | 16,325 | 15,410 | 14,075 | 13,650 | 13,288 | 13,389 | 12,528 | 13,154 | 12,941 | 13,108 | 13,524 |
| 6 | 15,641 | 16,094 | 15,082 | 13,656 | 13,199 | 12,588 | 12,657 | 11,870 | 12,430 | 12,197 | 12,593 |
| 7 | 15,155 | 14,532 | 14,840 | 13,624 | 12,319 | 11,745 | 10,926 | 11,020 | 10,322 | 10,770 | 10,813 |
| 8 | 14,820 | 14,620 | 13,935 | 14,256 | 13,033 | 11,693 | 11,068 | 10,358 | 10,432 | 9,889 | 10,399 |
| 9 | 7,950 | 7,750 | 7,545 | 7,172 | 7,368 | 6,689 | 5,831 | 5,494 | 5,264 | 5,434 | 5,445 |
| 10 | 7,784 | 7,454 | 6,968 | 6,973 | 6,627 | 6,788 | 6,138 | 5,463 | 5,192 | 5,111 | 5,178 |
| 11 | 7,507 | 7,216 | 7,168 | 6,780 | 6,643 | 6,426 | 6,398 | 5,744 | 5,158 | 4,983 | 4,912 |
| 12 | 6,873 | 7,004 | 6,810 | 6,737 | 6,504 | 6,433 | 6,063 | 6,191 | 5,645 | 4,971 | 4,688 |
| Other* | 1,053 | 1,166 | 935 | 897 | 764 | 915 | 961 | 1,018 | 888 | 913 | 1,394 |
| TOTAL | 161,957 | 159,799 | 157,157 | 154,959 | 153,661 | 151,245 | 148,263 | 145,473 | 143,648 | 142,729 | 144,215 |

*Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *1989-90 Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools*, 1990, and previous issues, and departmental data, April 1991.

# PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS, BY COUNTY
## 1987-88 to 1989-90

| | Number of Dropouts[1] | | | Dropout Rate[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| Adams | 30 | 13 | 19 | 5.5% | 2.4% | 3.6% |
| Ashland | 27 | 21 | 9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Barron | 47 | 42 | 40 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Bayfield | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Brown | 217 | 113 | 100 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Buffalo | 13 | 4 | 10 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Burnett | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Calumet | 24 | 16 | 26 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Chippewa | 44 | 38 | 33 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Clark | 38 | 28 | 33 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Columbia | 41 | 35 | 38 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Crawford | 16 | 7 | 13 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Dane | 605 | 385 | 382 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Dodge | 64 | 30 | 41 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Door | 22 | 6 | 8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Douglas | 63 | 67 | 71 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Dunn | 29 | 13 | 20 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Eau Claire | 92 | 74 | 53 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Florence | 6 | 9 | 9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Fond du Lac | 146 | 134 | 121 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Forest | 19 | 5 | 14 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| Grant | 42 | 32 | 18 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Green | 58 | 29 | 19 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Green Lake | 39 | 10 | 26 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Iowa | 17 | 3 | 9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Iron | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Jackson | 20 | 7 | 4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Jefferson | 129 | 53 | 73 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Juneau | 20 | 17 | 20 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Kenosha | 235 | 269 | 267 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Kewaunee | 13 | 7 | 10 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| La Crosse | 99 | 52 | 42 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Lafayette | 20 | 4 | 9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Langlade | 22 | 5 | 12 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Lincoln | 39 | 22 | 21 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Manitowoc | 112 | 117 | 83 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Marathon | 150 | 103 | 111 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Marinette | 45 | 31 | 24 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Marquette | 16 | 14 | 20 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Menominee | 2 | 10 | 12 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Milwaukee | 2,817 | 3,731 | 3,620 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Monroe | 66 | 46 | 39 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Oconto | 41 | 16 | 15 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Oneida | 78 | 38 | 53 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Outagamie | 220 | 122 | 108 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Ozaukee | 69 | 43 | 39 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Pepin | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Pierce | 40 | 23 | 21 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Polk | 32 | 27 | 38 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Portage | 48 | 18 | 9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Price | 20 | 15 | 10 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Racine | 384 | 280 | 225 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Richland | 23 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Rock | 258 | 178 | 235 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Rusk | 21 | 10 | 6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| St. Croix | 21 | 20 | 14 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Sauk | 93 | 53 | 96 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| Sawyer | 17 | 15 | 17 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Shawano | 62 | 49 | 23 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| Sheboygan | 166 | 135 | 137 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Taylor | 26 | 8 | 8 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Trempealeau | 20 | 9 | 15 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Vernon | 16 | 8 | 7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vilas | 20 | 4 | 6 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Walworth | 114 | 75 | 66 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Washburn | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Washington | 122 | 61 | 82 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Waukesha | 356 | 308 | 247 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Waupaca | 86 | 64 | 44 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Waushara | 31 | 12 | 22 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.8 |
| Winnebago | 239 | 181 | 179 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Wood | 105 | 43 | 72 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| STATE | 8,280 | 7,455 | 7,304 | 3.30% | 3.11% | 3.13% |

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[1] Grades 9-12.

[2] Annual rate from September to September. The percentage rate is determined by dividing the number of dropouts by the enrollment figures.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Information Series 12, *1987-88 Student Dropout Report by County*, March 1991, and previous issues; departmental data, April 1991.

## DIPLOMAS AND EARNED DEGREES
### By State, 1986-87

| State | Public High School Diplomas | Higher Education | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Associate Degree | Bachelor's Degree | First Professional Degree (M.D., D.D.S., etc.) | Master's Degree | Doctorate Degree (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.) |
| Alabama | 42,463 | 6,183 | 15,981 | 797 | 3,946 | 279 |
| Alaska | 5,692 | 742 | 898 | — | 320 | 7 |
| Arizona | 29,549 | 5,911 | 12,287 | 352 | 4,819 | 506 |
| Arkansas | 27,101 | 2,263 | 7,036 | 319 | 1,883 | 112 |
| California | 237,414 | 46,483 | 90,005 | 8,097 | 31,297 | 4,147 |
| Colorado | 34,200 | 5,756 | 15,218 | 853 | 4,088 | 636 |
| Connecticut | 31,141 | 4,842 | 13,499 | 947 | 5,755 | 533 |
| Delaware | 5,895 | 1,153 | 3,246 | 245 | 586 | 96 |
| Florida | 82,184 | 29,524 | 31,430 | 2,105 | 9,044 | 1,109 |
| Georgia | 60,018 | 6,732 | 19,103 | 1,990 | 5,652 | 654 |
| Hawaii | 10,371 | 2,350 | 3,701 | 137 | 925 | 145 |
| Idaho | 12,243 | 2,297 | 3,035 | 68 | 722 | 47 |
| ILLINOIS | 116,075 | 23,913 | 47,387 | 4,429 | 17,075 | 2,062 |
| Indiana | 60,364 | 8,681 | 26,623 | 1,518 | 6,943 | 967 |
| IOWA | 34,580 | 7,236 | 16,450 | 1,315 | 2,775 | 608 |
| Kansas | 26,933 | 5,374 | 11,714 | 655 | 2,986 | 389 |
| Kentucky | 36,948 | 5,196 | 11,708 | 1,144 | 3,261 | 281 |
| Louisiana | 39,084 | 2,603 | 16,221 | 1,392 | 3,972 | 301 |
| Maine | 13,692 | 2,030 | 5,122 | 163 | 503 | 25 |
| Maryland | 46,107 | 7,129 | 16,760 | 968 | 5,334 | 690 |
| Massachusetts | 61,010 | 13,617 | 41,555 | 3,732 | 15,077 | 1,908 |
| MICHIGAN | NA | 21,834 | 38,181 | 2,504 | 11,534 | 1,321 |
| MINNESOTA | 53,533 | 7,654 | 20,667 | 1,529 | 3,607 | 529 |
| Mississippi | 26,201 | 4,332 | 9,173 | 461 | 2,037 | 272 |
| Missouri | 50,840 | 6,545 | 23,541 | 2,287 | 7,670 | 545 |
| Montana | 10,073 | 734 | 4,140 | 74 | 765 | 49 |
| Nebraska | 18,129 | 2,918 | 8,410 | 752 | 1,609 | 215 |
| Nevada | NA | 884 | 1,929 | 42 | 419 | 32 |
| New Hampshire | 10,796 | 2,372 | 6,770 | 173 | 1,649 | 78 |
| New Jersey | 79,376 | 9,534 | 23,328 | 1,753 | 6,454 | 670 |
| New Mexico | 15,701 | 1,766 | 4,548 | 170 | 1,732 | 206 |
| New York | 163,765 | 47,956 | 86,651 | 6,962 | 32,890 | 3,366 |
| North Carolina | 65,421 | 10,659 | 24,919 | 1,620 | 5,678 | 788 |
| North Dakota | 7,821 | 1,980 | 4,209 | 117 | 587 | 76 |
| Ohio | 124,923 | 17,850 | 43,983 | 3,341 | 12,185 | 1,612 |
| Oklahoma | 35,514 | 5,338 | 13,545 | 999 | 3,935 | 342 |
| Oregon | 27,165 | 4,673 | 10,922 | 899 | 2,784 | 349 |
| Pennsylvania | 121,219 | 18,586 | 57,158 | 3,730 | 13,501 | 1,802 |
| Rhode Island | 8,627 | 3,822 | 7,737 | 78 | 1,720 | 212 |
| South Carolina | 36,000* | 4,766 | 12,559 | 738 | 3,269 | 266 |
| South Dakota | 8,074 | 793 | 3,738 | 140 | 719 | 65 |
| Tennessee | 44,731 | 5,568 | 17,328 | 1,344 | 4,000 | 576 |
| Texas | 168,430 | 20,816 | 57,438 | 4,456 | 17,174 | 2,079 |
| Utah | 20,930 | 3,151 | 11,085 | 365 | 2,403 | 361 |
| Vermont | 5,968 | 1,128 | 4,080 | 193 | 839 | 41 |
| Virginia | 65,008 | 7,037 | 24,010 | 1,643 | 5,589 | 693 |
| Washington | 49,873 | 12,278 | 17,767 | 901 | 4,066 | 599 |
| West Virginia | 22,401 | 2,563 | 7,518 | 329 | 1,751 | 110 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 56,872 | 8,723 | 25,322 | 1,030 | 5,393 | 795 |
| Wyoming | 5,933 | 1,309 | 1,625 | 59 | 345 | 68 |

NA — not available.

*Data estimated by reporting state.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics 1989", December 1989.

# WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY ENROLLMENT LEVELS

## Districts Ranked by Total Enrollments

| Enrollment Level | Number of Districts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| 1-499 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 103 | 102 |
| 500-999 | 126 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 127 |
| 1,000-1,999 | 111 | 110 | 106 | 106 | 110 |
| 2,000-2,999 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 3,000-3,999 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| 4,000-4,999 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10,000 and above | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 432 | 432 | 431 | 430 | 429 |

## Districts by 9-12 Enrollments

| Enrollment Level | Number of Districts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| 0 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| 1-299 | 152 | 169 | 175 | 176 | 177 |
| 300-499 | 86 | 72 | 73 | 79 | 78 |
| 500-999 | 88 | 86 | 84 | 80 | 79 |
| 1,000-1,999 | 36 | 36 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| 2,000 and above | 21 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 432 | 432 | 431 | 430 | 429 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1989-90*, 1990, and previous editions.

# WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY TYPE
## 1969-70, 1979-80 and 1989-90

| Type of District[1, 2] | 1969-70 | | 1979-80 | | 1989-90 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Common school districts | 381 | 83.37% | 363 | 83.83% | 369 | 86.01% |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 8 | (72) | (15.75) | (49) | (11.32) | (46) | (10.72) |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 12 | (309) | (67.61) | (314) | (72.52) | (323) | (75.29) |
| Unified school districts | 14 | (3.06) | 18 | 4.16 | 49 | 11.42 |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | (1) | (0.23) |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 12 | NA | NA | NA | NA | (48) | (11.19) |
| First class city charter Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12 | 1 | 0.22 | 1 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.23 |
| Union high schools, grades 9-12 | 15 | 3.28 | 10 | 2.31 | 10 | 2.33 |
| City school districts[2] | 46 | 10.07 | 41 | 9.47 | — | — |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 8 | (2) | (0.44) | (1) | (0.23) | — | — |
| Pre-kindergarten-grade 12 | (44) | (9.63) | (40) | (9.24) | — | — |
| TOTAL | 457 | 100.00% | 433 | 100.00% | 429 | 100.00% |

[1] Types: "Common school districts" serve defined geographic areas (grades pk-8 and pk-12), and "union high school districts" provide grades 9-12 for defined territories. In both common and union high school districts, the power of control is vested in the annual and special school district meetings and in the school board. "Unified school districts" serve a city and surrounding territory (grades pk-12). A unified school district is governed by a school board. A "first class city charter district" functions as an independent unit of government.

[2] "City school districts" were fiscally dependent districts; although the school board prepared and administered the budget, it had to be approved by a fiscal board which also set the school tax levy. Chapter 340, Laws of 1981, abolished all city school districts and required them to reorganize into either common or unified school districts by July 1, 1983.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1989-90*, 1990, and departmental data, February 1991. Percentages calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN
### Detail, 1990-91

| | | Statewide Averages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grade Level | Total Teachers | Base Salary | Fringe Benefits | Total Benefits | Years of Experience |
| Elementary | 21,501 | $31,761 | $5,553 | $37,314 | 14.4 |
| Middle School (grades 6-8) | 6,255 | 33,491 | 5,803 | 39,294 | 15.2 |
| Junior High (grades 7-9) | 2,223 | 34,229 | 5,790 | 40,019 | 16.5 |
| Senior High | 14,444 | 34,681 | 6,139 | 40,820 | 17.2 |
| STATEWIDE | 44,423 | $33,077 | $5,791 | $38,868 | 15.5 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, April 1991.

### Public School Teacher Contract Salaries, 1970-71 to 1990-91

| | All Teachers* | | Elementary* | | Middle School* (grades 6-8) | | Junior High* (grades 7-9) | | Senior High* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Median | Average | Median | Average | Median | Average | Median | Average | Median | Average |
| 1970-71 | $9,511 | $5,729 | $9,278 | $9,428 | — | — | $9,577 | $9,874 | $9,987 | $10,136 |
| 1971-72 | 9,843 | 10,070 | 9,666 | 9,777 | — | — | 9,835 | 10,155 | 10,237 | 10,488 |
| 1972-73 | 10,284 | 10,466 | 10,048 | 10,181 | — | — | 10,289 | 10,561 | 10,674 | 10,867 |
| 1973-74 | 11,003 | 11,274 | 10,749 | 10,948 | — | — | 11,176 | 11,466 | 11,451 | 11,691 |
| 1974-75 | 11,289 | 11,432 | 10,963 | 11,116 | — | — | 11,468 | 11,645 | 11,656 | 11,846 |
| 1975-76 | 12,112 | 12,438 | 11,800 | 12,100 | — | — | 12,500 | 12,831 | 12,500 | 12,820 |
| 1976-77 | 12,935 | 13,253 | 12,600 | 12,894 | — | — | 13,400 | 13,665 | 13,300 | 13,653 |
| 1977-78 | 13,763 | 14,053 | 13,400 | 13,665 | — | — | 14,300 | 14,543 | 14,100 | 14,460 |
| 1978-79 | 14,665 | 14,915 | 14,258 | 14,487 | $14,622 | $14,630 | 15,445 | 15,478 | 15,115 | 15,331 |
| 1979-80 | 15,792 | 16,002 | 15,299 | 15,518 | 16,249 | 16,409 | 16,016 | 16,110 | 16,324 | 16,479 |
| 1980-81 | NA | 17,606 | 16,800 | 17,077 | 17,700 | 17,893 | 17,900 | 17,981 | 17,900 | 18,087 |
| 1981-82 | NA | 19,387 | 18,600 | 18,820 | 19,500 | 19,650 | 19,900 | 19,832 | 19,800 | 19,895 |
| 1982-83 | NA | 21,496 | NA | 20,852 | NA | 21,943 | NA | 21,811 | NA | 22,075 |
| 1983-84 | NA | 22,811 | NA | 22,105 | NA | 23,555 | NA | 22,936 | NA | 23,408 |
| 1984-85 | NA | 24,577 | NA | 23,816 | NA | 25,250 | NA | 24,937 | NA | 25,215 |
| 1985-86 | NA | 26,347 | NA | 25,449 | NA | 26,760 | NA | 27,329 | NA | 27,133 |
| 1986-87 | NA | 27,815 | NA | 26,582 | NA | 28,189 | NA | 28,334 | NA | 28,622 |
| 1987-88 | NA | 29,122 | NA | 28,071 | NA | 30,051 | NA | 29,436 | NA | 30,121 |
| 1988-89 | NA | 31,046 | NA | 29,856 | NA | 31,744 | NA | 31,880 | NA | 32,257 |
| 1989-90 | NA | 31,876 | NA | 30,718 | NA | 32,161 | NA | 33,159 | NA | 33,206 |
| 1990-91 | NA | 33,077 | NA | 31,761 | NA | 33,491 | NA | 34,229 | NA | 34,681 |

NA-not available.

*Includes base salaries for full-time teachers only. Not included in data are unsettled districts: 76 in 1984-85, 157 in 1986-87; 80 in 1987-88; 55 in 1988-89.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, April 1991.

## AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, BY STATE
### 1988-89 School Year

| State | Average Salary | State Rank | State | Average Salary | State Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $25,190 | 36 | Montana | $24,414 | 40 |
| Alaska | 41,693 | 1 | Nebraska | 24,203 | 41 |
| Arizona | 28,684 | 22 | Nevada | 28,840 | 21 |
| Arkansas | 21,692 | 49 | New Hampshire | 26,703 | 28 |
| California | 35,285 | 4 | New Jersey | 32,923 | 8 |
| Colorado | 29,558 | 16 | New Mexico | 25,205 | 35 |
| Connecticut | 37,339 | 2 | New York | 36,500 | 3 |
| Delaware | 31,605 | 10 | North Carolina | 25,650 | 33 |
| District of Columbia | 37,504 | — | North Dakota | 22,249 | 45 |
| Florida | 26,648 | 29 | Ohio | 29,152 | 19 |
| Georgia | 28,038 | 24 | Oklahoma | 22,000 | 47 |
| Hawaii | 30,778 | 14 | Oregon | 29,500 | 17 |
| Idaho | 22,860 | 43 | Pennsylvania | 30,720 | 15 |
| ILLINOIS | 31,195 | 12 | Rhode Island | 34,233 | 6 |
| Indiana | 28,664 | 23 | South Carolina | 25,060 | 37 |
| IOWA | 25,884 | 32 | South Dakota | 20,480 | 50 |
| Kansas | 27,401 | 26 | Tennessee | 25,619 | 34 |
| Kentucky | 24,920 | 39 | Texas | 26,513 | 30 |
| Louisiana | 22,470 | 44 | Utah | 23,023 | 42 |
| Maine | 24,933 | 38 | Vermont | 26,861 | 27 |
| Maryland | 33,700 | 7 | Virginia | 29,056 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | 31,670 | 9 | Washington | 29,176 | 18 |
| MICHIGAN | 34,419 | 5 | West Virginia | 21,904 | 48 |
| MINNESOTA | 31,500 | 11 | **WISCONSIN** | 31,046 | 13 |
| Mississippi | 22,036 | 46 | Wyoming | 27,685 | 25 |
| Missouri | 25,981 | 31 | | | |
| | | | U.S. Average | $29,567 | — |

Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of 1988-89 School Statistics*, May 1989. Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## WISCONSIN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

| Library System | Resource Library | Location | Counties Served | 1990 | | | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Population | Registrations[1] | Percent | State Aid[2] |
| Arrowhead | Janesville Public Library | 316 S. Main Street<br>Janesville 53545 | Rock | 139,510 | 86,737 | 62.17% | $287,842 |
| Eastern Shores | Mead Public Library | 710 Plaza 8<br>Sheboygan 53081 | Ozaukee, Sheboygan | 176,578 | 90,275 | 51.12 | 392,443 |
| Indianhead Federated | L.E. Phillips Memorial Public Library | 400 Eau Claire Street<br>Eau Claire 54701 | Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix | 369,777 | 155,597 | 42.08 | 761,899 |
| Kenosha County | Kenosha Public Library | 7979 38th Avenue<br>Kenosha 53142 | Kenosha | 128,181 | 41,409 | 32.31 | 244,851 |
| Lakeshores | Racine Public Library | 75 Seventh Street<br>Racine 53403 | Racine, Walworth | 239,864 | 89,547 | 37.33 | 428,191 |
| Manitowoc-Calumet | Manitowoc Public Library | 808 Hamilton Street<br>Manitowoc 54220 | Calumet, Manitowoc | 105,564 | 47,122 | 44.64 | 206,273 |
| Mid-Wisconsin Federated | Fond du Lac Public Library | 32 Sheboygan Street<br>Fond du Lac 54935 | Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Washington | 340,357 | 158,743 | 46.64 | 643,638 |
| Milwaukee County Federated | Milwaukee Public Library | 814 W. Wisconsin Avenue<br>Milwaukee 53233 | Milwaukee | 959,383 | 501,485 | 52.27 | 2,001,026 |
| Nicolet Federated | Brown County Library | 515 Pine Street<br>Green Bay 54301 | Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano | 356,685 | 171,027 | 47.95 | 738,361 |
| Northern Waters Library Service | Vaughn Public Library | 502 West 2nd Street<br>Ashland 54806 | Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas, Washburn | 136,970 | 32,696 | 23.87 | 367,252 |
| Outagamie-Waupaca | Appleton Public Library | 225 N. Oneida Street<br>Appleton 54901 | Outagamie, Waupaca | 195,026 | 86,227 | 44.21 | 380,621 |
| South Central | Madison Public Library | 201 W. Mifflin Street<br>Madison 53703 | Columbia, Dane, Green, Sauk | 489,075 | 267,371 | 54.67 | 1,011,438 |
| Southwest Wisconsin | Southwest Wisconsin Library System | 1775 Fourth Street<br>Fennimore 53809 | Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland | 119,085 | 39,081 | 32.82 | 253,600 |
| Waukesha County Federated | Waukesha Public Library | 321 Wisconsin Avenue<br>Waukesha 53186 | Waukesha | 304,715 | 175,102 | 57.46 | 588,816 |
| Winding Rivers | La Crosse Public Library | 800 Main Street<br>La Crosse 54601 | Buffalo, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon | 237,105 | 116,231 | 49.02 | 513,871 |
| Winnefox | Oshkosh Public Library | 106 Washington Avenue<br>Oshkosh 54901 | Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago | 190,307 | 106,961 | 56.20 | 410,602 |
| Wisconsin Valley Library Service | Marathon County Public Library | 400 First Street<br>Wausau 54401 | Adams, Clark, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Taylor, Wood | 403,587 | 171,603 | 42.52 | 894,875 |
| TOTAL | | | | 4,891,769 | 2,337,214 | 47.78% | $10,125,600 |

[1] Registrations (library card holders) as reported to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction by the library system.

[2] Preliminary figures. Total may not add due to rounding by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *1989 Wisconsin Library Service Record*, November 1990; and departmental data, May 1991.

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
## 1984-85 TO 1989-90

| Agency/Program | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public schools (excluding state aid) | $1,793,044,804 | $1,846,974,875 | $1,979,993,738 | $2,105,918,609 | $2,280,553,341 | $2,446,372,094 |
| Public Instruction, Department of | 1,134,295,248* | 1,321,263,065* | 1,381,564,558* | 1,501,567,226* | 1,761,022,194* | 1,908,487,188* |
| State operations (excluding hearing and visually impaired schools) | 24,516,300 | 25,869,435 | 27,085,600 | 27,328,277 | 39,844,034 | 43,436,587 |
| Hearing and visually handicapped schools | 7,751,400 | 7,812,605 | 10,041,700 | 10,226,223 | 9,685,465 | 10,201,919 |
| State aid and local assistance | 1,102,027,548 | 1,287,581,025 | 1,344,137,258 | 1,464,004,835 | 1,711,492,695 | 1,854,848,682 |
| Cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs) | 907,200 | 907,200 | 457,200 | 457,200 | 457,200 | 607,200 |
| CESAs school committee | 46,388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| County handicapped classes | 11,171,052 | 11,873,560 | 15,487,581 | 16,723,557 | 11,990,290 | 13,055,353 |
| University of Wisconsin System | 1,371,348,548 | 1,478,965,202 | 1,582,469,609 | 1,668,621,190 | 1,777,241,642 | 1,931,921,743 |
| Higher Educational Aids Board | 33,756,188 | 34,852,953 | 36,992,196 | 37,934,143 | 38,561,249 | 40,935,244 |
| Medical College of Wisconsin (private institution) | 6,307,198 | 6,246,801 | 5,957,674 | 5,718,029 | 5,499,140 | 5,575,756 |
| Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of | 92,621,080* | 98,505,740* | 103,053,181* | 107,380,388* | 115,978,427* | 121,943,175* |
| State aid and local assistance | 86,366,767 | 91,850,667 | 96,596,562 | 100,795,273 | 108,848,347 | 114,138,650 |
| State operations | 6,254,313 | 6,655,073 | 6,456,619 | 6,585,115 | 7,130,080 | 7,804,525 |
| Educational Communications Board | 7,871,106 | 7,506,254 | 10,199,943 | 9,733,181 | 11,294,033 | 11,594,041 |
| State Historical Society | 7,371,433 | 7,825,567 | 8,203,317 | 8,884,419 | 9,342,008 | 10,784,534 |
| Arts Board (Department of Administration) | 1,637,398 | 1,684,192 | 1,782,494 | 1,753,647 | 1,979,523 | 2,496,816 |
| TOTAL | $4,460,377,643 | $4,816,605,409 | $5,126,161,491 | $5,464,691,589 | $6,013,919,047 | $6,493,773,144 |
| Per capita expenditure | $934 | $1,008 | $1,070 | $1,140 | $1,249 | $1,335 |

*Detail of this total follows.

Note: The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid. They do not include costs such as those associated with the school -- heat, electricity, etc.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1990*, and previous editions; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1989*, November 1989, and previous editions; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data.

# PER CAPITA EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| State | Total | State Rank | Local Schools | State Rank | Higher Education | State Rank | Other Education | State Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $934.74 | 37 | $542.60 | 48 | $297.08 | 21 | $95.06 | 4 |
| Alaska | 2,270.99 | 1 | 1,700.36 | 1 | 457.72 | 1 | 112.92 | 1 |
| Arizona | 1,150.10 | 14 | 772.75 | 13 | 345.25 | 12 | 32.10 | 40 |
| Arkansas | 848.42 | 47 | 566.46 | 46 | 216.89 | 41 | 65.06 | 11 |
| California | 1,089.03 | 20 | 737.76 | 22 | 315.67 | 19 | 35.60 | 34 |
| Colorado | 1,077.02 | 22 | 766.69 | 17 | 286.29 | 24 | 24.03 | 45 |
| Connecticut | 1,171.42 | 12 | 902.37 | 5 | 196.10 | 48 | 72.95 | 8 |
| Delaware | 1,304.94 | 5 | 760.14 | 19 | 443.53 | 2 | 101.27 | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 1,068.67 | — | 911.50 | — | 157.16 | — | — | — |
| Florida | 911.14 | 40 | 678.68 | 34 | 186.67 | 49 | 45.79 | 23 |
| Georgia | 972.87 | 35 | 725.56 | 25 | 212.54 | 43 | 34.76 | 37 |
| Hawaii | 888.64 | 44 | 544.11 | 47 | 330.35 | 18 | 14.18 | 50 |
| Idaho | 887.10 | 45 | 581.68 | 44 | 270.43 | 28 | 34.98 | 36 |
| ILLINOIS | 928.09 | 38 | 644.91 | 39 | 233.38 | 36 | 49.80 | 19 |
| Indiana | 1,054.94 | 26 | 700.56 | 31 | 294.89 | 22 | 59.49 | 13 |
| IOWA | 1,155.97 | 13 | 716.28 | 29 | 394.59 | 7 | 45.10 | 26 |
| Kansas | 1,082.58 | 21 | 721.24 | 26 | 340.83 | 13 | 20.51 | 49 |
| Kentucky | 832.05 | 49 | 511.52 | 49 | 249.97 | 34 | 70.56 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 845.21 | 48 | 585.39 | 43 | 214.91 | 42 | 44.91 | 27 |
| Maine | 1,076.07 | 23 | 766.94 | 16 | 259.94 | 30 | 49.19 | 21 |
| Maryland | 1,065.84 | 25 | 744.92 | 20 | 273.39 | 27 | 47.53 | 22 |
| Massachusetts | 993.51 | 33 | 741.50 | 21 | 200.94 | 47 | 51.08 | 17 |
| MICHIGAN | 1,223.30 | 7 | 827.16 | 9 | 364.61 | 10 | 31.52 | 41 |
| MINNESOTA | 1,250.05 | 6 | 862.93 | 6 | 334.41 | 15 | 52.71 | 15 |
| Mississippi | 908.52 | 41 | 580.42 | 45 | 278.61 | 26 | 49.49 | 20 |
| Missouri | 903.41 | 42 | 655.58 | 36 | 219.16 | 39 | 28.67 | 44 |
| Montana | 1,074.11 | 24 | 788.35 | 11 | 211.59 | 44 | 74.17 | 7 |
| Nebraska | 1,119.21 | 18 | 730.04 | 24 | 347.40 | 11 | 41.77 | 30 |
| Nevada | 889.44 | 43 | 648.83 | 37 | 217.59 | 40 | 23.01 | 46 |
| New Hampshire | 1,009.70 | 30 | 767.01 | 15 | 204.01 | 46 | 38.68 | 31 |
| New Jersey | 1,202.05 | 10 | 920.22 | 4 | 245.37 | 35 | 36.46 | 33 |
| New Mexico | 1,136.65 | 16 | 708.57 | 30 | 385.29 | 8 | 42.79 | 29 |
| New York | 1,325.29 | 4 | 1,030.29 | 3 | 230.84 | 37 | 64.15 | 12 |
| North Carolina | 1,043.11 | 29 | 671.18 | 35 | 337.53 | 14 | 34.40 | 38 |
| North Dakota | 1,189.15 | 11 | 717.84 | 27 | 419.16 | 4 | 52.15 | 16 |
| Ohio | 995.45 | 32 | 717.76 | 28 | 255.46 | 32 | 22.24 | 47 |
| Oklahoma | 945.63 | 36 | 633.50 | 42 | 282.97 | 25 | 29.17 | 42 |
| Oregon | 1,212.37 | 9 | 848.48 | 7 | 331.34 | 17 | 32.55 | 39 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,001.90 | 31 | 768.40 | 14 | 151.94 | 50 | 81.56 | 6 |
| Rhode Island | 1,051.95 | 27 | 690.32 | 33 | 252.66 | 33 | 108.97 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 977.08 | 34 | 648.07 | 38 | 259.92 | 31 | 69.10 | 10 |
| South Dakota | 878.10 | 46 | 635.38 | 41 | 204.08 | 45 | 38.64 | 32 |
| Tennessee | 815.50 | 50 | 502.11 | 50 | 260.21 | 29 | 53.19 | 14 |
| Texas | 1,051.28 | 28 | 736.53 | 23 | 292.53 | 23 | 22.22 | 48 |
| Utah | 1,136.04 | 17 | 694.71 | 32 | 396.18 | 6 | 45.14 | 25 |
| Vermont | 1,325.51 | 3 | 844.94 | 8 | 396.66 | 5 | 83.91 | 5 |
| Virginia | 1,112.30 | 19 | 763.30 | 18 | 303.22 | 20 | 45.78 | 24 |
| Washington | 1,148.95 | 15 | 786.04 | 12 | 334.00 | 16 | 28.90 | 43 |
| West Virginia | 913.63 | 39 | 636.52 | 40 | 227.20 | 38 | 49.91 | 18 |
| WISCONSIN | 1,217.09 | 8 | 807.43 | 10 | 366.77 | 9 | 42.89 | 28 |
| Wyoming | 1,574.11 | 2 | 1,112.45 | 2 | 426.07 | 3 | 35.59 | 35 |
| U. S. Average | $1,063.06 | — | $745.94 | — | $272.12 | — | $45.03 | — |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1988-89*, February 1991. Ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands), 1988-89

| | | Direct Education Expenditures | | | | State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Level of Govt. | Total Expended* | Local Schools | Higher Education | Other Education | |
| Alabama | State | $1,649,502 | $34,698 | $1,223,361 | $391,443 | $1,613,389 |
| | Local | 2,199,748 | 2,199,748 | — | — | — |
| Alaska | State | 473,038 | 172,314 | 241,216 | 59,508 | 499,823 |
| | Local | 723,775 | 723,775 | — | — | — |
| Arizona | State | 1,053,082 | — | 938,927 | 114,155 | 1,378,204 |
| | Local | 3,036,677 | 2,747,882 | 288,795 | — | — |
| Arkansas | State | 678,392 | — | 521,849 | 156,543 | 846,572 |
| | Local | 1,362,905 | 1,362,905 | — | — | — |
| California | State | 7,493,228 | 112,478 | 6,346,193 | 1,034,557 | 19,109,670 |
| | Local | 24,157,207 | 21,329,154 | 2,828,053 | — | — |
| Colorado | State | 983,169 | — | 903,445 | 79,724 | 1,116,683 |
| | Local | 2,589,296 | 2,543,127 | 46,169 | — | — |
| Connecticut | State | 871,429 | — | 635,152 | 236,277 | 1,225,990 |
| | Local | 2,922,762 | 2,922,762 | — | — | — |
| Delaware | State | 366,654 | — | 298,497 | 68,157 | 282,077 |
| | Local | 511,577 | 511,577 | — | — | — |
| Florida | State | 2,142,110 | — | 1,561,930 | 580,180 | 5,184,233 |
| | Local | 9,403,001 | 8,599,612 | 803,389 | — | — |
| Georgia | State | 1,580,744 | — | 1,357,013 | 223,731 | 2,876,074 |
| | Local | 4,680,631 | 4,669,717 | 10,914 | — | — |
| Hawaii | State | 988,028 | 604,915 | 367,346 | 15,767 | — |
| | Local | 140 | 140 | — | — | — |
| Idaho | State | 279,778 | — | 244,306 | 35,472 | 385,816 |
| | Local | 619,741 | 589,826 | 29,915 | — | — |
| ILLINOIS | State | 2,491,970 | 12,651 | 1,898,717 | 580,602 | 3,693,852 |
| | Local | 8,327,689 | 7,505,658 | 822,031 | — | — |
| Indiana | State | 1,982,086 | — | 1,649,334 | 332,752 | 2,028,455 |
| | Local | 3,918,214 | 3,918,214 | — | — | — |
| IOWA | State | 1,002,232 | — | 874,136 | 128,096 | 1,368,597 |
| | Local | 2,280,720 | 2,034,227 | 246,493 | — | — |
| Kansas | State | 742,369 | 27,803 | 663,015 | 51,551 | 948,451 |
| | Local | 1,978,167 | 1,784,683 | 193,484 | — | — |
| Kentucky | State | 1,194,605 | — | 931,644 | 262,961 | 1,476,467 |
| | Local | 1,906,450 | 1,906,450 | — | — | — |
| Louisiana | State | 1,152,291 | 21,237 | 934,252 | 196,802 | 1,726,686 |
| | Local | 2,551,436 | 2,543,948 | 7,488 | — | — |
| Maine | State | 382,765 | 5,004 | 317,648 | 60,113 | 515,732 |
| | Local | 932,193 | 932,193 | — | — | — |
| Maryland | State | 1,279,615 | 107,835 | 948,684 | 223,096 | 1,285,658 |
| | Local | 3,723,424 | 3,388,836 | 334,588 | — | — |
| Massachusetts | State | 1,485,300 | — | 1,183,285 | 302,015 | 2,018,156 |
| | Local | 4,389,320 | 4,384,460 | 4,860 | — | — |
| MICHIGAN | State | 3,049,530 | — | 2,757,230 | 292,300 | 3,044,792 |
| | Local | 8,294,109 | 7,670,301 | 623,808 | — | — |
| MINNESOTA | State | 1,492,416 | — | 1,262,960 | 229,456 | 2,239,709 |
| | Local | 3,949,059 | 3,756,316 | 192,743 | — | — |
| Mississippi | State | 625,739 | — | 496,020 | 129,719 | 1 128,898 |
| | Local | 1,755,486 | 1,521,278 | 234,208 | — | — |
| Missouri | State | 1,007,466 | — | 859,567 | 147,899 | 2,060,799 |
| | Local | 3,653,220 | 3,382,134 | 271,086 | — | — |
| Montana | State | 220,434 | — | 160,651 | 59,783 | 354,473 |
| | Local | 645,299 | 635,409 | 9,890 | — | — |
| Nebraska | State | 512,843 | — | 445,556 | 67,287 | 321,177 |
| | Local | 1,290,197 | 1,176,097 | 114,100 | — | — |
| Nevada | State | 267,311 | — | 241,746 | 25,565 | 470,219 |
| | Local | 720,855 | 720,855 | — | — | — |
| New Hampshire | State | 268,653 | — | 225,837 | 42,816 | 118,075 |
| | Local | 849,082 | 849,082 | — | — | — |
| New Jersey | State | 1,764,697 | — | 1,482,610 | 282,087 | 3,730,713 |
| | Local | 7,534,359 | 7,118,822 | 415,537 | — | — |
| New Mexico | State | 617,002 | — | 551,625 | 65,377 | 963,598 |
| | Local | 1,119,796 | 1,082,700 | 37,096 | — | — |
| New York | State | 4,275,661 | 145 | 3,123,953 | 1,151,563 | 8,389,015 |
| | Local | 19,513,318 | 18,493,616 | 1,019,702 | — | — |
| North Carolina | State | 2,006,277 | 64,284 | 1,715,924 | 226,069 | 3,610,307 |
| | Local | 4,848,009 | 4,346,056 | 501,953 | — | — |
| North Dakota | State | 311,066 | — | 276,645 | 34,421 | 250,540 |
| | Local | 473,772 | 473,772 | — | — | — |
| Ohio | State | 2,838,020 | — | 2,595,496 | 242,524 | 4,062,944 |
| | Local | 8,019,343 | 7,828,590 | 190,753 | — | — |
| Oklahoma | State | 1,038,925 | 32,593 | 912,287 | 94,045 | 1,224,419 |
| | Local | 2,009,797 | 2,009,797 | — | — | — |
| Oregon | State | 737,345 | — | 645,556 | 91,789 | 800,816 |
| | Local | 2,681,534 | 2,392,702 | 288,832 | — | — |

# EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands), 1988-89—Continued

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | State | $2,543,018 | $20,424 | $1,540,581 | $982,013 | $3,881,452 |
| | Local | 9,519,883 | 9,231,161 | 288,722 | — | — |
| Rhode Island | State | 360,910 | — | 252,154 | 108,756 | 329,781 |
| | Local | 688,941 | 688,941 | — | — | — |
| South Carolina | State | 1,187,896 | 32,398 | 912,826 | 242,672 | 1,367,844 |
| | Local | 2,243,623 | 2,243,623 | — | — | — |
| South Dakota | State | 173,546 | — | 145,917 | 27,629 | 147,177 |
| | Local | 454,295 | 454,295 | — | — | — |
| Tennessee | State | 1,548,172 | — | 1,285,420 | 262,752 | 1,195,107 |
| | Local | 2,480,420 | 2,480,420 | — | — | — |
| Texas | State | 4,300,797 | 119,964 | 3,803,329 | 377,504 | 6,520,835 |
| | Local | 13,561,585 | 12,394,474 | 1,167,111 | — | — |
| Utah | State | 753,344 | — | 676,283 | 77,061 | 768,616 |
| | Local | 1,185,875 | 1,185,875 | — | — | — |
| Vermont | State | 272,486 | — | 224,908 | 47,578 | 199,891 |
| | Local | 479,080 | 479,080 | — | — | — |
| Virginia | State | 2,128,202 | — | 1,849,032 | 279,170 | 2,199,409 |
| | Local | 4,654,581 | 4,654,581 | — | — | — |
| Washington | State | 1,776,078 | 48,301 | 1,590,177 | 137,600 | 2,663,080 |
| | Local | 3,694,050 | 3,694,050 | — | — | — |
| West Virginia | State | 514,595 | — | 421,912 | 92,683 | 817,795 |
| | Local | 1,182,015 | 1,182,015 | — | — | — |
| WISCONSIN | State | 1,569,300 | — | 1,360,572 | 208,728 | 1,824,124 |
| | Local | 4,354,273 | 3,929,757 | 424,516 | — | — |
| Wyoming | State | 148,536 | — | 131,631 | 16,905 | 335,101 |
| | Local | 599,167 | 528,414 | 70,753 | — | — |
| U.S. TOTALS | State | $68,582,652 | $1,417,044 | $55,988,355 | $11,177,253 | $104,601,291 |
| | Local | $194,670,096 | $183,203,107 | $11,466,989 | $ — | $ — |

*This total does not include state payments to local governments for education aids. These aids, which are listed in the right-hand column, are intergovernmental payments that are considered part of local government expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1988-89*, February 1991, and *State Government Finances in 1989*, September 1990.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

**Labor Force** — In January 1991 Wisconsin's civilian labor force totaled 2,616,000 workers, about 115,000 more than 2 years earlier. During 1990, an average of 2,586,000 workers were employed while 110,700, or 4.3 percent of the available labor force, were unemployed. During the 10-year period from January 1981 to January 1991, the labor force increased by about 301,200 workers, or 13 percent, while the unemployment rate declined from 8.6 percent to 4.6 percent.

**Employment by Industry** — Total employment in nonagricultural establishments was 105.6 million nationally in 1988. Services, with 25.6 million workers, and manufacturing, with 19.4 million, were the largest employers. California had the most workers, about 12.1 million, followed by New York with 8.2 million. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1988 an average of 2,149,000 persons were employed in Wisconsin. Manufacturing employed the most persons, about 551,000, followed by 506,000 in retail and wholesale trade and 480,000 workers engaged in service enterprises.

Services, retail trade and manufacturing account for most of the business establishments in Wisconsin, and an overwhelming majority of these businesses have fewer than 50 employes each. In 1988, 34,148 of the 35,690 service establishments, or 95.7 percent, had fewer than 50 employes. A total of 29,863 of the 31,288 retail establishments (95.4 percent) and 7,088 of the 9,107 manufacturing establishments (77.8 percent) had fewer than 50 workers. Only 185 manufacturing establishments had more than 500 employes, with 52 plants employing more than 1,000 workers. Establishments engaged in the production of industrial machinery and equipment employed the largest category of manufacturing employes, accounting for 96,966 of the 530,128 manufacturing workers in Wisconsin in 1988.

**Income by Industry** — Earned income, which consists of wages and salaries, labor income and proprietor's income, totaled about $57.7 billion in Wisconsin in 1989. Manufacturing provided the most income, about $16.8 billion or 29.2 percent, followed by service industries with $12.1 billion or 21 percent, and government with $7.9 billion or 13.6 percent. Wisconsin ranked 20th in earned income among the states. California, with $430 billion, and New York, with $282 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

**Personal Income** — In 1989, Connecticut had the highest per capita personal income of $24,683, and Mississippi, which has ranked last since 1930, had the lowest per capita personal income at $11,274. Personal income in Wisconsin in 1989 totaled $80.1 billion. Per capita personal income was $16,449, or 93 percent of the U.S. average of $17,596, which ranked Wisconsin 22nd highest among the states. This compares with 1979 when Wisconsin's percent of the U.S. average was 100 percent, giving it a rank of 19th nationally.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for tax purposes) in 1989 was almost $56.2 billion, an increase of about $7.4 billion over 1987. The average per capita adjusted gross income (AGI) in Wisconsin in 1989 increased by $471 over the 1988 figure to $11,552. The county with the highest per capita AGI in 1989 was Ozaukee, with $18,899, followed by Waukesha County with $17,284. Menominee County, with a per capita AGI of $1,722, and Forest County, with $5,745, had the lowest figures.

**Unemployment Benefits** — In 1988, 2,081,000 unemployed workers in the United States received unemployment compensation during an average week. This represented about 31 percent of the weekly average of 6,701,000 workers unemployed throughout the nation. In Wisconsin in an average week during 1988, 43,600 workers, or 39.6 percent of those unemployed, received unemployment benefits. The 1988 average weekly benefit received in Wisconsin was $149, compared to the national average of $145. The highest average weekly benefit, $198, was paid by Massachusetts.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about employment and income.

## EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
## 1984-1990
### Annual Average (In Thousands)

| Item | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian labor force | 2,394.0 | 2,373.0 | 2,403.0 | 2,491.0 | 2,575.0 | 2,611.0 | 2,586.0 |
| Unemployment | 176.0 | 171.0 | 169.0 | 152.0 | 110.0 | 114.0 | 110.7 |
| % of labor force | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Employment | 2,218.0 | 2,202.0 | 2,234.0 | 2,339.0 | 2,465.0 | 2,497.0 | 2,475.3 |
| Nonfarm wage and salary | 1,949.2 | 1,983.1 | 2023.9 | 2,089.6 | 2,168.5 | 2,236.4 | 2,280.3 |
| Manufacturing | 518.9 | 513.9 | 514.5 | 528.7 | 551.5 | 558.5 | 559.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 98.1 | 99.8 | 101.2 | 105.5 | 110.8 | 115.3 | 117.8 |
| Retail trade | 354.7 | 365.3 | 376.0 | 388.8 | 399.5 | 413.1 | 420.4 |
| Government | 314.7 | 320.6 | 325.6 | 325.0 | 327.8 | 335.0 | 341.9 |
| Services | 404.4 | 419.0 | 434.9 | 459.8 | 487.6 | 512.6 | 531.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 91.9 | 94.2 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 97.5 | 101.5 | 106.3 |
| Construction | 63.2 | 64.6 | 68.0 | 72.2 | 76.4 | 80.7 | 81.0 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 101.3 | 103.8 | 108.1 | 112.6 | 115.3 | 117.4 | 119.9 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, departmental data, February 1991.

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN
## 1983-1988

| | Employes (mid-March pay period)[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industry Group | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 84,986 | 92,496 | 90,937 | 89,348 | 91,428 | 96,966 |
| Fabricated metal products | 42,948 | 46,628 | 47,550 | 47,743 | 49,719 | 52,944 |
| Food and kindred products | 50,275 | 50,206 | 50,023 | 48,899 | 49,362 | 50,709 |
| Printing and publishing | 31,703 | 34,920 | 36,813 | 39,160 | 40,494 | 43,539 |
| Paper and allied products | 42,010 | 42,192 | 41,513 | 41,815 | 42,976 | 42,559 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 44,445 | 45,233 | 44,571 | 42,512 | 41,612 | 37,366 |
| Transportation equipment | 26,799 | 33,503 | 33,626 | 31,395 | 32,892 | 32,727 |
| Administrative and auxiliary | 25,593 | 26,860 | 30,708 | 29,948 | 29,082 | 28,502 |
| Rubber and plastics products | 15,740 | 18,469 | 19,451 | 20,178 | 21,378 | 26,800 |
| Lumber and wood products | 17,560 | 20,659 | 19,757 | 20,027 | 22,901 | 22,919 |
| Primary metal industries | 18,900 | 19,926 | 21,065 | 21,977 | 21,152 | 22,634 |
| Instruments and related products | 8,956 | 9,569 | 9,808 | 10,304 | 10,553 | 16,122 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 8,856 | 10,206 | 10,721 | 8,268 | 11,768 | 12,062 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 8,722 | 9,218 | 9,411 | 10,607 | 8,430 | 9,651 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 8,866 | 8,463 | 8,114 | 8,421 | 8,808 | 9,116 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 6,677 | 7,319 | 7,285 | 6,614 | 8,685 | 7,870 |
| Leather and leather products | 7,878 | 7,621 | 7,246 | 7,581 | 6,600 | 6,873 |
| Apparel and related products | 4,964 | 5,228 | 4,791 | 4,736 | 5,228 | 6,607 |
| Textile products | 3,764 | 3,985 | 3,969 | 4,062 | 4,109 | 3,802 |
| TOTAL[2] | 460,297 | 493,342 | 497,833 | 494,106 | 507,660 | 530,128 |

[1] Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

[2] Totals include workers in petroleum, coal and tobacco industries.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1988 - Wisconsin*, August 1990, and previous issues.

# EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN
## January 1975-1991
## (In Thousands)

| Month and Year[1] | | Civilian Labor Force[2] | Total Employed[3] | Unemployed | Percent Unemployed[4] | Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment | Manufacturing[5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1975 | 2,077.6 | 1,928.6 | 149.0 | 7.2% | 1,645.0 | 511.4 |
| Jan. | 1976 | 2,103.4 | 1,949.4 | 154.0 | 6.1 | 1,656.8 | 501.4 |
| Jan. | 1977 | 2,162.3 | 2,028.5 | ~~133.8~~ | 5.2 | 1,718.5 | 511.6 |
| Jan. | 1978 | 2,198.4 | 2,076.9 | 121.5 | 4.7 | 1,790.9 | 537.8 |
| Jan. | 1979 | 2,295.4 | 2,174.9 | 120.4 | 4.7 | 1,866.6 | 558.6 |
| Jan. | 1980 | 2,408.4 | 2,291.2 | 117.2 | 4.9 | 1,926.0 | 581.9 |
| Jan. | 1981 | 2,314.8 | 2,115.0 | 199.8 | 8.6 | 1,887.7 | 537.7 |
| Jan. | 1982 | 2,390.1 | 2,183.3 | 206.8 | 8.7 | 1,859.4 | 514.6 |
| Jan. | 1983 | 2,441.6 | 2,155.4 | 286.2 | 11.7 | 1,798.1 | 465.3 |
| Jan. | 1984 | 2,445.4 | 2,241.8 | 203.6 | 8.3 | 1,863.9 | 503.5 |
| Jan. | 1985 | 2,397.5 | 2,217.6 | 179.9 | 7.5 | 1,921.4 | 507.4 |
| Jan. | 1986 | 2,399.4 | 2,227.0 | 172.4 | 7.2 | 1,952.7 | 502.4 |
| Jan. | 1987 | 2,457.5 | 2,294.5 | 163.0 | 6.6 | 1,991.8 | 504.5 |
| Jan. | 1988 | 2,500.6 | 2,356.6 | 144.0 | 5.8 | 2,073.8 | 532.3 |
| Jan. | 1989 | 2,621.3 | 2,511.2 | 110.1 | 4.2 | 2,139.5 | 551.0 |
| Jan. | 1990 | 2,605.4 | 2,473.6 | 131.8 | 5.1 | 2,209.7 | 544.7 |
| Feb. | 1990 | 2,575.7 | 2,465.7 | 110.0 | 4.3 | 2,216.0 | 548.9 |
| Mar. | 1990 | 2,577.9 | 2,469.4 | 108.5 | 4.2 | 2,227.2 | 549.7 |
| Apr. | 1990 | 2,569.1 | 2,447.8 | 121.2 | 4.7 | 2,256.8 | 552.2 |
| May | 1990 | 2,549.0 | 2,449.6 | 99.4 | 3.9 | 2,277.6 | 554.2 |
| June | 1990 | 2,535.6 | 2,428.6 | 107.0 | 4.2 | 2,307.0 | 564.5 |
| July | 1990 | 2,561.3 | 2,458.5 | 102.8 | 4.0 | 2,283.7 | 567.5 |
| Aug. | 1990 | 2,592.7 | 2,483.8 | 108.9 | 4.2 | 2,290.3 | 572.5 |
| Sept. | 1990 | 2,613.3 | 2,513.3 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 2,296.9 | 566.9 |
| Oct. | 1990 | 2,609.0 | 2,505.0 | 104.0 | 4.0 | 2,302.3 | 561.2 |
| Nov. | 1990 | 2,623.2 | 2,513.5 | 109.7 | 4.2 | 2,301.2 | 555.0 |
| Dec. | 1990 | 2,617.1 | 2,498.1 | 119.0 | 4.5 | 2,286.9 | 551.2 |
| Jan. | 1991 | 2,616.0 | 2,496.9 | 119.1 | 4.6 | 2,244.4 | 546.0 |

[1] All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Except where noted, all data are seasonally adjusted.

[2] The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3] As of January 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[4] As of January 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

[5] Unadjusted total.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Economic Indicators*, February 1991, and previous editions.

# WISCONSIN INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, 1985-1989
## (In Millions)

| Industry | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farm | $1,285 | $1,795 | $1,699 | $1,436 | $2,174 |
| Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other | 203 | 225 | 275 | 290 | 306 |
| Mining | 160 | 163 | 95 | 119 | 131 |
| Construction | 2,214 | 2,459 | 2,648 | 2,956 | 3,137 |
| Manufacturing | 13,811 | 14,240 | 15,082 | 16,379 | 16,823 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2,760 | 2,885 | 2,993 | 3,186 | 3,299 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,533 | 2,635 | 2,864 | 3,154 | 3,431 |
| Retail trade | 4,134 | 4,405 | 4,543 | 4,956 | 5,307 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 2,260 | 2,581 | 2,977 | 3,009 | 3,107 |
| Services | 8,414 | 9,048 | 9,954 | 11,076 | 12,120 |
| Government* | 6,359 | 6,702 | 7,010 | 7,477 | 7,867 |
| TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME | $44,133 | $47,136 | $50,141 | $54,038 | $57,700 |

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

*Includes federal, state and local government and military.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1990, and previous editions.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

## By State, 1988

| State | Total Unemployed | | Insured Unemployed | | Average Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits | Total Benefits Paid (in millions) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent[1] | Number | As Percent of Total Unemployed[2] | | |
| Alabama | 136,000 | 7.2% | 31,300 | 23.0% | $101 | $141 |
| Alaska | 23,000 | 9.3 | 10,500 | 45.7 | 157 | 86 |
| Arizona | 104,000 | 6.3 | 22,900 | 22.0 | 114 | 122 |
| Arkansas | 86,000 | 7.7 | 25,000 | 29.1 | 126 | 123 |
| California | 743,000 | 5.3 | 319,200 | 43.0 | 122 | 1,689 |
| Colorado | 109,000 | 6.4 | 26,500 | 24.3 | 158 | 173 |
| Connecticut | 52,000 | 3.0 | 20,800 | 40.0 | 179 | 183 |
| Delaware | 11,000 | 3.2 | 4,300 | 39.1 | 170 | 41 |
| District of Columbia | 17,000 | 5.0 | 7,500 | 44.1 | 188 | 67 |
| Florida | 305,000 | 5.0 | 51,000 | 16.7 | 140 | 288 |
| Georgia | 185,000 | 5.8 | 36,000 | 19.5 | 129 | 222 |
| Hawaii | 16,000 | 3.2 | 6,500 | 40.6 | 168 | 48 |
| Idaho | 28,000 | 5.8 | 11,300 | 40.4 | 136 | 58 |
| ILLINOIS | 392,000 | 6.8 | 104,200 | 26.6 | 152 | 732 |
| Indiana | 150,000 | 5.3 | 29,300 | 19.5 | 104 | 122 |
| IOWA | 67,000 | 4.5 | 17,700 | 26.4 | 150 | 119 |
| Kansas | 61,000 | 4.8 | 19,500 | 32.0 | 162 | 149 |
| Kentucky | 134,000 | 7.9 | 27,900 | 20.8 | 115 | 148 |
| Louisiana | 209,000 | 10.9 | 42,400 | 20.3 | 126 | 224 |
| Maine | 22,000 | 3.8 | 8,900 | 40.5 | 140 | 49 |
| Maryland | 110,000 | 4.5 | 27,000 | 24.5 | 158 | 182 |
| Massachusetts | 103,000 | 3.3 | 57,900 | 56.2 | 198 | 526 |
| MICHIGAN | 348,000 | 7.6 | 116,500 | 33.5 | 184 | 958 |
| MINNESOTA | 94,000 | 4.0 | 35,700 | 38.0 | 181 | 301 |
| Mississippi | 96,000 | 8.4 | 21,800 | 22.7 | 101 | 86 |
| Missouri | 148,000 | 5.7 | 44,700 | 30.2 | 120 | 223 |
| Montana | 27,000 | 6.8 | 7,500 | 27.8 | 131 | 38 |
| Nebraska | 29,000 | 3.6 | 8,400 | 29.0 | 117 | 42 |
| Nevada | 30,000 | 5.2 | 9,400 | 31.3 | 146 | 63 |
| New Hampshire | 15,000 | 2.4 | 2,700 | 18.0 | 125 | 12 |
| New Jersey | 151,000 | 3.8 | 70,500 | 46.7 | 180 | 613 |
| New Mexico | 54,000 | 7.8 | 11,600 | 21.5 | 122 | 60 |
| New York | 358,000 | 4.2 | 161,800 | 45.2 | 143 | 1,092 |
| North Carolina | 121,000 | 3.6 | 38,700 | 32.0 | 133 | 190 |
| North Dakota | 16,000 | 4.8 | 5,000 | 31.3 | 132 | 29 |
| Ohio | 320,000 | 6.0 | 89,400 | 27.9 | 151 | 577 |
| Oklahoma | 102,000 | 6.7 | 19,600 | 19.2 | 143 | 108 |
| Oregon | 82,000 | 5.8 | 31,400 | 38.3 | 147 | 187 |
| Pennsylvania | 294,000 | 5.1 | 118,500 | 40.3 | 164 | 842 |
| Rhode Island | 16,000 | 3.1 | 11,500 | 71.9 | 167 | 81 |
| South Carolina | 76,000 | 4.5 | 20,600 | 27.1 | 111 | 85 |
| South Dakota | 14,000 | 3.9 | 3,000 | 21.4 | 121 | 13 |
| Tennessee | 136,000 | 5.8 | 39,500 | 29.0 | 105 | 183 |
| Texas | 606,000 | 7.3 | 111,800 | 18.4 | 159 | 790 |
| Utah | 37,000 | 4.9 | 9,500 | 25.7 | 157 | 67 |
| Vermont | 8,000 | 2.8 | 4,100 | 51.3 | 133 | 24 |
| Virginia | 120,000 | 3.9 | 22,500 | 18.8 | 135 | 136 |
| Washington | 141,000 | 6.2 | 60,400 | 42.8 | 152 | 364 |
| West Virginia | 74,000 | 9.9 | 16,900 | 22.8 | 141 | 102 |
| WISCONSIN | 110,000 | 4.3 | 43,600 | 39.6 | 149 | 286 |
| Wyoming | 15,000 | 6.3 | 3,900 | 26.0 | 159 | 29 |
| United States | 6,701,000 | 5.5% | 2,081,000 | 31.1% | $145 | $13,162 |

[1] Total unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force.

[2] Percent of total insured unemployed who are receiving benefits. Percentages computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States – 1990*, January 1990.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

### By Number of Employes, 1988

| Type of Establishment | Total Establish-ments By Type | Number of Employes in Establishment | | | | | | | | | Total Employes By Type of Establishment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 4 | 5 to 9 | 10 to 19 | 20 to 49 | 50 to 99 | 100 to 249 | 250 to 499 | 500 to 999 | 1000 or more | |
| **TOTAL MANUFACTURING*** | 9,107 | 2,409 | 1,508 | 1,587 | 1,584 | 864 | 713 | 257 | 133 | 52 | 530,128 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 1,675 | 415 | 315 | 337 | 294 | 138 | 109 | 28 | 26 | 13 | 96,966 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,327 | 439 | 273 | 241 | 197 | 90 | 59 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 43,539 |
| Lumber and wood products | 1,032 | 441 | 206 | 180 | 107 | 53 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 22,919 |
| Fabricated metal products | 940 | 180 | 131 | 185 | 211 | 106 | 84 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 52,944 |
| Food and kindred products | 846 | 147 | 118 | 157 | 188 | 98 | 100 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 50,709 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 379 | 136 | 86 | 73 | 58 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7,870 |
| Rubber and plastics products | 370 | 61 | 42 | 59 | 80 | 59 | 45 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 26,800 |
| Electronic equipment | 325 | 78 | 30 | 42 | 54 | 40 | 35 | 28 | 14 | 4 | 37,366 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 259 | 65 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9,116 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 250 | 80 | 44 | 38 | 36 | 22 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 12,062 |
| Paper and allied products | 236 | 13 | 13 | 24 | 51 | 39 | 48 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 42,559 |
| Primary metal industries | 230 | 23 | 25 | 33 | 49 | 38 | 37 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 22,634 |
| Transportation equipment | 179 | 42 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 32,727 |
| **TOTAL TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES*** | 5,232 | 2,547 | 1,015 | 744 | 575 | 203 | 108 | 25 | 12 | 3 | 91,403 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 2,984 | 1,734 | 548 | 364 | 227 | 66 | 35 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 35,032 |
| Communication | 652 | 203 | 124 | 136 | 116 | 38 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 17,871 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 434 | 114 | 58 | 91 | 117 | 36 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,850 |
| Electric, gas and sanitary services | 333 | 95 | 62 | 43 | 56 | 44 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 17,205 |
| **TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE** | 8,663 | 3,773 | 2,030 | 1,578 | 925 | 244 | 87 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 112,432 |
| **TOTAL RETAIL TRADE*** | 31,288 | 13,793 | 7,853 | 4,907 | 3,310 | 1,035 | 338 | 44 | 5 | 3 | 386,310 |
| Eating and drinking places | 10,134 | 4,171 | 1,770 | 1,793 | 1,907 | 459 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 137,626 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 4,510 | 1,839 | 1,493 | 743 | 323 | 87 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,755 |
| Food stores | 2,968 | 1,116 | 665 | 429 | 394 | 278 | 78 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 56,953 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 2,691 | 1,124 | 982 | 471 | 102 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,805 |
| Furniture and appliance stores | 1,978 | 1,039 | 604 | 242 | 62 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14,318 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 1,699 | 796 | 495 | 267 | 94 | 26 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,257 |
| General merchandise stores | 733 | 193 | 101 | 102 | 84 | 87 | 141 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 42,157 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
### By Number of Employes, 1988 — Continued

| Type of Establishment | Total Establishments By Type | Number of Employes in Establishment | | | | | | | | | Total Employes By Type of Establishment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 4 | 5 to 9 | 10 to 19 | 20 to 49 | 50 to 99 | 100 to 249 | 250 to 499 | 500 to 999 | 1000 or more | |
| **TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE*** | 9,290 | 5,933 | 1,519 | 848 | 640 | 212 | 90 | 29 | 8 | 11 | 113,604 |
| Real estate | 3,141 | 2,465 | 406 | 170 | 70 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,452 |
| Insurance agents, brokers and service | 2,503 | 1,993 | 300 | 129 | 60 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11,599 |
| Depository institutions | 1,315 | 218 | 347 | 301 | 308 | 102 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 33,391 |
| Insurance carriers | 736 | 346 | 141 | 89 | 77 | 35 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 35,086 |
| **TOTAL SERVICES*** | 35,690 | 20,155 | 7,705 | 4,064 | 2,224 | 783 | 540 | 143 | 48 | 28 | 472,477 |
| Health services | 7,143 | 3,770 | 1,748 | 701 | 333 | 236 | 247 | 60 | 25 | 23 | 167,753 |
| Personal services | 4,233 | 2,642 | 1,024 | 431 | 101 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 24,535 |
| Business services | 3,824 | 1,980 | 730 | 494 | 342 | 136 | 100 | 31 | 9 | 2 | 68,963 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 2,558 | 1,706 | 547 | 202 | 81 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,412 |
| Legal services | 1,976 | 1,349 | 351 | 182 | 73 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11,883 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,665 | 861 | 286 | 259 | 204 | 43 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17,332 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,277 | 787 | 139 | 125 | 125 | 57 | 32 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 19,755 |

*Includes categories not listed separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns - 1988: Wisconsin*, August 1990.

# PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1989

| State | Total Earned Income* (in millions) | Farm | Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and Public Utilities | Wholesale Trade | Retail Trade | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Services | Government (includes military) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $40,867 | 2.44% | 0.42% | 1.26% | 5.45% | 23.85% | 7.15% | 5.66% | 9.14% | 4.48% | 20.82% | 19.32% |
| Alaska | 9,475 | 0.13 | 3.50 | 7.72 | 7.78 | 5.57 | 11.96 | 2.93 | 8.19 | 3.37 | 18.41 | 30.46 |
| Arizona | 39,223 | 1.45 | 0.78 | 1.42 | 6.98 | 15.52 | 6.24 | 5.54 | 11.08 | 7.04 | 26.17 | 17.77 |
| Arkansas | 21,894 | 6.51 | 0.60 | 0.66 | 5.26 | 23.69 | 8.98 | 5.08 | 10.13 | 4.38 | 19.46 | 15.24 |
| California | 430,008 | 1.77 | 0.89 | 0.52 | 6.72 | 17.97 | 5.75 | 6.40 | 9.51 | 7.35 | 28.12 | 14.99 |
| Colorado | 43,392 | 1.92 | 0.56 | 2.55 | 5.58 | 15.04 | 8.35 | 6.04 | 9.63 | 6.68 | 25.92 | 17.73 |
| Connecticut | 57,434 | 0.29 | 0.46 | 0.25 | 6.78 | 24.05 | 5.24 | 6.98 | 9.42 | 10.28 | 24.77 | 11.49 |
| Delaware | 10,285 | 1.81 | 0.33 | 0.18 | 8.15 | 30.81 | 5.36 | 4.25 | 8.57 | 7.76 | 20.11 | 12.67 |
| District of Columbia | 26,097 | 0.00 | 0.86 | 0.08 | 1.90 | 2.66 | 4.57 | 1.32 | 3.60 | 5.38 | 37.60 | 42.04 |
| Florida | 139,457 | 1.74 | 1.00 | 0.41 | 7.23 | 10.72 | 6.38 | 6.46 | 12.34 | 7.60 | 30.14 | 15.97 |
| Georgia | 79,862 | 1.70 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 5.90 | 18.31 | 8.81 | 9.44 | 9.85 | 6.61 | 21.94 | 16.61 |
| Hawaii | 15,661 | 1.47 | 0.55 | 0.11 | 8.36 | 4.26 | 8.35 | 3.93 | 11.79 | 7.15 | 27.60 | 26.44 |
| Idaho | 10,162 | 8.79 | 1.25 | 1.49 | 7.17 | 17.54 | 6.61 | 5.25 | 9.90 | 4.12 | 21.35 | 16.52 |
| ILLINOIS | 162,519 | 1.45 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 5.96 | 20.49 | 7.23 | 8.19 | 8.82 | 8.53 | 26.01 | 12.24 |
| Indiana | 65,259 | 1.84 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 6.14 | 32.51 | 6.92 | 5.49 | 9.38 | 4.67 | 19.39 | 12.68 |
| IOWA | 31,115 | 7.74 | 0.87 | 0.26 | 4.62 | 21.77 | 6.40 | 6.85 | 9.23 | 5.92 | 21.40 | 14.93 |
| Kansas | 28,548 | 3.59 | 0.55 | 1.13 | 5.38 | 19.11 | 8.45 | 7.06 | 9.57 | 5.55 | 22.01 | 17.60 |
| Kentucky | 36,770 | 3.52 | 0.58 | 4.05 | 5.86 | 22.17 | 7.40 | 5.18 | 10.11 | 4.20 | 20.64 | 16.29 |
| Louisiana | 40,348 | 1.49 | 0.55 | 5.28 | 6.53 | 14.42 | 8.58 | 5.79 | 9.57 | 5.08 | 25.60 | 17.10 |
| Maine | 14,108 | 0.91 | 1.64 | 0.14 | 8.78 | 21.39 | 5.15 | 5.37 | 11.75 | 4.88 | 23.07 | 16.92 |
| Maryland | 64,459 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.19 | 8.74 | 10.71 | 6.10 | 5.88 | 11.18 | 6.55 | 28.18 | 21.20 |
| Massachusetts | 97,843 | 0.22 | 0.61 | 0.15 | 6.17 | 20.18 | 4.79 | 7.09 | 9.61 | 7.86 | 31.39 | 11.93 |
| MICHIGAN | 118,863 | 0.68 | 0.34 | 0.41 | 4.90 | 34.09 | 5.11 | 5.91 | 8.88 | 4.38 | 22.19 | 13.10 |
| MINNESOTA | 58,429 | 3.59 | 0.44 | 0.62 | 5.83 | 22.66 | 7.08 | 7.35 | 9.38 | 6.51 | 22.84 | 13.69 |
| Mississippi | 21,360 | 3.60 | 0.51 | 0.84 | 4.82 | 24.90 | 7.09 | 4.96 | 9.89 | 4.56 | 18.83 | 20.01 |
| Missouri | 62,745 | 1.38 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 5.99 | 21.67 | 9.14 | 7.26 | 9.52 | 6.30 | 24.30 | 13.56 |
| Montana | 7,378 | 6.56 | 0.72 | 3.36 | 5.49 | 8.39 | 9.76 | 5.23 | 11.52 | 4.26 | 24.13 | 20.59 |
| Nebraska | 18,653 | 9.17 | 0.77 | 0.29 | 4.95 | 13.33 | 9.29 | 7.13 | 9.21 | 6.80 | 21.56 | 17.50 |
| Nevada | 15,847 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 3.67 | 9.88 | 4.42 | 6.70 | 4.23 | 10.00 | 4.50 | 41.66 | 14.00 |
| New Hampshire | 15,024 | 0.33 | 0.53 | 0.22 | 9.60 | 24.16 | 4.26 | 5.93 | 12.06 | 6.06 | 25.44 | 11.40 |
| New Jersey | 121,767 | 0.22 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 6.50 | 19.49 | 7.62 | 9.03 | 9.11 | 7.11 | 26.83 | 13.47 |

## PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1989—Continued

| State | Total Earned Income* (in millions) | Farm | Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and Public Utilities | Wholesale Trade | Retail Trade | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Services | Government (includes military) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 14,134 | 2.32 | 0.45 | 3.79 | 6.35 | 7.84 | 7.41 | 4.29 | 10.60 | 4.28 | 26.11 | 26.55 |
| New York | 282,024 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 5.08 | 14.77 | 6.05 | 6.83 | 7.48 | 14.28 | 29.45 | 15.23 |
| North Carolina | 77,418 | 2.23 | 0.55 | 0.28 | 6.46 | 27.69 | 6.69 | 6.34 | 10.07 | 4.63 | 18.69 | 16.38 |
| North Dakota | 6,359 | 9.66 | 0.64 | 2.25 | 5.22 | 6.16 | 9.69 | 8.22 | 9.69 | 4.80 | 22.52 | 21.15 |
| Ohio | 130,277 | 0.70 | 0.37 | 0.64 | 5.28 | 29.95 | 5.87 | 6.36 | 9.25 | 5.23 | 23.31 | 13.04 |
| Oklahoma | 31,647 | 3.64 | 0.43 | 5.43 | 4.89 | 15.31 | 7.80 | 5.56 | 9.82 | 4.94 | 22.41 | 19.78 |
| Oregon | 32,464 | 2.85 | 1.14 | 0.22 | 5.58 | 20.68 | 7.36 | 7.12 | 10.65 | 5.19 | 23.55 | 15.67 |
| Pennsylvania | 146,234 | 0.67 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 6.53 | 22.91 | 6.56 | 6.30 | 9.47 | 6.18 | 27.39 | 12.61 |
| Rhode Island | 12,515 | 0.34 | 0.96 | 0.13 | 6.60 | 22.88 | 3.92 | 5.76 | 10.41 | 6.54 | 27.20 | 15.27 |
| South Carolina | 36,294 | 1.18 | 0.51 | 0.22 | 6.87 | 27.05 | 5.94 | 4.54 | 10.25 | 4.52 | 18.68 | 20.23 |
| South Dakota | 6,828 | 13.33 | 0.78 | 1.51 | 5.05 | 10.09 | 7.22 | 6.30 | 10.12 | 5.46 | 21.66 | 18.50 |
| Tennessee | 55,216 | 1.21 | 0.42 | 0.48 | 6.16 | 24.24 | 7.26 | 6.77 | 10.21 | 5.16 | 23.52 | 14.56 |
| Texas | 197,289 | 1.63 | 0.51 | 4.05 | 6.32 | 16.08 | 7.46 | 7.14 | 9.79 | 6.77 | 24.29 | 15.95 |
| Utah | 16,912 | 1.18 | 0.28 | 2.03 | 5.68 | 16.88 | 8.56 | 6.49 | 9.54 | 5.33 | 23.85 | 20.19 |
| Vermont | 6,699 | 1.75 | 0.67 | 0.34 | 9.48 | 22.27 | 5.22 | 5.43 | 11.02 | 4.94 | 24.76 | 14.09 |
| Virginia | 82,548 | 0.81 | 0.46 | 0.86 | 7.85 | 14.61 | 6.86 | 5.39 | 9.28 | 5.43 | 24.54 | 23.92 |
| Washington | 60,397 | 2.72 | 1.44 | 0.35 | 6.65 | 21.12 | 6.37 | 6.21 | 9.81 | 5.44 | 21.89 | 18.00 |
| West Virginia | 15,176 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 10.50 | 5.03 | 18.58 | 8.44 | 5.09 | 9.82 | 3.64 | 21.20 | 17.02 |
| WISCONSIN | 57,700 | 3.77 | 0.53 | 0.23 | 5.44 | 29.16 | 5.72 | 5.95 | 9.20 | 5.38 | 21.01 | 13.63 |
| Wyoming | 4,871 | 0.80 | 0.57 | 15.93 | 7.16 | 4.97 | 11.13 | 3.88 | 9.44 | 3.65 | 17.35 | 25.09 |
| U.S. | $3,177,852 | 1.61% | 0.59% | 1.02% | 6.20% | 19.68% | 6.64% | 6.55% | 9.50% | 7.05% | 25.51% | 15.66% |

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1990. Percentages computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
## By County, 1985-1989

| County | 1989 Population | 1989 Adjusted Gross Income* | Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| Adams | 15,577 | $105,395,380 | $5,082 | $5,509 | $5,861 | $6,353 | $6,766 |
| Ashland | 16,969 | 123,706,403 | 5,712 | 6,360 | 6,618 | 7,082 | 7,290 |
| Barron | 41,143 | 349,866,906 | 6,187 | 6,911 | 7,484 | 8,031 | 8,504 |
| Bayfield | 14,429 | 108,746,796 | 5,702 | 6,045 | 6,721 | 7,191 | 7,537 |
| Brown | 194,146 | 2,452,298,954 | 9,484 | 10,465 | 10,906 | 12,731 | 12,631 |
| Buffalo | 14,242 | 117,018,185 | 5,852 | 6,543 | 7,274 | 7,667 | 8,216 |
| Burnett | 13,267 | 89,895,626 | 5,248 | 5,740 | 6,123 | 6,564 | 6,776 |
| Calumet | 34,729 | 382,788,473 | 7,993 | 9,025 | 9,432 | 10,413 | 11,022 |
| Chippewa | 54,695 | 472,849,755 | 6,325 | 7,388 | 7,732 | 8,238 | 8,645 |
| Clark | 32,749 | 242,283,440 | 4,976 | 5,603 | 6,488 | 6,821 | 7,398 |
| Columbia | 44,983 | 469,118,978 | 7,746 | 8,521 | 9,015 | 9,948 | 10,429 |
| Crawford | 16,608 | 115,107,143 | 5,131 | 5,695 | 6,139 | 6,698 | 6,931 |
| Dane | 352,999 | 4,899,806,364 | 10,367 | 11,548 | 12,454 | 13,525 | 13,881 |
| Dodge | 76,509 | 788,505,379 | 7,529 | 8,243 | 8,925 | 9,567 | 10,306 |
| Door | 27,125 | 257,327,890 | 7,823 | 8,847 | 8,796 | 9,334 | 9,487 |
| Douglas | 41,829 | 356,961,578 | 6,473 | 6,922 | 7,292 | 7,957 | 8,534 |
| Dunn | 35,615 | 268,518,084 | 5,323 | 5,836 | 6,619 | 7,140 | 7,539 |
| Eau Claire | 84,269 | 842,824,910 | 7,437 | 8,321 | 8,887 | 9,559 | 10,002 |
| Florence | 4,437 | 34,899,454 | 6,628 | 6,202 | 7,091 | 7,756 | 7,866 |
| Fond du Lac | 90,683 | 975,535,240 | 8,139 | 8,917 | 9,633 | 10,496 | 10,758 |
| Forest | 9,227 | 53,009,267 | 4,391 | 4,526 | 5,000 | 5,319 | 5,745 |
| Grant | 51,114 | 399,226,981 | 5,631 | 6,157 | 6,952 | 7,493 | 7,811 |
| Green | 30,515 | 324,352,077 | 7,857 | 8,695 | 9,482 | 10,197 | 10,629 |
| Green Lake | 18,982 | 177,355,015 | 6,774 | 7,852 | 8,168 | 8,765 | 9,343 |
| Iowa | 20,327 | 181,964,965 | 5,895 | 6,714 | 7,564 | 8,084 | 8,952 |
| Iron | 6,436 | 42,089,889 | 4,761 | 5,153 | 5,597 | 6,066 | 6,540 |
| Jackson | 16,746 | 151,174,617 | 5,204 | 6,111 | 6,892 | 7,289 | 9,028 |
| Jefferson | 67,530 | 726,300,532 | 7,900 | 8,573 | 9,218 | 9,961 | 10,755 |
| Juneau | 22,174 | 184,512,368 | 5,772 | 6,365 | 7,292 | 7,516 | 8,321 |
| Kenosha | 124,876 | 1,386,047,556 | 8,887 | 9,188 | 10,336 | 11,271 | 11,099 |
| Kewaunee | 20,095 | 182,993,225 | 6,748 | 7,604 | 7,912 | 8,287 | 9,106 |
| La Crosse | 97,453 | 1,032,169,333 | 8,039 | 8,906 | 9,911 | 10,314 | 10,591 |
| Lafayette | 16,921 | 129,543,527 | 5,121 | 5,940 | 6,746 | 7,306 | 7,656 |
| Langlade | 20,352 | 155,457,241 | 5,656 | 6,153 | 6,576 | 7,141 | 7,638 |
| Lincoln | 27,142 | 250,536,555 | 6,773 | 7,666 | 8,089 | 8,804 | 9,231 |
| Manitowoc | 82,767 | 829,556,548 | 7,629 | 8,357 | 8,654 | 9,392 | 10,023 |
| Marathon | 114,171 | 1,298,617,271 | 8,075 | 9,022 | 9,639 | 10,705 | 11,374 |
| Marinette | 41,298 | 352,927,227 | 6,866 | 7,485 | 7,709 | 8,129 | 8,546 |
| Marquette | 12,872 | 97,447,745 | 5,388 | 5,928 | 6,421 | 7,313 | 7,571 |
| Menominee | 4,111 | 7,081,138 | 1,081 | 1,225 | 1,381 | 1,477 | 1,722 |
| Milwaukee | 932,959 | 11,148,976,299 | 9,655 | 10,426 | 10,661 | 11,461 | 11,950 |
| Monroe | 37,268 | 301,960,339 | 6,330 | 6,805 | 7,364 | 7,533 | 8,102 |
| Oconto | 31,333 | 264,991,248 | 6,244 | 6,870 | 7,255 | 8,021 | 8,457 |
| Oneida | 32,781 | 307,275,178 | 7,011 | 7,737 | 8,029 | 8,851 | 9,374 |
| Outagamie | 139,769 | 1,766,843,976 | 9,410 | 10,257 | 10,948 | 11,865 | 12,641 |
| Ozaukee | 70,424 | 1,330,908,881 | 13,395 | 15,498 | 16,089 | 17,875 | 18,899 |
| Pepin | 7,374 | 58,183,086 | 5,140 | 5,880 | 6,933 | 7,818 | 7,890 |
| Pierce | 33,635 | 327,165,749 | 7,338 | 7,933 | 8,721 | 9,562 | 9,727 |
| Polk | 35,371 | 324,508,893 | 6,595 | 7,284 | 8,286 | 9,317 | 9,174 |
| Portage | 62,454 | 610,495,130 | 7,259 | 8,019 | 8,647 | 9,479 | 9,775 |
| Price | 16,279 | 149,018,076 | 6,445 | 7,305 | 7,761 | 8,929 | 9,154 |
| Racine | 171,873 | 2,200,327,291 | 9,820 | 10,616 | 11,368 | 12,290 | 12,802 |
| Richland | 17,228 | 133,572,674 | 5,610 | 5,937 | 6,818 | 7,184 | 7,753 |
| Rock | 139,977 | 1,624,507,213 | 9,241 | 9,731 | 10,067 | 10,876 | 11,606 |
| Rusk | 15,582 | 101,875,314 | 5,035 | 5,497 | 5,950 | 6,419 | 6,538 |
| St. Croix | 49,696 | 662,746,866 | 9,361 | 10,514 | 11,853 | 13,507 | 13,336 |
| Sauk | 46,423 | 480,563,630 | 7,066 | 7,893 | 8,586 | 9,385 | 10,352 |
| Sawyer | 14,180 | 92,690,752 | 4,905 | 5,318 | 5,717 | 6,264 | 6,537 |
| Shawano | 37,134 | 298,844,783 | 6,097 | 6,641 | 7,006 | 7,751 | 8,048 |
| Sheboygan | 103,895 | 1,255,976,504 | 8,955 | 10,116 | 10,378 | 11,421 | 12,089 |
| Taylor | 19,450 | 167,268,432 | 5,671 | 6,805 | 8,718 | 7,911 | 8,600 |
| Trempealeau | 26,487 | 223,845,366 | 5,623 | 6,304 | 6,996 | 7,741 | 8,451 |
| Vernon | 26,402 | 193,419,766 | 5,408 | 6,020 | 6,663 | 6,909 | 7,326 |
| Vilas | 18,178 | 138,183,229 | 6,039 | 6,321 | 6,850 | 7,689 | 7,602 |
| Walworth | 74,282 | 813,045,789 | 8,265 | 8,911 | 9,362 | 10,461 | 10,945 |
| Washburn | 14,456 | 100,933,243 | 5,357 | 5,924 | 6,215 | 6,802 | 6,982 |
| Washington | 92,971 | 1,309,581,965 | 10,229 | 11,413 | 12,511 | 14,237 | 14,086 |
| Waukesha | 300,372 | 5,191,564,459 | 12,411 | 13,968 | 15,160 | 16,628 | 17,284 |
| Waupaca | 45,457 | 449,058,016 | 7,055 | 7,783 | 8,273 | 9,281 | 9,879 |
| Waushara | 20,026 | 158,914,136 | 5,739 | 6,311 | 6,723 | 7,161 | 7,935 |
| Winnebago | 140,781 | 1,710,546,968 | 9,540 | 10,823 | 10,822 | 11,532 | 12,150 |
| Wood | 76,545 | 866,467,084 | 8,775 | 9,544 | 10,189 | 10,663 | 11,320 |
| STATE | 4,863,154 | $56,180,078,350 | $8,714 | $9,589 | $10,176 | $11,081 | $11,552 |

*"Adjusted" income reflects "Wisconsin total income" as reported to Wisconsin Department of Revenue for income tax purposes.

Source: Data provided by Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, February 1991.

# PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1989

| | | Per Capita Personal Income[2] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Wis. Personal Income (in millions)[1] | Wis. | Percentage change from prior year (Wis.) | Wis. Rank in U.S. | Wis. Personal Income as a Percentage of National Average | U.S. | High | State | Low | State |
| 1929 | $1,849 | $634 | —% | 17 | 93% | $680 | $1,125 | (New York) | $252 | (S. Car.) |
| 1930 | 1,587 | 539 | -15.0 | 23 | 90 | 596 | 1,023 | (New York) | 191 | (Miss.) |
| 1935 | 1,258 | 413 | 15.7 | 21 | 90 | 460 | 743 | (New York) | 177 | (Miss.) |
| 1940 | 1,622 | 516 | 6.4 | 24 | 90 | 575 | 896 | (Delaware) | 202 | (Miss.) |
| 1945 | 3,418 | 1,159 | — | 19 | 98 | 1,177 | 1,588 | (New York) | 570 | (Miss.) |
| 1950 | 5,078 | 1,477 | 8.1 | 24 | 99 | 1,496 | 2,385 | (Alaska) | 755 | (Miss.) |
| 1955 | 6,682 | 1,816 | 5.5 | 21 | 97 | 1,876 | 2,549 | (Nevada) | 1,020 | (Miss.) |
| 1960 | 8,670 | 2,188 | 1.1 | 20 | 98 | 2,222 | 2,838 | (Conn.) | 1,222 | (Miss.) |
| 1965 | 11,279 | 2,712 | 7.2 | 21 | 97 | 2,785 | 3,453 | (Conn.) | 1,682 | (Miss.) |
| 1970 | 16,351 | 3,812 | 7.6 | 21 | 96 | 3,966 | 4,917 | (Conn.) | 2,626 | (Miss.) |
| 1975 | 26,109 | 5,616 | 8.4 | 27 | 96 | 5,861 | 9,636 | (Alaska) | 4,047 | (Miss.) |
| 1976 | 28,190 | 6,136 | 9.3 | 26 | 96 | 6,403 | 10,124 | (Alaska) | 4,543 | (Miss.) |
| 1977 | 32,047 | 6,888 | 12.3 | 22 | 99 | 6,984 | 10,968 | (Alaska) | 4,962 | (Miss.) |
| 1978 | 35,241 | 7,706 | 11.9 | 21 | 99 | 7,772 | 11,150 | (Alaska) | 5,474 | (Miss.) |
| 1979 | 40,043 | 8,690 | 12.8 | 19 | 100 | 8,651 | 11,585 | (Alaska) | 6,075 | (Miss.) |
| 1980 | 44,095 | 9,364 | 7.8 | 20 | 99 | 9,494 | 13,007 | (Alaska) | 6,573 | (Miss.) |
| 1981 | 47,579 | 10,262 | 9.6 | 26 | 97 | 10,544 | 14,979 | (Alaska) | 7,261 | (Miss.) |
| 1982 | 51,341 | 10,774 | 5.0 | 25 | 97 | 11,113 | 16,854 | (Alaska) | 7,733 | (Miss.) |
| 1983 | 53,935 | 11,591 | 7.6 | 24 | 96 | 12,098 | 18,165 | (Alaska) | 8,297 | (Miss.) |
| 1984 | 59,453 | 12,638 | 9.0 | 23 | 96 | 13,114 | 18,087 | (Alaska) | 8,912 | (Miss.) |
| 1985 | 62,815 | 13,234 | 4.7 | 24 | 95 | 13,896 | 18,785 | (Alaska) | 9,249 | (Miss.) |
| 1986 | 66,549 | 13,964 | 5.5 | 22 | 96 | 14,597 | 19,505 | (Conn.) | 9,679 | (Miss.) |
| 1987 | 70,117 | 14,652 | 4.9 | 22 | 95 | 15,423 | 21,288 | (Conn.) | 10,250 | (Miss.) |
| 1988 | 74,302 | 15,378 | 5.0 | 23 | 93 | 16,513 | 23,190 | (Conn.) | 11,055 | (Miss.) |
| 1989 | 80,052 | 16,449 | 7.0 | 22 | 93 | 17,596 | 24,683 | (Conn.) | 11,724 | (Miss.) |

[1] Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments; federal, state and local governments; households and institutions; and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received "in kind" rather than cash.

[2] Alaska and Hawaii were not included in U.S. totals prior to 1960.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1990, and previous editions; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1987*, September 1988, and previous editions.

# EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1988
## Average By State (In Thousands)

| State | Total[1] | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and Public Utilities | Wholesale and Retail Trade | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Services | Government |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,550 | 77 | 379 | 79 | 340 | 70 | 284 | 309 |
| Alaska | 212 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 43 | 67 |
| Arizona | 1,411 | 94 | 190 | 73 | 348 | 93 | 361 | 240 |
| Arkansas | 860 | 33 | 228 | 52 | 194 | 38 | 162 | 149 |
| California | 12,075 | 607 | 2,148 | 586 | 2,869 | 813 | 3,075 | 1,935 |
| Colorado | 1,426 | 59 | 189 | 91 | 351 | 95 | 353 | 266 |
| Connecticut | 1,674 | 80 | 373 | 73 | 380 | 154 | 406 | 207 |
| Delaware | 330 | 22 | 70 | 14 | 73 | 29 | 76 | 47 |
| Florida | 5,080 | 349 | 541 | 260 | 1,385 | 365 | 1,397 | 774 |
| Georgia | 2,879 | 149 | 574 | 182 | 738 | 161 | 571 | 495 |
| Hawaii | 477 | 23 | 22 | 38 | 128 | 35 | 132 | 99 |
| Idaho | 349 | 15 | 58 | 19 | 87 | 19 | 72 | 76 |
| ILLINOIS | 5,078 | 205 | 972 | 301 | 1,253 | 369 | 1,225 | 733 |
| Indiana | 2,398 | 110 | 633 | 124 | 571 | 119 | 476 | 357 |
| IOWA | 1,156 | 38 | 227 | 54 | 295 | 66 | 261 | 212 |
| Kansas | 1,033 | 42 | 181 | 64 | 259 | 58 | 212 | 206 |
| Kentucky | 1,370 | 63 | 274 | 73 | 328 | 59 | 292 | 244 |
| Louisiana | 1,502 | 84 | 170 | 107 | 360 | 83 | 327 | 314 |
| Maine | 521 | 34 | 108 | 21 | 127 | 25 | 114 | 91 |
| Maryland | 2,092 | 160 | 209 | 96 | 533 | 130 | 563 | 399 |
| Massachusetts | 3,120 | 143 | 586 | 134 | 733 | 225 | 891 | 405 |
| MICHIGAN | 3,798 | 133 | 947 | 155 | 888 | 185 | 853 | 625 |
| MINNESOTA | 2,022 | 79 | 394 | 102 | 508 | 119 | 492 | 322 |
| Mississippi | 895 | 36 | 239 | 44 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 196 |
| Missouri | 2,237 | 95 | 429 | 147 | 551 | 136 | 524 | 350 |
| Montana | 279 | 9 | 21 | 19 | 73 | 13 | 67 | 71 |
| Nebraska | 688 | 25 | 95 | 45 | 178 | 48 | 159 | 138 |
| Nevada | 538 | 36 | 25 | 29 | 109 | 25 | 235 | 67 |
| New Hampshire | 528 | 37 | 119 | 18 | 136 | 32 | 118 | 69 |
| New Jersey | 3,648 | 173 | 666 | 243 | 874 | 236 | 902 | 552 |
| New Mexico | 540 | 30 | 40 | 29 | 130 | 27 | 128 | 141 |
| New York | 8,184 | 340 | 1,208 | 410 | 1,722 | 798 | 2,266 | 1,435 |
| North Carolina | 2,968 | 165 | 867 | 147 | 678 | 130 | 522 | 454 |
| North Dakota | 256 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 68 | 12 | 64 | 65 |
| Ohio | 4,683 | 184 | 1,103 | 212 | 1,131 | 250 | 1,088 | 697 |
| Oklahoma | 1,133 | 34 | 163 | 62 | 274 | 59 | 248 | 248 |
| Oregon | 1,152 | 39 | 214 | 61 | 291 | 74 | 261 | 212 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,034 | 231 | 1,056 | 252 | 1,151 | 293 | 1,328 | 694 |
| Rhode Island | 456 | 21 | 114 | 16 | 104 | 27 | 116 | 59 |
| South Carolina | 1,448 | 92 | 384 | 62 | 326 | 65 | 256 | 262 |
| South Dakota | 264 | 9 | 31 | 14 | 69 | 15 | 65 | 59 |
| Tennessee | 2,066 | 94 | 508 | 109 | 488 | 104 | 430 | 326 |
| Texas | 6,647 | 328 | 959 | 390 | 1,652 | 439 | 1,520 | 1,174 |
| Utah | 660 | 25 | 99 | 40 | 156 | 33 | 156 | 143 |
| Vermont | 253 | 17 | 50 | 10 | 60 | 13 | 62 | 41 |
| Virginia | 2,781 | 195 | 427 | 146 | 634 | 150 | 669 | 544 |
| Washington | 1,936 | 96 | 339 | 102 | 475 | 110 | 444 | 367 |
| West Virginia | 611 | 25 | 87 | 37 | 143 | 24 | 131 | 130 |
| WISCONSIN | 2,149 | 72 | 551 | 97 | 506 | 115 | 480 | 326 |
| Wyoming | 183 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 41 | 7 | 33 | 50 |
| U.S.[2] | 105,584 | 5,125 | 19,403 | 5,548 | 25,138 | 6,676 | 25,600 | 17,372 |

[1] Includes mining, not shown separately.

[2] National totals differ from the sum of the state figures because total includes the District of Columbia and involves differing benchmarks among states and differing industrial and geographic stratification.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States – 1990*, January 1990.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE IN WISCONSIN

**Land and Water Area** — The State of Wisconsin encompasses 35.8 million acres — almost 34.7 million acres of land and 1.1 million acres of water. The water area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area. The largest county in the state is Marathon with 1,036,402 acres; the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres, including the entire 137,708-acre Lake Winnebago.

**Lakes** — The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes are concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

**Altitude** — The 4 highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain, but none exceeds 2,000 feet in altitude. These 4 sites are concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

**Temperature** — In 1989 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 38.5 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central area to 45.1 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the entire state was 42.4 degrees. For the years 1975-1989, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest was 1987.

**Precipitation** — In 1989, the total annual rainfall in the state varied from a high of 27.79 inches in the southeast area to a low of 21.33 inches in the northeast part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 24.62 inches. The driest year in the 1975-1989 period was 1976 and the wettest was 1985.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about geography and climate.

## WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

| Name[1] | Location | Area in Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Lake Winnebago | Winnebago County | 137,708 |
| Lake Pepin | Mississippi Boundary | 27,813 |
| Petenwell Lake | Juneau County | 23,040 |
| Lake Chippewa | Sawyer County | 15,300 |
| Lake Poygan | Winnebago County | 14,102 |
| Castle Rock Lake | Juneau County | 13,955 |
| Turtle-Flambeau Flowage | Iron County | 13,545 |
| Lake Koshkonong | Jefferson County | 10,460 |
| Lake Mendota | Dane County | 9,730 |
| Lake Wisconsin | Columbia County | 9,000 |
| Lake Butte des Morts | Winnebago County | 8,857 |
| Lake Onalaska | La Crosse County | 7,688 |
| Big Green Lake[2] | Green Lake County | 7,346 |
| Big Eau Pleine Reservoir | Marathon County | 6,830 |
| Lake Du Bay | Marathon County | 6,653 |
| Beaver Dam Lake | Dodge County | 6,542 |
| Lake Wissota | Chippewa County | 6,300 |
| Shawano Lake | Shawano County | 6,063 |
| Lake Puckaway | Green Lake County | 5,433 |
| Lake Geneva | Walworth County | 5,262 |
| Willow Flowage | Oneida County | 5,135 |
| Lac Court Oreilles | Sawyer County | 5,039 |
| Lake St. Croix | St. Croix County | 4,668 |
| Lake Winneconne | Winnebago County | 4,507 |
| Holcombe Flowage | Chippewa County | 3,890 |
| Trout Lake | Vilas County | 3,816 |
| Pelican Lake | Oneida County | 3,585 |
| Fence Lake | Vilas County | 3,555 |
| Tomahawk Lake | Oneida County | 3,392 |
| Gile Flowage | Iron County | 3,384 |

[1] In order of size.

[2] Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, April 1991.

## LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

| County | Land Area (acres) | Water Area[1] (acres) | Gross Area[2] (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 418,140 | 3,318 | 421,458 |
| Ashland | 656,140 | 7,932 | 664,072 |
| Barron | 559,551 | 18,551 | 578,102 |
| Bayfield | 937,110 | 24,151 | 961,261 |
| Brown | 336,000 | 2,004 | 338,004 |
| Buffalo | 455,700 | 8,390 | 464,090 |
| Burnett | 538,390 | 34,336 | 572,726 |
| Calumet | 201,600 | 414 | 202,014 |
| Chippewa | 645,843 | 21,966 | 667,809 |
| Clark | 777,990 | 4,103 | 782,093 |
| Columbia | 487,481 | 23,347 | 510,828 |
| Crawford | 375,000 | 7,516 | 382,516 |
| Dane | 767,261 | 22,781 | 790,042 |
| Dodge | 563,545 | 15,050 | 578,595 |
| Door | 328,124 | 3,388 | 331,512 |
| Douglas | 838,430 | 21,991 | 860,421 |
| Dunn | 545,900 | 6,522 | 552,422 |
| Eau Claire | 414,964 | 4,386 | 419,350 |
| Florence | 312,770 | 8,668 | 321,438 |
| Fond du Lac | 463,400 | 2,076 | 465,476 |
| Forest | 642.430 | 24,360 | 666,790 |
| Grant | 746,200 | 10,996 | 757,196 |
| Green | 373,857 | 1,431 | 374,828 |
| Green Lake | 227,200 | 17,754 | 244,954 |
| Iowa | 487,000 | 6,831 | 493,831 |
| Iron | 473,470 | 30,723 | 504,193 |
| Jackson | 628,460 | 5,654 | 634,114 |
| Jefferson | 359,700 | 17,192 | 376,892 |
| Juneau | 483,710 | 47,426 | 531,136 |
| Kenosha | 174,077 | 3,915 | 177,992 |
| Kewaunee | 211,511 | 696 | 212,207 |
| La Crosse | 300,200 | 1,756 | 301,956 |
| Lafayette | 411,000 | 1,562 | 412,562 |
| Langlade | 545,730 | 11,060 | 556,790 |
| Lincoln | 565,130 | 14,793 | 580,386 |
| Manitowoc | 377,000 | 2,480 | 379,480 |
| Marathon | 1,006,250 | 30,152 | 1,036,402 |
| Marinette | 883,420 | 16,495 | 899,915 |
| Marquette | 291,525 | 5,779 | 297,304 |
| Menominee | 229,522 | 3,862 | 233,384 |
| Milwaukee | 152,440 | 590 | 153,030 |
| Monroe | 548,050 | 3,869 | 551,919 |
| Oconto | 632,639 | 12,814 | 645,453 |
| Oneida | 704,820 | 74,415 | 779,235 |
| Outagamie | 405,800 | 2,583 | 408,383 |
| Ozaukee | 149,586 | 1,566 | 151,152 |
| Pepin | 151,700 | 2,958 | 154,658 |
| Pierce | 375,600 | 689 | 376,289 |
| Polk | 497,605 | 23,320 | 520,925 |
| Portage | 515,390 | 6,747 | 522,137 |
| Price | 806,840 | 18,000 | 824,637 |
| Racine | 215,493 | 4,338 | 219,831 |
| Richland | 373,800 | 5,108 | 378,908 |
| Rock | 461,400 | 3,594 | 464,994 |
| Rusk | 573,470 | 11,095 | 584,565 |
| St. Croix | 470,485 | 7,955 | 478,440 |
| Sauk | 536,300 | 12,898 | 549,198 |
| Sawyer | 804,570 | 59,289 | 863,859 |
| Shawano | 580,759 | 11,658 | 592,417 |
| Sheboygan | 323,800 | 15,102 | 338,902 |
| Taylor | 621,000 | 7,418 | 628,418 |
| Trempealeau | 472,900 | 1,588 | 474,488 |
| Vernon | 515,200 | 979 | 516,179 |
| Vilas | 557,374 | 94,693 | 652,067 |
| Walworth | 356,933 | 13,180 | 370,113 |
| Washburn | 516,990 | 31,761 | 548,888 |
| Washington | 273,909 | 3,802 | 277,711 |
| Waukesha | 355,642 | 16,000 | 371,642 |
| Waupaca | 480,050 | 8,881 | 488,931 |
| Waushara | 400,480 | 5,023 | 405,503 |
| Winnebago | 287,900 | 164,224 | 452,124 |
| Wood | 512,490 | 7,250 | 519,740 |
| TOTAL | 34,672,146 | 1,129,194 | 35,801,277 |

[1] Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include the Great Lakes and Mississippi River. The Great Lakes waters cover 6,439,700 acres of Wisconsin's territory. The Mississippi River flows through 189,338 acres, and approximately one-half of this area is within Wisconsin boundaries. For reporting purposes, the acreage of lakes spanning 2 or more counties is included in the county containing the majority of acreage.

[2] Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, April 1991.

# HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

| Site | County | Location | Elevation in Feet[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Four Highest Elevations** | | | |
| Timms Hill | Price | S. 11, T.34N., R.2E. | 1,951.8 |
| Pearson Hill | Price | S. 12, T.34N., R.2E. | 1,950.8 |
| Sugarbush Hill | Forest | S. 36, T.36N., R.13E. | 1,938 |
| Rib Mountain | Marathon | S. 8, T.28N., R.7E. | 1,924 |
| **Other High Points[2]** | | | |
| Part of East Hill | Forest | S. 4, T.35N., R.13E. | 1,875 |
| Mt. Whittlesey | Ashland | S. 9, T.44N., R.2W. | 1,872 |
| Unnamed hill northwest of Iron Belt | Iron | S. 27, T.46N., R.1E. | 1,860 |
| Muskellunge Hill | Vilas | S. 34, T.41N., R.7E. | 1,845 |
| Upson Lookout Tower Hill | Iron | S. 32, T.46N., R.1E. | 1,819 |
| Meteor Hill | Sawyer | S. 17, T.37N., R.8W. | 1,801 |
| Hill west of Elcho | Langlade | S. 15, T.34N., R.10E. | 1,785 |
| Trimble Hill | Iron | S. 33, T.46N., R.2E. | 1,777 |
| Hill south of Weber Lake | Iron | S. 6, T.45N., R.1E. | 1,774 |
| Squirrel Hill | Oneida | S. 32, T.39N., R.5E. | 1,735 |
| Blue Mound | Iowa | S. 1, T. 6N., R.5E. | 1,719 |
| McCaslin Mountain | Marinette | S. 29, T.34N., R.17E. | 1,650 |
| Upper Mosinee Hill | Marathon | S. 22, T.38N., R.7E. | 1,605 |
| Point Sauk | Sauk | S. 15, T.11N., R.7E. | 1,593 |
| Flambeau Ridge | Chippewa | S. 3, T.32N., R.7W. | 1,535 |
| Powers Bluff | Wood | S. 30, T.23N., R.4E. | 1,481 |
| Platte Mound | Lafayette | S. 31, T. 4N., R.1E. | 1,445 |
| Neillsville Mounds | Clark | S. 4, T.24N., R.2W. | 1,412 |
| Wadels Hill | Monroe | S. 19, T.18N., R.4W. | 1,410 |
| Thunder Mountain | Marinette | S. 30, T.33N., R.18E. | 1,410 |
| Ridge, south of Fairchild | Jackson | S. 16, T.24N., R.5W. | 1,405 |
| West Saddle Mound | Jackson | S. 28 and 33, T.22N., R.1W. | 1,404 |
| Bayfield Lookout Tower | Bayfield | S. 3, T.50N., R.4W. | 1,368 |
| Bruce Mound | Clark | S. 30, T.23N., R.3W. | 1,365 |
| Castle Rock | Monroe | S. 33, T.18N., R.4W. | 1,360 |
| Holy Hill | Washington | S. 14, T. 9N., R.18E. | 1,335 |
| Ridge, north of North Bend | Jackson | S. 9, T.19N., R.6W. | 1,330 |
| Friendship Mound | Adams | S. 32, T.18N., R.6E. | 1,285 |
| Silver Mound | Jackson | S. 35, T.23N., R.5W. | 1,255 |
| Gibraltar Rock | Columbia | S. 18, T.10N., R.8E | 1,247 |
| Lapham Hill | Waukesha | S. 29, T. 7N., R.18E. | 1,235 |
| Granddad Bluff | La Crosse | S. 34, T.16N., R.7W. | 1,210 |
| Sinsinawa Mound | Grant | S. 30, T. 1N., R.1W. | 1,170 |
| Mt. Morris | Waushara | S. 15, T.19N., R.11E. | 1,137 |
| Liberty Pole Hill | Green | S. 10, T. 4N., R.9E. | 1,115 |
| Petenwell Rock | Juneau | S. 9, T.18N., R.4E. | 1,110 |
| Observatory Hill | Marquette | S. 8, T.14N., R.10E. | 1,100 |
| Necedah Bluff | Juneau | S. 24, T.18N., R.3E. | 1,099 |

[1] Figures rounded to nearest whole number, except 2 highest points.

[2] This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, December 1990.

## WISCONSIN NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

### By Region

| Region[1] | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Northwest** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. (°F) | 9.10 | 14.70 | 26.30 | 42.30 | 54.30 | 63.30 | 68.50 | 66.30 | 57.20 | 47.00 | 31.10 | 16.80 | 41.40 |
| Precip. (inches) | 0.99 | 0.77 | 1.65 | 2.43 | 3.65 | 4.39 | 4.20 | 4.58 | 3.54 | 2.23 | 1.67 | 1.17 | 31.27 |
| **North Central** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 9.90 | 14.30 | 25.30 | 41.10 | 53.50 | 62.30 | 67.00 | 64.80 | 56.00 | 46.20 | 30.70 | 16.90 | 40.70 |
| Precip. | 1.08 | 0.90 | 1.72 | 2.48 | 3.64 | 4.16 | 4.04 | 4.56 | 3.80 | 2.30 | 1.89 | 1.32 | 31.89 |
| **Northeast** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 13.00 | 16.70 | 27.10 | 42.10 | 54.20 | 63.30 | 68.00 | 65.80 | 57.20 | 47.20 | 32.50 | 19.40 | 42.20 |
| Precip. | 1.19 | 1.04 | 1.91 | 2.82 | 3.50 | 3.77 | 3.62 | 3.91 | 3.67 | 2.24 | 1.89 | 1.47 | 31.03 |
| **West Central** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 12.20 | 18.00 | 29.40 | 45.70 | 57.90 | 66.90 | 71.40 | 69.10 | 60.00 | 49.50 | 33.70 | 19.90 | 44.50 |
| Precip. | 0.91 | 0.80 | 1.91 | 2.90 | 3.88 | 4.42 | 4.03 | 4.11 | 3.58 | 2.25 | 1.61 | 1.10 | 31.50 |
| **Central** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 13.50 | 18.30 | 29.00 | 44.80 | 56.70 | 65.60 | 70.00 | 67.90 | 59.30 | 48.90 | 33.90 | 20.40 | 44.00 |
| Precip. | 1.00 | 1.02 | 2.03 | 2.99 | 3.77 | 3.67 | 3.57 | 3.77 | 3.71 | 2.36 | 1.77 | 1.31 | 30.97 |
| **East Central** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 16.70 | 20.50 | 30.10 | 43.70 | 54.70 | 64.20 | 69.70 | 68.40 | 60.40 | 49.90 | 36.10 | 23.40 | 44.80 |
| Precip. | 1.23 | 1.12 | 2.03 | 2.88 | 3.13 | 3.33 | 3.38 | 3.33 | 3.23 | 2.34 | 1.90 | 1.63 | 29.53 |
| **Southwest** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 15.60 | 20.90 | 31.80 | 46.90 | 58.60 | 67.60 | 71.90 | 69.90 | 61.50 | 50.80 | 35.80 | 22.50 | 46.20 |
| Precip. | 0.96 | 1.01 | 2.06 | 3.32 | 3.62 | 4.13 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 3.50 | 2.27 | 1.80 | 1.28 | 31.91 |
| **South Central** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 16.80 | 21.60 | 32.10 | 47.00 | 58.50 | 67.60 | 71.90 | 69.90 | 61.90 | 51.20 | 36.60 | 23.50 | 46.60 |
| Precip. | 1.16 | 1.03 | 2.14 | 3.24 | 3.21 | 3.93 | 3.93 | 3.84 | 3.44 | 2.37 | 1.92 | 1.54 | 31.75 |
| **Southeast** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 18.60 | 23.00 | 32.60 | 45.90 | 56.80 | 66.40 | 71.40 | 70.00 | 62.40 | 51.50 | 37.60 | 25.00 | 46.80 |
| Precip. | 1.42 | 1.09 | 2.27 | 3.30 | 2.95 | 3.79 | 3.85 | 3.58 | 3.21 | 2.40 | 2.06 | 1.79 | 31.71 |
| **State** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 13.90 | 18.70 | 29.30 | 44.40 | 56.10 | 65.20 | 70.00 | 68.00 | 59.50 | 49.10 | 34.20 | 20.90 | 44.10 |
| Precip. | 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.97 | 2.93 | 3.48 | 3.95 | 3.84 | 3.96 | 3.52 | 2.31 | 1.83 | 1.40 | 31.27 |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp. | 23.10 | 11.80 | 26.30 | 42.40 | 55.00 | 63.60 | 71.10 | 68.10 | 58.40 | 49.10 | 30.00 | 10.40 | 42.40 |
| Precip. | 0.68 | 0.52 | 2.02 | 1.34 | 4.02 | 2.45 | 3.47 | 3.98 | 1.88 | 2.51 | 1.29 | 0.47 | 24.62 |

[1] The counties in each region are: Northwest — Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn; North Central — Ashland, Clark, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas; Northeast — Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto and Shawano; West Central — Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau; Central — Adams, Green Lake, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood; East — Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Sheboygan and Winnebago; Southwest — Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk and Vernon; South — Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Rock; Southeast — Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha.

[2] "Normal" is the average for the period 1951-1981. Data are computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center and updated every 10 years.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1990.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

**History** — On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state in the Union, but the state's written history dates back more than 200 years before that to the time when the French first encountered the diverse Indian tribes who called the area home. In 1634, the French explorer Jean Nicolet reportedly became the first European to visit Wisconsin, landing at Green Bay. The French ceded the area to Great Britain in 1763, and it became part of the United States in 1783. The area was part of various territories until creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Since statehood, the state has been a wheat farming area, a lumbering frontier, and — most recently — the pre-eminent dairy state. Tourism has grown in importance, and industry has concentrated in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

Politically, the state has enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government. It is known as the birthplace of the Republican Party and as the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., leader of the nation's progressive movement.

**Political Balance** — After being primarily a one-party state for most of its existence, with the Republican and Progressive Parties dominating for portions of the first half of this century, Wisconsin has become a politically competitive state. Democrats have controlled some offices and some areas of the state, while Republicans control others. Democrats have held a majority of seats in both houses of the state legislature since 1975.

Over the last 30 years, control of the governorship has shifted between the 2 parties with a Republican currently holding the office. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas — Milwaukee and Madison — have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, 5 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, 2 as state treasurer, and one as superintendent of public instruction.

**National Office** — Republican presidential candidates have tended to receive more support in Wisconsin in recent years. Only Democrats Lyndon Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and Michael Dukakis have received a majority of Wisconsin's votes in the last 30 years.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served 3 terms or more, topped by Senator William Proxmire's 30 years in office. After 18 years of Democratic control, each party has controlled one senate seat for the last 8 years.

Five current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been elected 6 or more times. Five Republicans and 4 Democrats now represent the state, the first Republican majority since 1971. Certain districts have traditionally been represented by one party or the other with little relationship to the statewide political balance of power. For example, the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominately Republican.

**Voter Turnout** — Turnout in gubernatorial elections can change by as much as one-half million votes from election to election. There is no strong trend in any direction. Even adding 18-year-olds to the electorate has not had a great impact. The first election after they became eligible to vote in 1974 saw only 1.2 million votes cast, the second lowest total in the last 10 elections. In the elections for U.S. President, on the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in turnout. The 1960 presidential vote was only slightly higher than that year's record gubernatorial vote of 1.7 million. The presidential vote peaked at 2.27 million votes in 1980 and has fallen slightly in the 2 elections since.

**Supreme Court** — Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, they frequently are first named to the court by gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. Subsequently, the appointees must be elected to the office if they wish to stay on the court; most have been successful. Among the current 7 justices, 4 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

# SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

## Under The Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present-day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French — numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived — the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade, rather than agricultural settlement, and were never present in large numbers.

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First known European to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez founded mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre built mission house at De Pere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
1679 — La Salle began his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians, under Charles Langlade helped defeat of British General Braddock.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

## Under the Flag of England

Wisconsin experienced few changes under British control. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a territory of the United States.

## Achieving Territorial Status

In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American army established control. Gradually, Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished, and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

1787 — Under Ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin was part of Northwest Territory.
  1787-1800 — In Northwest Territory.
  1800-1809 — In Indiana Territory.
  1809-1818 — In Illinois Territory.

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Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History;* Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History.*

1818-1836 — In Michigan Territory.
1836-1848 — Wisconsin Territory.

1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.

1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. United States extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).

1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.

1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.

1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.

1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploration trip through Wisconsin.

1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.

1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Chief Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper, *Green Bay Intelligencer*, established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Jackson. (Provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act.)

### Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half of the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were principally from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge appointed governor, July 4, by President Jackson. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied.

1841 — James D. Doty appointed governor by President Tyler.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in legislature by James R. Vineyard.

1844 — Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Dodge reappointed governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

### Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Republican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free, tax-supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed. State opened the Wisconsin Institute for Education of the Blind at Janesville.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First state fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at a meeting in Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in related matter, declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated at Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in 1856 Legislature.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at state fair in Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — 96,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

### The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period, but was challenged by Grangers, Populists, Socialists and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands were opened to cultivation in the north and west. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of 6 counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the Grangers, elected Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women eligible for election to school boards. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated Grangers. Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.

1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.

1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.

1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial. First hydroelectric plant established at Appleton.

1883 — Major hotel fire at the Newhall House in Milwaukee killed 71. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.

1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries made Ashland a major shipping port.

1886 — Strikes related to the 8-hour work day movement at Milwaukee cumulate in confrontation with militia at Bay View; 5 killed. Agricultural Short Course established at university.

1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.

1889 — Bennett Law, requiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Supreme Court in the Edgerton Bible case prohibited reading and prayers from the King James Bible in public schools. Arbor Day authorized. Former Governor Jeremiah Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1890 — Stephen M. Babcock invents quick, easy, accurate test for milk butterfat content.

1891 — Bennett Law repealed after bitter opposition from German Protestants and Catholics.

1893 — Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund to the state interest on state deposits, which had customarily been retained by treasurers.

1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.

1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.

1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to fight in Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.

1899 — CAntipass law prohibited railroads from giving public officials free rides. Tax commission created. New Richmond tornado.

### The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but Progressive and Stalwart factions fought continually for control of the party. Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The 2 world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state.

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library, which served as a model for other states and the Library of Congress, established — later renamed the Legislative Reference Bureau.

1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.

1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created. Railroad Commission, regulating railroads and subsequently utilities, created.

1907 — Current Capitol begun. Milwaukee elected Socialist administration.

1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.

1913 — Workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of Wisconsin's U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created.

1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. 120,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.

1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.

1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (women's suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.

1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.

1923 — Military training made optional at university.

1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state constitution adopted.

1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.

1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.

1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.

1933 — Dairy farmers undertake milk strike to protest low prices. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.

1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.

1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as acting governor.

1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.

1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

### The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence and, by the late 1950s, became strongly competitive for the first time in over a century. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the firsttime. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism on the university campuses, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.

1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; 800 casualties.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe.

1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, UW geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities (ORAP program). Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax and income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike which began in 1954, settled.

1963 — John Gronouski, state tax commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General. State expenditures from all funds for 1963-64 fiscal year top $1 billion for first time.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted legislature after legislature and governor failed to agree on a plan. Two National Farmers Organization members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged. The office of county superintendent of schools abolished, but Cooperative Educational Service Agencies (CESAs) created to provide regional services.

1965 — School compulsory attendance age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reapportioned on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. The State Capitol, in use since 1917, officially dedicated, after extensive remodeling and cleaning.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. Governor Knowles called out National Guard to keep order during rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Executive branch reorganized along functional lines. Ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. Marathon marches demonstrate for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Antiwar protests at UW-Madison culminate in riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted the legislature to meet as provided by law rather than once a biennium, resulting in annual sessions. Ninety Black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee; first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists and surgeons.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of special legislative session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber; National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed; contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. Student strikes at UW-Madison demanded Black studies department; National Guard activated to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. Wisconsin's portion of Interstate Highway System completed.

1970 — UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed by antiwar protestors, resulting in one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down in apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers, based on constitutional amendment ratified in 1967. UW scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The legislature, now meeting in regular session throughout the biennium, enacted major shared tax redistribution, merger of University of Wisconsin and State University systems, revision of municipal employe relations laws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman to hold the elective office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, broadened the homestead tax exemption, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, passed emergency energy legislation in response to the energy crisis, and established procedures for informal probate of simple estates.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act and strengthened open meetings law. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

### Recent History

Democrats have controlled both houses of the legislature since 1975. Women began to be widely represented in the legislature for the first time. California challenged Wisconsin's dominance of the dairy industry. Higher fuel prices hurt both tourism and the state's heavy industrial base early in the period, but both had substantially recovered by the end of the 80s. Seven of the 9 years from 1977 through 1985 saw a net loss of control of Wisconsin companies to out-of-state companies through acquisition or merger. The business climate in the state, taxation and education were the chief concerns of policymakers. Litigation and demonstrations over off-reservation resource rights of the Chippewa Indians continued throughout the period.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated statutory distinctions based on sex. UW—Madison scientist, Dr. Howard Temin, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in physiology-medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discovered sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. Shirley S. Abrahamson was appointed first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico, and Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became "Acting Governor". First state employes union strike lasted 15 days, National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the structure of the court system by creating a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected secretary of state, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removed lieutenant governor from serving as president of the senate. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court after serving by appointment for 3 years. Legislature established school of veterinary medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

1980 — Eric Heiden of Madison won 5 Olympic gold medals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Former Governor Patrick Lucey ran as independent candidate for U.S. Vice President. State revenue shortfall led to 4.4 percent cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included specific rights for victims and witnesses of crimes, revisions in conditions for granting bail, school children immunization program, and mental patient commitment revisions.

1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.

1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the Great Depression. Voters endorsed first statewide referendum in nation calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. U.S. District Court ordered apportionment of state senate and assembly districts. Laws enacted included extensions in the fair employment law, an "employes' right-to-know" law pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, all Milwaukee operations closed.

1983 — Continued recession forced adoption of budget including a 10 percent tax surcharge and a pay freeze for state employes. Law raising minimum drinking age to 19 passed (effective 7/1/85). In 1-day uprising, inmates at Waupun State Prison took 15 hostages, but released them uninjured. Legislature adopted apportionment plan. Laws enacted included a "lemon law" on motor vehicle warranties, regulation of health maintenance organizations, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. An October special session of the legislature enacted bonding for export and economic development loans, establishment of a foreign trade office, changes in regulatory process to aid small business and creation of a permit information center. UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine enrolled its first class.

1984 — Most powerful U.S. tornado of 1984 destroyed Barneveld; 9 dead. Democratic party chose presidential convention delegates in caucuses rather than by presidential preference primary as a result of the Democratic National Committee rules changes. Indian treaty rights to fish and hunt caused controversy. First liver transplants in Wisconsin conducted at UW Hospital. Laws enacted included a marital property reform act, groundwater protection act, establishment of high school graduation requirements, a "right-to-die" act, prohibition of smoking in public areas. Economic conditions began to improve from the low-point of the previous 2 years.

1985 — Milwaukee air crash killed 31. Major consolidation of state banks by large holding companies. Laws enacted included authorization for public utilities to form holding companies, comparable worth and teen pregnancy prevention measures.

1986 — Farm land values dropped across the state. Exxon dropped plans to develop copper mine near Crandon. Laws enacted allowed regional banking, set sulfur dioxide emission limits, raised the drinking age to 21, and limited damages payable in malpractice actions.

1987 — Voters approved constitutional amendments allowing pari-mutuel betting and a state lottery. Laws enacted included a mandatory seatbelt law, antitakeover legislation, gradual end to the inheritance and gift taxes and a "learnfare" program designed to keep in school the children of families receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). Governor Thompson vetoed a record 290 items in the state budget. G. Heileman Brewing Company taken over by Alan Bond.

1988 — Driest summer since the 1930s. The first state lottery games began. Chrysler Corporation's automobile assembly plant in Kenosha, the nation's oldest car plant, closed. Laws enacted included mandatory family leave for employes and a new obscenity law to replace one invalidated in 1980.

1989 — Laws enacted included creation of Department of Corrections, revisions in laws relating to drug crimes, creation of the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway and a statewide land stewardship program.

1990 — More than 1,400 Wisconsin National Guard and Reserve soldiers were called to active duty in Persian Gulf crisis. The number of Milwaukee murders set a new record raising demands for crime and drug controls. Laws enacted included a school choice program in Milwaukee and a major recycling law.

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## FAMOUS CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN

Edward P. Allis (1824-1889), industrialist — developed rolling steel mill.

*Roy Chapman Andrews (1884-1960), explorer — found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert.

Stephen M. Babcock (1843-1931), chemist — devised butterfat content test.

*John Bardeen (1908-1991), physicist — 2-time Nobel Prize winner for development of the transistor and theory of superconductivity.

John Bascom (1827-1911), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1874-1887.

Olympia Brown (1835-1926), minister and publisher — first ordained woman minister in U.S., key figure in women's rights movement.

Jerome I. Case (1819-1891), manufacturer — developed agricultural implements.

John R. Commons (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.

Leo T. Crowley (1889-1972), banker — chairman of FDIC from 1934 to 1945.

Patrick Cudahy (1849-1919), businessman — founder of a leading meat packing company.

*August Derleth (1909-1971), author — noted for many contributions to literature about Wisconsin.

Ole Evinrude (1877-1934), inventor — developed the first outboard motor designed for mass production.

Edna Ferber (1885-1968), author — received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for *So Big*.

Lynn Fontanne (1887-1983) — Alfred Lunt, acting couple — appeared in live theater, motion pictures, and television; jointly awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.

Michael Frank (1804-1894), writer and educator — father of the Wisconsin public school system.

*Zona Gale (1874-1938), author — received 1921 Pulitzer Prize for *Miss Lulu Bett*.

*Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), author — received 1922 Pulitzer Prize for *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.

*Mildred Fish Harnack (1902-1943), resistance leader — while an instructor at the University of Berlin organized resistance group and transmitted intelligence out of Germany; executed by Nazis.

Cordelia Harvey (1824-1895), humanitarian — was instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the North during the Civil War.

William Dempster Hoard (1836-1918), farmer and governor — aided cheese industry by introducing the subearth vault for curing; introduced French version of the silo.

Harry Houdini (1874-1926), magician — world-renowned escape artist.

Samuel C. Johnson (1833-1919), industrialist — founded wax products firm.

*Walter J. Kohler, Sr. (1875-1940), industrialist and governor — founded plumbing equipment company.

*Belle Case La Follette (1859-1931), lawyer and editor — first woman to graduate from UW Law School, leader in support of rights of women and Blacks.

*Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (1855-1925), political leader — progressive reformer as governor and U.S. Senator.

Carl Laemmle (1867-1939), business executive — major figure in the growth of the motion picture industry; built Universal City studios.

Earl L. "Curly" Lambeau (1898-1965), professional football coach — founder and coach of the Green Bay Packers; instrumental in establishing the National Football League.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), teacher and author — University of Wisconsin professor and prominent ecologist; wrote *Sand County Almanac*.

*Wladziu Valentino Liberace, "Liberace" (1919-1986), musician — pianist-singer, known for his showmanship.

Vince Lombardi (1913-1970), professional football coach — coach of the Green Bay Packers 1959-1968, the first NFL team to win 3 consecutive championships.

*Alfred Lunt (1893-1977) — Lynn Fontanne, acting couple — appeared in live theater, motion pictures, and television; jointly awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.

*Frederic March (1897-1975), actor — won the Academy Award for *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Best Years of Our Lives*.

*Helen Farnsworth Mears (1872-1916), sculptress — created the Willard statue in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol and "The Genius of Wisconsin" in the Wisconsin Capitol.

Charles McCarthy (1872-1916), Progressive leader and author — established first legislative reference library in the nation (forerunner of the Legislative Reference Bureau); wrote *The Wisconsin Idea*.

William "Billy" Mitchell (1879-1936), brigadier general, U.S. Army — fervent advocate of a strong air force.

John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist — promoted the national parks system.

*Albert Ochsner (1858-1925), surgeon — pioneer in radium cancer treatment.

*Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986), artist — leading painter of flowers and landscapes, awarded Medal of Freedom in 1977.

Albert Ringling (1852-1916), circus promoter — merged Ringling Brothers with Barnum and Bailey Circus to become the "Greatest Show On Earth". (Two of the 7 Ringling brothers were born in Wisconsin.)

Jeremiah Rusk (1830-1893), politician — first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906), political activist — served as a soldier, politician, secretary of the interior, ambassador to Spain, newspaperman, and writer.

Margarethe Schurz (1833-1876), educator — opened the first U.S. kindergarten.

*Arthur Shattuck (1881-1951), pianist — nationally acclaimed, played in major concert halls across Europe and with the New York Philharmonic.

C. Latham Sholes (1819-1890), inventor and journalist — made first practical typewriter.

*Harry Steenbock (1886-1967), biochemist — produced vitamin D by irradiation of food with ultraviolet light.

*Spencer Tracy (1900-1967), actor — won the Academy Award for *Boys Town* and *Captains Courageous*.

Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932), historian — noted theories regarding the American frontier.

*Charles Van Hise (1857-1929), educator — president of the University of Wisconsin 1903-1918.

*Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929), economist — wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

William Vilas (1840-1908), politician — served as U.S. Postmaster General and U.S. Senator; father of the Rural Free Delivery system (R.F.D.).

Cadwallader C. Washburn (1818-1882), businessman and governor — had extensive flour, rail, and lumber business interests; held a number of public offices.

*Orson Welles (1915-1986), actor and director — performed on stage, radio, and television and in motion pictures; directed and starred in the highly acclaimed movie *Citizen Kane*.

Frances Willard (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

*Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), architect — internationally known innovative designer.

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*Born in Wisconsin.

## HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

| Site[1] | Location | Attendance[2] | | | | Revenue[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1990 |
| Circus World Museum[4] | Baraboo | 131,450 | 131,285 | 150,660 | 157,840 | $1,642,575 |
| Madeline Island | La Pointe | 15,092 | 17,517 | 17,392 | 15,906 | 20,528 |
| Old Wade House | Greenbush | 16,261 | 18,531 | 20,085 | 18,451 | 107,110 |
| Old World Wisconsin | Eagle | 81,474 | 80,949 | 83,422 | 81,758 | 730,731 |
| Pendarvis | Mineral Point | 16,781 | 15,832 | 16,062 | 14,715 | 91,074 |
| Stonefield | Cassville | 13,166 | 14,368 | 14,368 | 13,459 | 76,089 |
| Villa Louis | Prairie du Chien | 31,642 | 28,595 | 30,082 | 27,738 | 151,730 |

[1] Sites open May 1 through October 31, with the exception of Circus World (all year) and Stonefield and Madeline Island (Saturday before Memorial Day through first week in October).

[2] Attendance figures are paid admissions during the site season. Statistics in previous Blue Books may include unpaid admissions.

[3] Admissions and concessions.

[4] Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, departmental data, December 1990.

# OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

| County | Nearest Community | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| Adams | Friendship | Roche-a-Cri State Park |
| Ashland | Ashland | Northland College |
| Ashland | Ashland | Radisson and Groseilliers Fort |
| Ashland | La Pointe | Madeline Island |
| Ashland | Mellen | Great Divide |
| Ashland | Odanah | The Bad River |
| Barron | Chetek | Pine Was King (Pineries) |
| Bayfield | Cornucopia | Tragedy of the Siskiwit |
| Bayfield | Port Wing | School Consolidation |
| Bayfield | Washburn | Madeline Island |
| Brown | De Pere | Eleazer Williams |
| Brown | De Pere | Marquette - Jolliet |
| Brown | De Pere | Rapides des Peres |
| Brown | De Pere | White Pillars |
| Brown | Green Bay | Green Bay Packers |
| Brown | Green Bay | Hazelwood |
| Brown | Green Bay | Heritage Hill State Park |
| Brown | Green Bay | Red Banks |
| Buffalo | Alma | Beef Slough |
| Burnett | Grantsburg | Crex Meadows |
| Chippewa | Chippewa Falls | Nation's First Cooperative Generating Station |
| Chippewa | Cornell | Cobban Bridge |
| Chippewa | Jim Falls | Old Abe, the War Eagle |
| Clark | Colby | Colby Cheese |
| Columbia | Baraboo (Sauk Co.) | The Circus |
| Columbia | Merrimac (Sauk Co.) | Merrimac Ferry |
| Columbia | Portage | Fort Winnebago |
| Columbia | Portage | Marquette |
| Columbia | Portage | Potters' Emigration Society |
| Columbia | Portage | Rest Areas on the I-Roads |
| Columbia | Poynette | John Muir View |
| Columbia | Wisconsin Dells | Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds |
| Crawford | Gays Mills | Gays Mills Apple Orchards |
| Crawford | Lynxville | Rafting on the Mississippi |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Marquette - Jolliet |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Museum of Medical Progress |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Prairie du Chien |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Villa Louis |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | War of 1812 |
| Crawford | Soldiers Grove | James Davidson |
| Dane | Albion | Albion Academy |
| Dane | Blue Mounds | Brigham Park |
| Dane | Madison | Camp Randall |
| Dane | Madison | 9XM-WHA |
| Dane | Madison | North Hall |
| Dane | Madison | State Historical Society |
| Dane | McFarland | Stephen Moulton Babcock |
| Dane | Sauk City (Sauk Co.) | Battle of Wisconsin Heights |
| Dane | Stoughton | Robert Marion La Follette, Sr. |
| Dodge | Fox Lake | Bunny Berrigan |
| Dodge | Juneau | Adrian "Addie" Joss |
| Dodge | Mayville | First Iron Smelter |
| Dodge | Watertown | Auto Race: Green Bay to Madison |
| Door | Sturgeon Bay | The Orchards of Door County |
| Douglas | Brule | Brule River |
| Douglas | Lake Nebagamon | Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium |
| Douglas | Poplar | Major "Dick" Bong |
| Douglas | Solon Springs | Brule-St. Croix Portage |
| Douglas | Superior | Burlington Ore Docks |
| Douglas | Superior | Northwest Portal of Wisconsin |
| Douglas | Superior | Old Stockade Site |
| Douglas | Superior | S.S. Meteor |
| Douglas | Superior | Summer White House |
| Douglas | Superior | The Superior Entry |
| Douglas | Superior | Wartime Shipbuilding |
| Dunn | Menomonie | Caddie Woodlawn |
| Dunn | Menomonie | Chippewa Valley Pine |
| Dunn | Menomonie | Mabel Tainter Memorial |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | Military Road |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | Wisconsin Progressive Party |
| Fond du Lac | Ripon | Birthplace of Republican Party |
| Fond du Lac | Ripon | Carrie Chapman Catt |
| Fond du Lac | Ripon | Ceresco |
| Fond du Lac | Ripon | Ripon College |
| Fond du Lac | Taycheedah | Governor James Duane Doty |
| Fond du Lac | Waupun | Horicon Marsh |
| Forest | Crandon | Northern Highland |

Sources: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historical Markers Council, "A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers", 1982; Historic Preservation Division, departmental data, December 1990.

## OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Nearest Community | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| Forest | Laona | Laona School Forest |
| Forest | Mole Lake | Battle of Mole Lake |
| Grant | Boscobel | The Gideons |
| Grant | Cassville | Old Denniston House |
| Grant | Fennimore | The "Dinky" |
| Grant | Hazel Green | Point of Beginning (Survey Point) |
| Grant | Lancaster | Nelson Dewey |
| Grant | Platteville | First State Normal School |
| Green | New Glarus | New Glarus |
| Green Lake | Berlin | Upper Fox River |
| Iowa | Arena | Village of Dover |
| Iowa | Dodgeville | Iowa County Courthouse |
| Iowa | Dodgeville | Old Military Road |
| Iowa | Mineral Point | Shake Rag |
| Iowa | Mineral Point | Wisconsin Territory |
| Iowa | Spring Green (Sauk Co.) | Frank Lloyd Wright |
| Iowa | Spring Green (Sauk Co.) | Shot Tower |
| Iron | Hurley | Gogebic Iron Range |
| Jackson | Alma Center | Silver Mound |
| Jackson | Black River Falls | Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook |
| Jackson | Black River Falls | Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. |
| Jackson | Black River Falls | The Passenger Pigeon |
| Jackson | Millston | Sphagnum Moss |
| Jackson | Northfield | Highground Veterans Memorial |
| Jackson | Shamrock | Martin W. Torkelson |
| Jefferson | Cambridge (Dane Co.) | Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude |
| Jefferson | Fort Atkinson | Fort Koshkonong |
| Jefferson | Fort Atkinson | Panther Intaglio |
| Jefferson | Lake Mills | Aztalan State Park |
| Jefferson | Lake Mills | Drumlins |
| Jefferson | Watertown | First Kindergarten |
| Jefferson | Watertown | Highway Marking |
| Jefferson | Watertown | Octagon House |
| Juneau | Camp Douglas | Castle Rock |
| Juneau | Camp Douglas | Wisconsin Military Reservation |
| Juneau | Elroy | Elroy-Sparta Trail |
| Juneau | Lyndon Station | Hop Raising |
| Juneau | Lyndon Station | The Sand Counties - Aldo Leopold Territory |
| Juneau | Lyndon Station | Wisconsin River |
| Kenosha | Kenosha | Kemper Hall |
| Kenosha | Kenosha | 32 Div. Memorial Highway |
| Kenosha | Pleasant Prairie | Wisconsin's Brewing Industry |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee | Car-Ferry Service |
| La Crosse | Bangor | The Driftless Area |
| La Crosse | Holmen | Luther College |
| La Crosse | Holmen | The Mississippi River Parkway |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | The Coulee Region |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Major General C.C. Washburn |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Red Cloud Park |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Spence Park |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Upper Mississippi |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Valley View Site |
| La Crosse | West Salem | Hamlin Garland |
| Lafayette | Belmont | Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836 |
| Lafayette | Benton | Father Samuel Mazzuchelli |
| Lafayette | Shullsburg | Wisconsin Lead Mining Region |
| Langlade | Antigo | Antigo Silt Loam |
| Langlade | Antigo | Langlade County Forest |
| Langlade | Langlade | De Langlade |
| Langlade | Langlade | Old Military Road |
| Manitowoc | Denmark (Brown County) | Wisconsin's Dairy Industry |
| Manitowoc | Denmark (Brown County) | Wisconsin's Maritime Industries |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | Winnebago Trail |
| Manitowoc | Two Rivers | Ice Cream Sundae |
| Manitowoc | Valders | Thorstein Veblen |
| Marathon | Wausau | The First Teachers' Training School |
| Marathon | Wausau | First Workers Compensation Policy |
| Marinette | Peshtigo | Peshtigo Fire Cemetery |
| Marquette | Montello | John Muir Country |
| Marquette | Westfield | Korean War |
| Menominee | Keshena | Menominee Reservation |
| Menominee | Keshena | Spirit Rock |
| Milwaukee | Greendale | Wisconsin's Lime Industry |
| Milwaukee | Hales Corners | Jeremiah Curtin House |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Bay View's Rolling Mill |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Carl Frederick Zeidler |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Carl Sandburg Hall |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Civil War Camp |

## OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Nearest Community | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Erastus Wolcott, M.D. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | First African-American Church Building in Wisconsin |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | First Milwaukee Cargo Pier |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | General Mitchell Field |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Golda Meir |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Invention of the Typewriter |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | MacArthur Square |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Milwaukee County's First Airport |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Milwaukee-Downer College |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Milwaukee Interurban Terminal |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | National Soldiers' Home |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | North Point Lighthouse |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | North Point Water Tower |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Oneida Street Station |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Saint John's Infirmary |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | St. Mary's School of Nursing |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Watertown Plank Road |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Wisconsin's Oldest Newspaper |
| Milwaukee | West Allis | Meadowmere |
| Monroe | Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.) | Mesas and Buttes |
| Monroe | Rockland (La Crosse Co.) | Coulee Country |
| Monroe | Sparta | Elroy-Sparta Trail |
| Monroe | Tomah | Tomah |
| Oconto | Lakewood | The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp |
| Oconto | Oconto | First Church of Christ Scientist |
| Oconto | Oconto | Mission of St. Francois Xavier |
| Oconto | Oconto | Old Copper Culture Cemetery |
| Oneida | Rhinelander | First Rural Zoning Ordinance |
| Oneida | Rhinelander | The Hodag |
| Oneida | Three Lakes | Nicolet National Forest |
| Outagamie | Appleton | First Electric Street Railway |
| Outagamie | Appleton | World's First Hydroelectric Plant |
| Outagamie | Greenville | South Greenville Grange |
| Outagamie | Kaukauna | Revolutionary War Veterans |
| Outagamie | Little Chute | Treaty of the Cedars |
| Outagamie | New London | Birthplace of the American Water Spaniel |
| Ozaukee | Cedarburg | Historic Cedarburg |
| Ozaukee | Cedarburg | Last Covered Bridge |
| Ozaukee | Mequon | The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin |
| Ozaukee | Waubeka | Birthplace of Flag Day |
| Pepin | Maiden Rock | Maiden Rock |
| Pepin | Pepin | Laura Ingalls Wilder |
| Pepin | Pepin | Site of Fort St. Antoine |
| Pierce | Hager City | "Bow and Arrow" |
| Pierce | Maiden Rock | Lake Pepin |
| Pierce | River Falls | Edgar Wilson Nye |
| Polk | Luck | Danish Cooperative Company |
| Polk | St. Croix Falls | The Battle of St. Croix Falls |
| Polk | St. Croix Falls | State Park Movement in Wisconsin |
| Portage | Knowlton | Du Bay Trading Post |
| Price | Phillips | Phillips Fire |
| Racine | Racine | The Spark |
| Racine | Waterford | Old Muskego |
| Richland | Richland Center | Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp. |
| Richland | Richland Center | Rural Electrification |
| Rock | Beloit | Beloit College |
| Rock | Beloit | Black Hawk War |
| Rock | Beloit | Medal of Honor |
| Rock | Beloit | Wisconsin's First Aviator |
| Rock | Clinton | Jefferson Prairie Settlement |
| Rock | Edgerton | Wisconsin's Tobacco Land |
| Rock | Janesville | First State Fair |
| Rock | Janesville | Janesville Tank Company |
| Rock | Janesville | Rock River Industries |
| Rock | Janesville | Route of Abraham Lincoln |
| Rock | Milton | Milton House |
| Rock | Milton | Storr's Lake |
| Rock | Shopiere | Home of Governor Harvey |
| Rusk | Weyerhaeuser | Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry. |
| St. Croix | Hudson | Brule-St. Croix Waterway |
| St. Croix | Hudson | St. Croix River |
| Sauk | Baraboo | Civilian Conservation Corps |
| Sauk | Baraboo | Ringling Brothers Circus |
| Sauk | Reedsburg | Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist |
| Sauk | Sauk City | August Derleth |
| Sauk | Sauk City | The Baraboo Range |

## OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Nearest Community | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| Sauk | Wisconsin Dells | Dawn Manor |
| Sauk | Wisconsin Dells | Wisconsin Dells |
| Sawyer | Couderay | Court Oreilles |
| Sawyer | Couderay | Radisson and Groseilliers |
| Sawyer | Hayward | Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage |
| Shawano | Shawano | Shawano |
| Shawano | Wittenberg | Homme Homes |
| Sheboygan | Greenbush | Old Wade House State Park |
| Sheboygan | Oostburg | Dutch Settlement |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan | Seils-Sterling Circus |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan | Sheboygan Indian Mound Park |
| Taylor | Rib Lake | Rustic Road |
| Trempealeau | Galesville | Decorah Peak |
| Trempealeau | Osseo | Winnebago Indians |
| Trempealeau | Trempealeau | Perrot's Post |
| Vernon | Coon Valley | First Watershed Project |
| Vernon | De Soto | Battle of Bad Axe |
| Vernon | De Soto | Chief Win-no-shik |
| Vernon | Genoa | Dams on the Mississippi |
| Vernon | Genoa | Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear-fueled Generating Station |
| Vernon | Hillsboro | Admiral Marc A. Mitscher |
| Vernon | Viroqua | Governor Rusk |
| Vilas | Boulder Junction | First Forest Patrol Flight |
| Vilas | Boulder Junction | Forest Restoration |
| Vilas | Lac du Flambeau | Lac du Flambeau |
| Vilas | Land O'Lakes | Lac Vieux Desert |
| Vilas | Land O'Lakes | 32 Div. Memorial Highway |
| Vilas | Land O'Lakes | Wisconsin River Headwaters |
| Vilas | Sayner | Snowmobile |
| Walworth | Allens Grove | Allen Family |
| Walworth | Delavan | Delavan's Circus Colony |
| Walworth | Delavan | Wisconsin's First School for Deaf |
| Walworth | East Troy | East Troy Railroad |
| Walworth | Genoa City | First Swedish Settlers in Wisconsin |
| Walworth | Lake Geneva | Wisconsin's First 4-H Club |
| Washburn | Spooner | Yellow River |
| Washburn | Trego | Namekagon River |
| Washington | Hartford | "Kissel" |
| Washington | West Bend | Great Divide |
| Washington | West Bend | Lizard Mound State Park |
| Waukesha | Delafield | Old Nashotah Mission |
| Waukesha | Delafield | St. John's Military Academy |
| Waukesha | Dousman | Masonic Home |
| Waukesha | Lannon | Lannon Stone |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | Carroll College |
| Waupaca | Clintonville | Birthplace of an Airline |
| Waupaca | Clintonville | Four-Wheel Drive |
| Waupaca | King | Grand Army Home |
| Waupaca | Marion | Chief Waupaca |
| Winnebago | Menasha | Wisconsin Central Railroad |
| Winnebago | Neenah | Butte des Morts |
| Winnebago | Oshkosh | Coles Bashford House |
| Winnebago | Oshkosh | Knaggs Ferry |
| Winnebago | Oshkosh | S.J. Wittman |
| Winnebago | Oshkosh | University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh |
| Winnebago | Winchester | Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier |
| Winnebago | Winneconne | Poygan Paygrounds |
| Wood | Marshfield | Prisoners of War |
| Wood | Nekoosa | Point Basse |
| Wood | Port Edwards | Cranberry Culture |
| Wood | Wisconsin Rapids | Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill |

## WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1939-1991[1]

| Name | Term | Residence |
|---|---|---|
| | **Governor**<br>(See separate table.) | |
| | **Lieutenant Governor** | |
| Walter S. Goodland (R)[2] | 1939-1945 | Racine |
| Oscar Rennebohm (R)[3] | 1945-1949 | Madison |
| George M. Smith (R) | 1949-1955 | Milwaukee |
| Warren P. Knowles (R) | 1955-1959 | New Richmond |
| Philleo Nash (D) | 1959-1961 | Wisconsin Rapids |
| Warren P. Knowles (R) | 1961-1963 | New Richmond |
| Jack Olson (R) | 1963-1965 | Wisconsin Dells |
| Patrick J. Lucey (D) | 1965-1967 | Madison |
| Jack Olson (R) | 1967-1971 | Wisconsin Dells |
| Martin J. Schreiber (D)[4] | 1971-1979 | Milwaukee |
| Russell A. Olson (R) | 1979-1983 | Randall |
| James T. Flynn (D) | 1983-1987 | West Allis |
| Scott McCallum (R) | 1987- | Fond du Lac |
| | **Secretary of State** | |
| Fred R. Zimmerman (R) | 1939-12/14/54 | Milwaukee |
| Louis Allis (R)[5] | 12/16/54-1/3/55 | Milwaukee |
| Glenn M. Wise (R)[5] | 1/3/55-1957 | Madison |
| Robert C. Zimmerman (R) | 1957-1975 | Madison |
| Douglas J. La Follette (D) | 1975-1979 | Kenosha |
| Vel R. Phillips (D) | 1979-1983 | Milwaukee |
| Douglas J. La Follette (D) | 1983- | Madison |
| | **State Treasurer** | |
| John M. Smith (R) | 1939-8/17/47 | Shell Lake |
| John L. Sonderegger (R)[5] | 8/19/47-1949 | Madison |
| Warren R. Smith (R) | 1949-12/4/57 | Milwaukee |
| Dena A. Smith (R)[5] | 12/5/57-1959 | Milwaukee |
| Eugene M. Lamb (D) | 1959-1961 | Milwaukee |
| Dena A. Smith (R) | 1961-2/20/68 | Milwaukee |
| Harold W. Clemens (R)[5] | 2/21/68-1971 | Oconomowoc |
| Charles P. Smith (D) | 1971-1991 | Madison |
| Cathy S. Zeuske (R) | 1991- | Shawano |
| | **Attorney General** | |
| John E. Martin (R)[6] | 1939-6/1/48 | Madison |
| Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[7] | 6/5/48-11/12/48 | Mondovi |
| Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[5] | 11/12/48-1951 | Verona |
| Vernon W. Thomson (R) | 1951-1957 | Richland Center |
| Stewart G. Honeck (R) | 1957-1959 | Madison |
| John W. Reynolds (D) | 1959-1963 | Green Bay |
| George Thompson (R) | 1963-1965 | Madison |
| Bronson C. La Follette (D) | 1965-1969 | Madison |
| Robert W. Warren (R)[6] | 1969-10/8/74 | Green Bay |
| Victor A. Miller (D)[5] | 10/8/74-11/25/74 | St. Nazianz |
| Bronson C. La Follette (D)[8] | 11/25/74-1987 | Madison |
| Donald J. Hanaway (R) | 1987-1991 | Green Bay |
| James E. Doyle (D) | 1991- | Madison |
| | **Superintendent of Public Instruction** | |
| John Callahan | 1921-1949 | Madison |
| George Earl Watson | 1949-1961 | Wauwatosa |
| Angus B. Rothwell[6] | 1961-7/1/66 | Manitowoc |
| William C. Kahl[5] | 7/1/66-1973 | Madison |
| Barbara Thompson | 1973-1981 | Madison |
| Herbert J. Grover | 1981- | Cottage Grove |

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[1] For cumulative list, 1848-1987, see *1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 704-706).

[2] Elected Lieutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

[3] Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland.

[4] When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1977 to accept appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.

[5] Appointed.

[6] Resigned.

[7] Appointed Attorney General 6/5/48 and resigned 11/12/48.

[8] Elected 11/5/74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11/25/74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

| | | | Pol. | Service As Governor | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Birthplace | Birth | Party | Began | Ended | Death | Burial Place |
| Nelson Dewey | Lebanon, Conn. | 12-19-1813 | Dem. | 6- 7-1848 | 1- 5-1852 | 7-21-1889 | Lancaster, Wis. |
| Leonard James Farwell | Watertown, N.Y. | 1- 5-1819 | Whig | 1- 5-1852 | 1- 2-1854 | 4-11-1889 | Grant City, Mo. |
| William Augustus Barstow | Plainfield, Conn. | 9-13-1813 | Dem. | 1- 2-1854 | 3-21-1856 | 12-13-1865 | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Arthur MacArthur[1] | Glasgow, Scotland | 1-26-1815 | Dem. | 3-21-1856 | 3-25-1856 | 8-26-1896 | Washington, D.C. |
| Coles Bashford | Putnam Co., N.Y. | 1-24-1816 | Rep. | 3-25-1856 | 1- 4-1858 | 4-25-1878 | Oakland, Cal. |
| Alexander William Randall | Ames, N.Y. | 10-31-1819 | Rep. | 1- 4-1858 | 1- 6-1862 | 7-26-1872 | Elmira, N.Y. |
| Louis Powell Harvey | East Haddam, Conn. | 7-22-1820 | Rep. | 1- 6-1862 | 4-19-1862 | 4-19-1862 | Madison, Wis. |
| Edward Salomon[2] | Stroebeck, Prussia | 8-11-1828 | Rep. | 4-19-1862 | 1- 4-1864 | 4-21-1909 | Frankfurt, Germany |
| James Taylor Lewis | Clarendon, N.Y. | 10-30-1819 | Rep. | 1- 4-1864 | 1- 1-1866 | 8- 4-1904 | Columbus, Wis. |
| Lucius Fairchild | Kent, Ohio | 12-27-1831 | Rep. | 1- 1-1866 | 1- 1-1872 | 5-23-1896 | Madison, Wis. |
| Cadwallader Colden Washburn | Livermore, Me. | 4-22-1818 | Rep. | 1- 1-1872 | 1- 5-1874 | 5-14-1882 | La Crosse, Wis. |
| William Robert Taylor | Woodbury, Conn. | 7-10-1820 | Dem. | 1- 5-1874 | 1- 3-1876 | 3-17-1909 | Madison, Wis. |
| Harrison Ludington | Ludingtonville, N.Y. | 7-30-1812 | Rep. | 1- 3-1876 | 1- 7-1878 | 6-17-1891 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| William E. Smith | near Inverness, Scotland | 6-18-1824 | Rep. | 1- 7-1878 | 1- 2-1882 | 2-13-1883 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Jeremiah McLain Rusk | Morgan Co., Ohio | 6-17-1830 | Rep. | 1- 2-1882 | 1- 7-1889 | 11-21-1893 | Viroqua, Wis. |
| William D. Hoard | Stockbridge, N.Y. | 10-10-1836 | Rep. | 1- 7-1889 | 1- 5-1891 | 11-22-1918 | Ft. Atkinson, Wis. |
| George Wilbur Peck | Henderson, N.Y. | 9-28-1840 | Dem. | 1- 5-1891 | 1- 7-1895 | 4-16-1916 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| William H. Upham | Westminister, Mass. | 5- 3-1841 | Rep. | 1- 7-1895 | 1- 4-1897 | 7- 2-1924 | Marshfield, Wis. |
| Edward Scofield | Clearfield, Pa. | 3-28-1842 | Rep. | 1- 4-1897 | 1- 7-1901 | 2- 3-1925 | Oconto, Wis. |
| Robert M. La Follette | Primrose, Dane Co., Wis. | 6-14-1855 | Rep. | 1- 7-1901 | 1- 1-1906 | 6-18-1925 | Madison, Wis. |
| James O. Davidson | Sogn, Norway | 2-10-1854 | Rep. | 1- 1-1906 | 1- 2-1911 | 12-16-1922 | Madison, Wis. |
| Francis Edward McGovern | Elkhart Lake, Wis. | 1-21-1866 | Rep. | 1- 2-1911 | 1- 4-1915 | 5-16-1946 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Emanuel Lorenz Philipp | Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis | 3-25-1861 | Rep. | 1- 4-1915 | 1- 3-1921 | 6-15-1925 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| John James Blaine | Wingville, Grant Co., Wis. | 5- 4-1875 | Rep. | 1- 3-1921 | 1- 3-1927 | 4-18-1934 | Boscobel, Wis. |
| Fred R. Zimmerman | Milwaukee, Wis. | 11-20-1880 | Rep. | 1- 3-1927 | 1- 7-1929 | 12-14-1954 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. | Sheboygan, Wis. | 3- 3-1875 | Rep. | 1- 7-1929 | 1- 5-1931 | 4-21-1940 | Kohler, Wis. |
| Philip Fox La Follette | Madison, Wis. | 5- 8-1897 | Rep. | 1- 5-1931 | 1- 2-1933 | 8-18-1965 | Madison, Wis. |
| Albert George Schmedeman | Madison, Wis. | 11-25-1864 | Dem. | 1- 2-1933 | 1- 7-1935 | 11-26-1946 | Madison, Wis. |
| Philip Fox La Follette | Madison, Wis. | 5- 8-1897 | Prog. | 1- 7-1935 | 1- 2-1939 | 8-18-1965 | Madison, Wis. |
| Julius Peter Heil | Duesmond, Germany | 7-24-1876 | Rep. | 1- 2-1939 | 1- 4-1943 | 11-30-1949 | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Orland Steen Loomis | Mauston, Wis. | 11- 2-1893 | Prog. | Died prior to inaug. | | 12- 7-1942 | Mauston, Wis. |
| Walter Samuel Goodland[3] | Sharon, Wis. | 12-22-1862 | Rep. | 1- 4-1943 | 3-12-1947 | 3-12-1947 | Racine, Wis. |
| Oscar Rennebohm | Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis. | 5-25-1889 | Rep. | 3-12-1947 | 1- 1-1951 | 10-15-1968 | Madison, Wis. |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. | Sheboygan, Wis. | 4- 4-1904 | Rep. | 1- 1-1951 | 1- 7-1957 | 3-10-1976 | Kohler, Wis. |
| Vernon W. Thomson | Richland Center, Wis. | 11- 5-1905 | Rep. | 1- 7-1957 | 1- 5-1959 | 4-2-1988 | Richland Center, Wis. |
| Gaylord Anton Nelson | Clear Lake, Wis. | 6- 4-1916 | Dem. | 1- 5-1959 | 1- 7-1963 | — | — |
| John W. Reynolds | Green Bay, Wis. | 4- 4-1921 | Dem. | 1- 7-1963 | 1- 4-1965 | — | — |
| Warren P. Knowles | River Falls, Wis. | 8-19-1908 | Rep. | 1- 4-1965 | 1- 4-1971 | — | — |
| Patrick J. Lucey | La Crosse, Wis. | 3-21-1918 | Dem. | 1- 4-1971 | 7- 6-1977 | — | — |
| Martin J. Schreiber[4] | Milwaukee, Wis. | 4- 8-1939 | Dem. | 7- 6-1977 | 1- 1-1979 | — | — |
| Lee Sherman Dreyfus | Milwaukee, Wis. | 6-20-1926 | Rep. | 1- 1-1979 | 1- 3-1983 | — | — |
| Anthony Scully Earl | Lansing, Mich. | 4-12-1936 | Dem. | 1- 3-1983 | 1- 5-1987 | — | — |
| Tommy George Thompson | Elroy, Wis. | 11-19-1941 | Rep. | 1- 5-1987 | — | — | — |

[1] Served as Acting Governor 3/21/1856 to 3/25/1856 during dispute over who won gubernatorial election.

[2] Became Acting Governor on death of Harvey on 4/19/1862.

[3] Became Acting Governor on 1/4/43 because of death of Governor-Elect Loomis, served entire 1943-44 term.

[4] Became Acting Governor on resignation of Governor Lucey.

Sources: "Wisconsin's Former Governors", *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 69-206; *Blue Book* biographies.

# JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
## 1836 to 1991[1]

| Name | Term | Home Address[2] |
|---|---|---|
| **Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]** | | |
| Alexander W. Stow | 1848-1851 (C.J.) | Fond du Lac |
| Levi Hubbell | 1848-1853 (C.J. 1851) | Milwaukee |
| Edward V. Whiton | 1848-1853 (C.J. 1852-53)[4] | Janesville |
| Charles H. Larrabee | 1848-1853 | Horicon |
| Mortimer M. Jackson | 1848-1853 | Mineral Point |
| Wiram Knowlton | 1850-1853 | Prairie du Chien |
| Timothy O. Howe | 1851-1853 | Green Bay |
| **Justices Since 1853** | | |
| Edward V. Whiton | 1853-1859 (C.J.) | Janesville |
| Samuel Crawford | 1853-1855 | New Diggings |
| Abram D. Smith | 1853-1859 | Milwaukee |
| Orsamus Cole | 1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92) | Potosi |
| Luther S. Dixon[5] | 1859-1874 (C.J.) | Portage |
| Byron Paine[5] | 1859-1864, 1867-71 | Milwaukee |
| Jason Downer[5] | 1864-1867 | Milwaukee |
| William P. Lyon[5] | 1871-1894 (C.J. 1892-94) | Racine |
| Edward G. Ryan[5] | 1874-1880 (C.J.) | Racine |
| David Taylor | 1878-1891 | Sheboygan |
| Harlow S. Orton | 1878-1895 (C.J. 1894-95) | Madison |
| John B. Cassoday[5] | 1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07) | Janesville |
| John B. Winslow[5] | 1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20) | Racine |
| Silas U. Pinney | 1892-1898 | Madison |
| Alfred W. Newman | 1894-1898 | Trempealeau |
| Roujet D. Marshall[5] | 1895-1918 | Chippewa Falls |
| Charles V.Bardeen[5] | 1898-1903 | Wausau |
| Joshua E. Dodge[5] | 1898-1910 | Milwaukee |
| Robert G. Siebecker[6] | 1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22) | Madison |
| James C. Kerwin | 1905-1921 | Neenah |
| William H. Timlin | 1907-1916 | Milwaukee |
| Robert M. Bashford[5] | Jan.-June 1908 | Madison |
| John Barnes | 1908-1916 | Rhinelander |
| Aad J. Vinje[5] | 1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29) | Superior |
| Marvin B. Rosenberry[5] | 1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50) | Wausau |
| Franz C. Eschweiler[5] | 1916-1929 | Milwaukee |
| Walter C. Owen | 1918-1934 | Maiden Rock |
| Burr W. Jones[5] | 1920-1926 | Madison |
| Christian Doerfler[5] | 1921-1929 | Milwaukee |
| Charles H. Crownhart[5] | 1922-1930 | Madison |
| E. Ray Stevens | 1926-1930 | Madison |
| Chester A. Fowler[5] | 1929-1948 | Fond du Lac |
| Oscar M. Fritz[5] | 1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54) | Milwaukee |
| Edward T. Fairchild[5] | 1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57) | Milwaukee |
| John D. Wickhem[5] | 1930-1949 | Madison |
| George B. Nelson[5] | 1930-1942 | Stevens Point |
| Theodore G. Lewis[5] | 1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934) | Madison |
| Joseph Martin[5] | 1934-1948 | Green Bay |
| Elmer E. Barlow[5] | 1942-1948 | Arcadia |
| James Ward Rector[5] | 1946-1947 | Madison |
| Henry P. Hughes | 1948-1951 | Oshkosh |
| John E. Martin[5] | 1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62) | Green Bay |
| Grover L. Broadfoot[5] | 1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962) | Mondovi |
| Timothy Brown[5] | 1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64) | Madison |
| Edward J. Gehl | 1950-1956 | Hartford |
| George R. Currie[5] | 1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968) | Sheboygan |
| Roland J. Steinle[5] | 1954-1958 | Milwaukee |
| Emmert L. Wingert[5] | 1956-1959 | Madison |
| Thomas E. Fairchild | 1957-1966 | Verona |
| E. Harold Hallows[5] | 1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974) | Milwaukee |
| William H. Dieterich | 1959-1964 | Milwaukee |
| Myron L. Gordon | 1962-1967 | Milwaukee |
| Horace W. Wilkie[5] | 1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976) | Madison |
| Bruce F. Beilfuss | 1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-1983) | Neillsville |
| Nathan S. Heffernan[5] | 1964- (C.J. 1983- ) | Sheboygan |
| Leo B. Hanley[5] | 1966-1978 | Milwaukee |
| Connor T. Hansen[5] | 1967-1980 | Eau Claire |
| Robert W. Hansen | 1968-1978 | Milwaukee |
| Roland B. Day[5] | 1974- | Madison |
| Shirley S. Abrahamson[5] | 1976- | Madison |
| William G. Callow | 1978- | Waukesha |
| John L. Coffey | 1978-1982 | Milwaukee |
| Donald W. Steinmetz | 1980- | Milwaukee |
| Louis J. Ceci[5] | 1982- | Milwaukee |
| William A. Bablitch | 1983- | Stevens Point |

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[1] Justices during the territorial period: Charles Dunn (Chief Justice) and David Irvin, 1836-1848; William C. Frazer, 1836-1838; and Andrew G. Miller, 1838-1848.

[2] Home address is the municipality from which the justice was originally appointed or elected.

[3] Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.

[4] Chief Justice. As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in April 1889, the most senior justice now serves as chief justice. Previously the chief justice was elected or appointed to that position.

[5] Initially appointed to the court.

[6] Elected April 7, 1903, to term beginning January 1904. In the interim was appointed April 9, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Bardeen.

Sources: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records; *Wisconsin Reports*.

# MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
## 1848 — 1991
## SENATORS

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abert, George A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1877, 78[1] |
| Abrams, William J | Dem. | Green Bay | 1868, 69[1] |
| Ackley, Edward F | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1913, 15 |
| Ackley, Henry M | Dem. | Oconomowoc | 1882, 83 |
| Adams, Henry | Union/Rep. | Monticello | 1866, 67, 68, 69[1] |
| Adams, John | Dem. | Black Earth | 1882, 83[1] |
| Adams, John Q | Dem.[2]Rep. | River Falls | 1854, 55, 56[1] |
| Adelman, Lynn S | Dem. | New Berlin | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Alban, James S | Whig[2] | Plover | 1852, 53 |
| Albers, W.W | Dem. | Wausau | 1911, 13, 15, 17 |
| Allen, Benjamin | Dem.[2] | Hudson | 1853, 54 |
| Altpeter, Oscar | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893, 95 |
| Anderson, Al. C | Rep. | Menomonie | 1917, 19, 21 |
| Anderson, John A | Rep./Prog. | Barron | 1931, 33, 35, 37 |
| Anderson, Matthew | Dem. | Cross Plains | 1878, 79, 80, 81[1] |
| Andrea, Joseph F | Dem. | Kenosha | 1985, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Andrews, Abraham D | Rep. | River Falls | 1878, 79 |
| Anson, Frank A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901[1] |
| Apple, Adam | Dem. | North Cape | 1891, 93[1] |
| Arnold, Alexander A | Rep. | Galesville | 1877, 78[1] |
| Arnold, Louis A | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 17, 19, 21 |
| Austin, William H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895, 97[1] |
| Avery, Frank | Rep. | Baraboo | 1889, 91[1] |
| Bablitch, William A | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Bacon, Orrin | Rep. | Monticello | 1872, 73[1] |
| Bailey, Dana R | Rep. | Baldwin | 1878, 79 |
| Baker, Robert H | Rep. | Racine | 1873, 75, 76 |
| Baldwin, George | Dem. | Chilton | 1870, 71[1] |
| Barber, Joseph L | Rep. | Marathon | 1923, 25[1] |
| Barber, J. Allen | Rep.[2] | Lancaster | 1856, 57 |
| Barden, Levi W | Rep. | Portage | 1875, 76, 78[1] |
| Barker, H.W | Rep. | Sparta | 1907, 09 |
| Barker, James A | Rep. | Antigo | 1925, 27, 29, 31[1] |
| Barlow, S.S | Rep. | Delton | 1868, 69[1] |
| Barnes, S.W | Dem.[2] | Waterloo | 1856, 57 |
| Barney, John A | Dem. | Mayville | 1875, 76[1] |
| Barnum, George S | Union | Wausau | 1865, 66[1] |
| Barrett, Thomas M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1989, 91[1] |
| Barron, Henry D | Rep. | St. Croix | 1874, 75, 76[1] |
| Bartlett, M.D | Rep. | Durand | 1862, 63 |
| Bartlett, O.F | Rep. | East Troy | 1860, 61[1] |
| Barwig, Byron | Dem. | Mayville | 1915, 17 |
| Bashford, Coles | Whig/Rep.[2] | Oshkosh | 1853, 54, 55 |
| Bashford, Robert M | Dem. | Madison | 1893, 95 |
| Baxter, Charles H | Rep. | Lancaster | 1893, 95, 97, 99 |
| Baxter, Fred A | Rep. | Superior | 1915, 17 |
| Beach, Zadoc P | Rep. | Whitewater | 1903, 05 |
| Bean, Samuel C | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1[illegible], 58, 61, 62 |
| Bear, Peter D | Dem. | Madison | 1[illegible] |
| Bechtner, Paul | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1891, 93 |
| Belden, Philo | Rep. | Rochester | 1871, 72[1] |
| Benfey, Theo | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1917, 19, 21, 23 |
| Bennett, Alden I | Rep. | Beloit | 1858, 59, 60, 61 |
| Bennett, George | Rep. | Kenosha | 1860, 61[1] |
| Bennett, J. Henry | Rep. | Viroqua | 1915, 17, 19, 21 |
| Bennett, Joseph B | Rep. | Watertown | 1879, 80 |
| Bennett, Stephen O | Free Soil[2] | Raymond | 1851, 52[1] |
| Bennett, Van S | Rep. | Rockton | 1882, 83[1] |
| Benson, Taylor | Dem. | Franksville | 1965, 67 |
| Bentley John A | Union | Sheboygan | 1865, 66 |
| Berger, David G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81[1] |
| Berndt, William F | Rep. | River Falls | 1989, 91[1] |
| Beyer, Rudolph | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919, 21 |
| Bice, Raymond C | Rep. | La Crosse | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67[1] |
| Bichler, William J | Dem. | Belgium | 1913, 15[1] |
| Bidwell, Everett V | Rep. | Portage | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81[1] |
| Bilgrien, Herman J.F | Rep. | Iron Ridge | 1919, 21, 23, 25 |
| Billings, Henry M | Dem.[2] | Highland | 1848[1] |
| Bird, Claire B | Rep. | Wausau | 1919, 21 |
| Bird, Harlan P | Rep. | Wausaukee | 1903, 05, 07, 09 |
| Bishop, Isaac T | Rep. | Somers | 1907, 09, 11, 13 |
| Bissell, William G | Rep. | Lodi | 1899, 1901 |
| Black, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1874, 75[1] |
| Blackstone, John W | Rep. | Shullsburg | 1880, 81[1] |
| Blaine, John J | Rep. | Boscobel | 1909, 11 |
| Blair, Andrew M | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1853, 54 |
| Blair, William | Union/Rep. | Waukesha | 1864, 65, 72, 73, 76, 77 |
| Blake, Edward R | Dem. | Port Washington | 1883, 85[1] |
| Blanchard, George W | Rep. | Edgerton | 1927, 29, 31[1] |
| Bleekman, Adelbert E | Rep. | Tomah | 1874, 75[1] |
| Blenski, Roman R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53[1] |
| Bodenstab, Henry H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909, 11 |
| Bohan, John R | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1863, 64[1] |
| Boldt, Herman E | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1925, 27, 29, 31 |
| Bolens, Harry W | Dem. | Port Washington | 1933, 35, 37, 39 |
| Bones, Thomas A | Rep. | Racine | 1877, 78 |
| Borg, George M | Rep. | Delavan | 1967[1] |
| Bosshard, Otto | Rep. | La Crosse | 1911, 13, 15 |
| Botkin, Alexander | Whig[2] | Madison | 1849, 50[1] |
| Bovee, Marvin H | Dem.[2] | Waukesha | 1853 |
| Bowen, Ezra A | Dem.[2] | Mayville | 1854, 55 |
| Bowen, Thomas S | Dem.[2] | Waupun | 1852, 53 |
| Bowman, Jonathan | Rep./Union | Kilbourn City | 1863, 64, 65, 66[1] |
| Boyd, John W | Dem./Rep.[2] | Geneva | 1848, 49, 58, 59 |
| Bragg, Edward S | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1868, 69 |
| Braun, Warren D | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81 |
| Bray, William M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1915, 17[1] |

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| Brazeau, Theodore W | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1907, 09 |
| Brennan, James B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1959, 61 |
| Breske, Roger M | Dem. | Eland | 1989, 91 |
| Briggs, John R., Jr | Whig[2] | Beloit | 1853 |
| Brown, Neal | Dem. | Wausau | 1893, 95[1] |
| Brown, Orlando | Rep. | Modena | 1872, 73[1] |
| Brown, Taylor G | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Browne, Edward E | Rep. | Waupaca | 1907, 09, 11, 13 |
| Browne, Edward L | Rep./Union | Waupaca | 1861, 62, 67, 68 |
| Brunette, E.F | Dem. | Green Bay | 1933, 35[1] |
| Bryant, George E | Rep. | Madison | 1875, 76[1] |
| Bubolz, Gordon A | Rep. | Appleton | 1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Buchen, Gustave W | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 |
| Buck, George L | Rep. | Racine | 1919, 21 |
| Buckstaff, George H | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1887, 89[1] |
| Budlong, S.W | Dem. | Waterloo | 1865, 66 |
| Buettner, Carol A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1987, 89, 91[1] |
| Bugh, Samuel G | Dem.[2] | Shullsburg | 1851, 52 |
| Bull, Benjamin | Union | Prairie du Chien | 1866, 67 |
| Bull, Hiram C | Rep.[2] | Madison | 1857 |
| Burchard, Samuel D | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1870, 71, 73, 74 |
| Burdge, Richard J | Rep. | Beloit | 1891, 93[1] |
| Burdick, Zebulon P | Rep. | Janesville | 1859, 60[1] |
| Burke, Brian B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Burke, Michael E | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1895, 97[1] |
| Burke, Timothy | Rep. | Green Bay | 1909, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23[1] |
| Burns, Edward E | Rep. | Platteville | 1901, 03, 05, 07 |
| Burrows, George B | Rep. | Madison | 1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82[1] |
| Busby, Allen J | Prog./Rep. | Milwaukee | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71[1] |
| Butt, C.M | Rep. | Viroqua | 1869, 70 |
| Byrnes, John W | Rep. | Green Bay | 1941, 43 |
| Caldwell, Robert | Rep. | Lodi | 1927, 29[1] |
| Callan, James L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37 |
| Cameron, Angus | Rep./Union | La Crosse | 1863, 64, 71, 72[1] |
| Cameron, Howard W | Dem. | Rice Lake | 1959, 61 |
| Campbell, Archibald | Rep. | Middlebury | 1878, 79 |
| Campbell, Francis | Rep. | Gratiot | 1873, 74, 75, 76 |
| Carey, John | Dem. | Osman | 1883, 85, 87[1] |
| Carr, Peter P | Rep. | Janesville | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Carroll, James H | Rep. | Glidden | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 41, 43 |
| Carroll, William D | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1933, 35 |
| Carter, Benjamin F | Dem. | Sherwood | 1880, 81[1] |
| Cary, John W | Dem. | Racine | 1853, 54[1] |
| Cary, Luther H | Rep. | Greenbush | 1861, 62[1] |
| Case, Jerome I | Union | Racine | 1865, 66 |
| Cashman, John E | Rep./Prog. | Denmark | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45 |
| Casperson, Carl B | Rep. | Frederick | 1923, 25, 27, 29[1] |
| Cate, Norman S | Union | DeSoto | 1862 |
| Cavanagh, Daniel | Dem. | Osceola | 1876, 77[1] |
| Chandler, John A | Union | Sparta | 1865, 66 |
| Chandler, Willard H | Rep./Union | Windsor | 1863, 64, 65, 66[1] |
| Chappel, William | Dem. | Watertown | 1858, 59[1] |
| Chase, Champion, S | Rep.[2] | Racine | 1857, 58 |
| Chase, Enoch | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1882, 83[1] |
| Chase, John B | Rep. | Oconto | 1925, 27 |
| Chase, Warren | Dem./Free Soil[2] | Cresco | 1848, 49 |
| Chilsen, Walter John | Rep. | Wausau | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Chipman, William E | Rep. | Burlington | 1879, 80 |
| Christopherson, Frank W., Jr. | Dem. | Superior | 1963, 65[1] |
| Chvala, Charles J | Dem. | Madison | 1985, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Cirilli, Arthur A | Rep. | Superior | 1967, 69, 71 |
| Clancy, Joseph | Dem. | Racine | 1935, 37[1] |
| Clapp, J.D | Dem. | Ft. Atkinson | 1863, 64 |
| Clark, Eugene F | Rep. | Galesville | 1917, 19, 21, 23[1] |
| Clark, Satterlee | Dem. | Horicon | 1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72[1] |
| Clark, Temple | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1857, 58 |
| Clark, William W | Rep. | Vesper | 1953, 55, 57, 59[1] |
| Clawson, Phineas J | Rep. | Monroe | 1889, 91 |
| Clement, Charles | Rep.[2] | Racine | 1855, 56 |
| Clifford, Eugene A | Dem. | Juneau | 1931, 33 |
| Coakley, Maurice P | Rep. | Beloit | 1935, 37, 39, 41 |
| Cobb, Amasa | Rep.[2] | Mineral Point | 1855, 56[1] |
| Cole, Samuel | Dem./Union | Gratiot | 1861, 62, 65, 66[1] |
| Colladay, William M | Rep. | Stoughton | 1871, 72[1] |
| Coller, Ambrose B | Rep. | Necedah | 1939, 41 |
| Colman, Edward | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1882, 83 |
| Comstock, Cicero | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1859, 60 |
| Comstock, Noah D | I.R./Rep. | Arcadia | 1883, 85[1] |
| Conant, John A | Rep. | Westfield | 1919, 21 |
| Conger, William F | Rep. | Prairie du Sac | 1895, 97 |
| Conkey, Theodore | Dem.[2] | Appleton | 1851, 52[1] |
| Conklin, James | Dem. | Madison | 1885, 87 |
| Conner, Henry | Dem. | Viroqua | 1891, 93 |
| Connors, A.J | Prog. | Barron | 1939, 41 |
| Cook, E. Fox | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1857, 58 |
| Cooper, Henry Allen | Rep. | Racine | 1887, 89 |
| Copp, William J | Rep. | Prescott | 1868, 69[1] |
| Cothren, Montgomery M | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1849, 50 |
| Cottrill, Jedd P.C., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1883, 85 |
| Cotzhausen, Frederick W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1873, 74 |
| Cowles, Robert L. III | Rep. | Green Bay | 1987, 89, 91[1] |
| Cox, Charles B | Rep. | River Falls | 1860, 61[1] |
| Crane, Horace O | Rep. | Neenah | 1861 |
| Crosby, Charles F | Rep. | Wausau | 1881, 82 |

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| Culbertson, Henry N | Rep. | Medina | 1913, 15 |
| Cullen, Timothy F | Dem. | Janesville | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Cunning, Hugh | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1861, 62 |
| Cunningham, Laurence E | Rep. | Beloit | 1913, 15, 17, 19 |
| Curtis, H.W | Rep. | Delton | 1859, 60 |
| Czarnezki, Joseph J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Czerwinski, George F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921, 23 |
| Daggett, Harry B | Rep. | West Milwaukee | 1925, 27, 29, 31 |
| Davis, Charles W | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1895, 97 |
| Davis, Horatio N | Rep. | Beloit | 1873, 74, 75, 76 |
| Davis, J. Mac | Rep. | Waukesha | 1983, 85, 87, 89 |
| Davis, Moses M | Rep. | Portage City | 1857, 58, 59, 60[1] |
| Davis, Romanzo E | Rep./Liberal | Middleton | 1870, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 |
| Day, Charles W | Rep. | De Pere | 1887 |
| Dean, Eliab B., Jr | Dem.[2] | Madison | 1851, 52 |
| Dean, Robert W | Dem. | Wausau | 1959, 61 |
| Decker, Edward | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1860, 61 |
| Decker, Russell S | Dem. | Schofield | 1991 |
| DeGroff, John W | Rep. | Alma | 1887, 89[1] |
| Delaney, Arthur K | Dem. | Mayville | 1881, 82[1] |
| Dempsey, Chester E | Dem./Rep. | Hartland | 1935, 37, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Dennett, Fred A | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1897, 99 |
| Dennhardt, Julius H | Rep. | Neenah | 1919, 21[1] |
| Dennis, William M | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1848, 49[1] |
| Dering, Charles L | Rep. | Columbus | 1879, 80 |
| Deuster, Peter V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1870, 71[1] |
| Devitt, James C | Rep. | Greenfield | 1969, 71, 73, 75[1] |
| Devos, William H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897, 99, 1901 |
| Dewey, Nelson | Dem.[2] | Lancaster | 1854, 55 |
| Dexter, George E | Rep.[2] | Monroe | 1856, 57 |
| Donald, John S | Rep. | Mt. Horeb | 1909, 11[1] |
| Donnelly, Davis A | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1957, 59, 61, 63 |
| Dorman, Henry | Dem. | Racine | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 |
| Douglas, Mark | Rep. | Melrose | 1876, 77[1] |
| Downing, Philip | Rep. | Amberg | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Downs, Daniel L | Rep. | Richland Center | 1876, 77 |
| Draheim, William A | Dem./Rep. | Neenah | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Duel, Morvin | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1937, 39 |
| Duncan, Thomas N | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1929, 31[1] |
| Dunn, Charles | Dem.[2] | Belmont | 1853, 54, 55, 56 |
| Dyson, Thomas A | Rep. | La Crosse | 1887, 89 |
| Earnest, James H | Dem. | Shullsberg | 1863, 64, 67, 68[1] |
| Eastman, Enos | Dem. | Plymouth | 1875, 76[1] |
| Eastman, John A | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1850, 51 |
| Eaton, Barney A | Rep. | Cudahy | 1899, 1901, 03, 05[1] |
| Eaton, Henry L | Rep. | Lone Rock | 1872, 73[1] |
| Edwards, William H | Rep. | Sussex | 1931, 33[1] |
| Egan, Michael J | Dem. | Franklin | 1860, 61[1] |
| Eldredge, Charles A | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1854, 55 |
| Ellis, Frederick S | Dem. | Green Bay | 1864, 65[1] |
| Ellis, Michael G | Rep. | Neenah | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Ellis, William A | Rep. | Peshtigo | 1881, 82 |
| Elwood, G. Dewitt | Union | Princeton | 1865, 66 |
| Engebretson, George | Rep. | South Wayne | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Engeleiter, Susan Shannon | Rep. | Brookfield | 1979, 81, 83, 85 87, 89[1] |
| Englund, John | Rep. | Wittenberg | 1925, 27 |
| Erwin, Charles K | Rep. | Tomah | 1882, 83, 85, 87 |
| Everett, Charles H | Rep. | Racine | 1915, 17[1] |
| Fairchild, Edward T | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09, 15 |
| Falconer, Russel C | Dem. | Portage | 1891, 93 |
| Farr, Asahel | Rep. | Kenosha | 1876, 77[1] |
| Farrow, Margaret A | Rep. | Elm Grove | 1989, 91[1] |
| Fearne, Thomas | Rep. | Coloma | 1899, 1901 |
| Feingold, Russell D | Dem. | Middleton | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Fellenz, L.J | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1929, 31 |
| Fellenz, Louis, J., Jr | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Fenton, Daniel G | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1848 |
| Ferguson, Benjamin | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1860, 61 |
| Fetzer, John | Dem. | Forestville | 1891, 93[1] |
| Field, Robert. C | Rep. | Osseo | 1874, 75[1] |
| Fifield, Samuel S | Rep. | Ashland | 1877, 80, 81[1] |
| Finkelnburg, Augustus | Rep. | Fountain City | 1881, 82[1] |
| Fisher, Charles T | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1895, 97 |
| Fisher, Fred R | Rep. | Waupaca | 1939, 41 |
| Fisher, Ira W | Rep. | Menasha | 1869, 70 |
| Fisher, James | Dem. | Eastman | 1849, 50[1] |
| Fitch, George | Rep. | Berlin | 1887, 89 |
| Fitzgerald, John | Dem.[2] | Oshkosh | 1856 |
| Flint, Edwin | Rep. | La Crosse | 1862 |
| Flint, Rockwell J | Rep. | Menomonie | 1876, 77, 82, 83[1] |
| Flint, Waldo S | Rep. | Princeton | 1871, 72[1] |
| Flynn, Gerald T | Dem. | Racine | 1951, 53 |
| Flynn, James T | Dem. | West Allis | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Fons, Leonard C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1931, 33 |
| Fons, Louis A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Foot, Ezra A | Rep. | Footville | 1861, 62[1] |
| Foster, James H | Rep. | Koro | 1871, 72 |
| Frank, Kurt A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Franke, Harry F., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1953, 55[1] |
| Fratt, Nicholas D | Dem. | Racine | 1859, 60 |
| Frear, James A | Rep. | Hudson | 1905[1] |
| Freehoff, William A | Rep. | Waukesha | 1939, 41, 43, 45[1] |
| Fridd, John A | Rep. | Berlin | 1907, 09[1] |
| Fritz, Theodore | Peo. | Milwaukee | 1887, 89 |
| Froemming, Theo. C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905, 07 |
| Frost, George L | Dem. | Mineral Point | 1863, 64[1] |
| Fulton, Marcus A | Union | Hudson | 1866, 67[1] |
| Galasinski, Max J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37[1] |
| Gale, George | Free Soil[2] | Eklhorn | 1850, 51 |
| Gardner, Elisha T | Dem.[2] | Monroe | 1848, 49 |
| Garey, Alva A | Rep. | Edgerton | 1923, 25 |
| Gary, George | Union | Oshkosh | 1867[1] |
| Gaveney, John C | Rep. | Arcadia | 1901, 03 |
| Gawronski, Anthony P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| Gaylord, Winfield R | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1909, 11 |
| Gehrmann, Bernard John | Rep. | Mellen | 1933, 55[1] |
| George, Gary R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Gernon, Edward | Dem.[2] | Genesee | 1856, 57 |
| Gettleman, Bernhard | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| Gibson, Thomas K | Dem.[2] | Benton | 1848 |

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| Gibson, William J | Dem.[2] | Black River Falls | 1855, 56[1] |
| Giddings, James | Dem.[2] | Chester | 1850, 51 |
| Giles, Hiram H | Rep.[2] | Stoughton | 1855, 56, 57, 58[1] |
| Gill, Boliver G | Ind./Dem.[2] | Grafton | 1855, 56 |
| Gill, Charles R | Rep. | Watertown | 1860, 61 |
| Ginty, George C | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1885, 87[1] |
| Glenn, Robert | Rep. | Lancaster | 1913, 15 |
| Goodell, Lemuel | Dem.[2] | Stockbridge | 1849, 50[1] |
| Goodland, Walter S | Rep. | Racine | 1927, 29, 31, 33 |
| Goyke, Gary R | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1975, 77, 79, 81 |
| Graham, Hiram P | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1874, 75 |
| Grant, Levi | Dem.[2] | Kenosha | 1854 |
| Gray, Hamilton H | Dem. | Darlington | 1869, 70[1] |
| Green, J. Herbert | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897, 99, 1901, 03 |
| Greene, Walter S | Dem. | Milford | 1873, 74, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Greenquist, Kenneth L | Prog. | Racine | 1939, 41 |
| Greulich, August | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1857, 58[1] |
| Griffin, Michael | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1880, 81[1] |
| Grimmer, George | Rep. | Kewaunee | 1877, 78, 79, 80 |
| Griswold, Harry W | Rep. | West Salem | 1933, 35 |
| Griswold, William M | Rep. | Columbus | 1869, 70, 71, 72[1] |
| Groves, Harold M | Prog. | Madison | 1935[1] |
| Haben, Andrew | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1879, 80[1] |
| Habich, Carl | Dem. | Madison | 1868, 69 |
| Hadley, Jackson | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1855, 56, 67[1] |
| Hagemeister, Henry | Rep. | Green Bay | 1901, 03, 05, 07[1] |
| Hall, Elmer S | Rep. | Green Bay | 1929, 31 |
| Hall, John C | Rep. | Monroe | 1870, 71 |
| Hamilton, Joseph B | Rep./Union | Neenah | 1863, 65, 81, 82 |
| Hampel, George | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1937, 39, 41, 43[1] |
| Hanaway, Donald J | Rep. | De Pere | 1979, 81, 83, 85 |
| Hanchett, Luther | Rep. | Plover | 1857, 58, 59, 60 |
| Hansen, William C | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1965, 67 |
| Hanson, Frank H | Rep. | Mauston | 1915, 17[1] |
| Harnisch, Thomas W | Dem. | Neillsville | 1975, 77, 79, 81 |
| Harris, John H | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1899, 1901 |
| Harris, Joseph | Union | Sturgeon Bay | 1864, 65 |
| Harsdorf, James E | Rep. | Beldenville | 1981, 83, 85, 87[1] |
| Harvey, Louis P | Rep.[2] | Shopiere | 1854, 55, 56, 57 |
| Hathaway, Oscar C | Rep. | Beetown | 1876, 77, 78, 79 |
| Hatton, William H | Rep. | New London | 1899, 1901, 03, 05 |
| Hay, Samuel M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1862[1] |
| Hazelton, George C | Rep. | Boscobel | 1868, 69, 70, 71 |
| Hazelton, Gerry W | Rep. | Columbus | 1861, 62 |
| Hazelwood, John A | Dem. | Jefferson | 1907, 09 |
| Head, Orson S | Dem.[2] | Kenosha | 1851 |
| Heck, Max W | Rep. | Racine | 1923, 25 |
| Heden, Ernest A | Rep. | Ogema | 1945, 47[1] |
| Heinzen, Raymond F | Rep. | Marshfield | 1969, 71[1] |
| Helbach, David W | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Hendee, Kirby | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59 |
| Herrick, Charles | L.R. | Racine | 1874 |
| Hicks, Clayton | Rep. | Phillips | 1949, 51 |
| Hicks, Edward | Dem. | Green Bay | 1862, 63[1] |
| Hilgen, Frederick | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1860 |
| Hilker, Edward F | Rep. | Racine | 1943, 45, 47, 49[1] |

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| Hill, James | Rep. | Warren | 1882, 83[1] |
| Hiner, William H | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1872, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 |
| Hipke, George H | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1941, 43, 45, 47[1] |
| Hirsch, Joseph J | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1921, 23 |
| Hixon, Gideon C | Rep. | La Crosse | 1873, 74[1] |
| Hobart, Harrison C | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1848[1] |
| Hollander, Walter G | Rep. | Rosendale | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Holloway, John C | Rep. | Lancaster | 1872, 73, 74, 75[1] |
| Hood, Thomas | Union | Madison | 1864, 65 |
| Hopkins, Benjamin F | Rep. | Madison | 1862, 63[1] |
| Horn, Frederick W | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1848, 49, 50, 91, 93[1] |
| Hotchkiss, Robert H | Dem. | Plymouth | 1859, 60, 68[1] |
| Houghton, Horace E | Rep. | Durand | 1879, 80[1] |
| Howell, Daniel | Dem.[2] | Jefferson | 1854, 55 |
| Hoyt, George E | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 1911, 13[1] |
| Hoyt, Joseph W | Rep. | Chaseburg | 1885, 87[1] |
| Huber, Henry A | Rep. | Stoughton | 1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23[1] |
| Hudd, Thomas R | Dem. | Appleton/Green Bay | 1862, 63, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85[1] |
| Hudnall, George B | Rep. | Superior | 1903, 05, 07, 09 |
| Huebschmann, [illegible]ancis | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1851, 52, 62, 71, 72 |
| Huelsman, Joann[illegible] | Rep. | Waukesha | 1991[1] |
| Huibregtse, Harold [illegible] | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1959[1] |
| Hulburt, David B | Rep. | Logansville | 1885, 87[1] |
| Hull, George W | Rep. | Whitewater | 1925, 27 |
| Humphrey, Herman L | Union | Hudson | 1862, 63[1] |
| Hunt, George F | Dem. | West Bend | 1881, 82 |
| Hunt, Walter H | Rep./Prog. | River Falls | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 |
| Hunter, Edward M | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853, 54 |
| Husting, Paul O | Dem. | Mayville | 1907, 09, 11, 13 |
| Hutchinson, Buel E | Rep. | Prairie du Chien | 1860, 61[1] |
| Hutchison, Charles W | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1927, 29[1] |
| Hyde, Edwin | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879, 80[1] |
| Hyer, George | Dem.[2] | Waukesha | 1851[1] |
| Ingram G. Erle | Prog.Rep. | Eau Claire | 1933, 35, 37, 39[1] |
| Irish, Joseph E | Rep. | New Richmond | 1872, 73 |
| Ives, Edward H | Dem. | Trimbell | 1870, 71[1] |
| Jacklin, Harley M | Dem. | Plover | 1943, 45 |
| Jackson, Andrew B | | | 1853 |
| Jacobs, Michael A | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1899, 1901 |
| Jacobs, William H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1875, 76 |
| James, David G | Rep. | Richland Center | 1909, 11 |
| James, Norman L | Rep. | Richland Center | 1885, 87[1] |
| Jauch, Robert | Dem. | Poplar | 1987, 89, 91[1] |
| Jenkins, George A | Rep. | Charlestown | 1862[1] |
| Jennings, David V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 17, 19, 21[1] |
| Johnson, John A | Rep. | Madison | 1873, 74[1] |
| Johnson, Olaf H | Rep. | Gratiot | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Johnson, Otis W | Rep. | Racine | 1903, 05 |
| Johnson, R. Bruce | Rep. | Superior | 1927, 29[1] |
| Johnson, Raymond C | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1967, 69, 71, 73 |
| Johnston, Rod K | Rep. | Whitefish Bay | 1979, 81, 83[1] |

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| Joiner, Lemuel W | Rep. | Wyoming | 1857, 58, 61, 62, 69, 70[1] |
| Joiner, Robert L | Rep. | Wyoming | 1889, 91 |
| Jonas, Charles | Dem. | Racine | 1883, 85[1] |
| Jones, Alfred M | Rep. | Waukesha | 1899, 1901 |
| Jones, Evan O | Rep. | Cambria | 1873, 74[1] |
| Jones, Hugh M | Rep. | Wausau | 1955, 57 |
| Jones, John H | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1871, 72 |
| Judd, Stoddard | Union | Fox Lake | 1866, 67[1] |
| Kaftan, Frederick F | Rep. | Green Bay | 1949, 51 |
| Kannenberg, Roland E | Prog. | Wausau | 1935, 37 |
| Kasten, Robert W., Jr | Rep. | Thiensville | 1973 |
| Kellogg, John A | Rep. | Wausau | 1879, 80 |
| Kellogg, Lewis G | Dem. | Ripon | 1913, 15 |
| Kelly, David M | Rep. | Green Bay | 1880, 81[1] |
| Kelly, Marley Garfield | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1933, 35 |
| Kelsey, Charles S | Rep./Union | Montello | 1861, 62, 63, 64[1] |
| Kelsey, Edwin B | Dem.[2] | Montello | 1855, 56[1] |
| Kemp, Marcus A | Rep. | Superior | 1923, 25 |
| Kempf, John J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889, 91 |
| Kendziorski, Casimir | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73[1] |
| Kennedy, William | Dem. | Appleton | 1885, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95 |
| Keogh, Edward | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1862, 63[1] |
| Keppel, V.S | Rep. | Holmen | 1925, 27, 29, 31[1] |
| Keppler, Ernest C | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77[1] |
| Kershaw, William J | Rep. | Big Springs | 1869, 70[1] |
| Ketcham, William | Union/Rep. | Richland Center | 1864, 65, 68, 69 |
| Kidd, Edward I | Rep. | Millville | 1885, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Kileen, Edward F | Rep. | Wautoma | 1911, 13 |
| Kimball, Alanson M | Rep./Union | Pine River | 1863, 64 |
| Kimball, Martin L | Rep.[2] | Berlin | 1857, 58 |
| Kincaid, Lloyd H | Dem. | Crandon | 1983, 85, 87, 89[1] |
| Kingston, John T | Rep. | Necedah | 1857, 58, 61, 62, 82, 83[1] |
| Kingston, John T., Jr | Dem. | Ashland | 1891, 93 |
| Kinney, Asa | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848, 49 |
| Kinney, Ole G | Rep. | Colfax | 1923[1] |
| Kleczka, Gerald D | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83[1] |
| Kleczka, John C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909, 11 |
| Kleist, Henry | Soc. | Brillion | 1919, 21 |
| Klotz, Ignatius | Dem. | Campbellsport | 1885, 87[1] |
| Knowles, Robert P | Rep. | New Richmond | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Knowles, Warren P | Rep. | New Richmond | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Knudson, Norman A | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1899, 1901 |
| Knutson, Milo G | Rep. | La Crosse | 1969, 71, 73, 75 |
| Koenitzer, Christian A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891, 93 |
| Kreiss, George | Dem. | Appleton | 1872, 73[1] |
| Kresky, Michael F., Jr | Prog. | Green Bay | 1937, 39 |
| Kreul, Richard | Rep. | Fennimore | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Kreutzer, Andrew L | Rep. | Wausau | 1899, 1901, 03, 05 |
| Kroeger, Herman | U.L./Dem. | Milwaukee | 1889, 91 |
| Krouskop, George E | Dem. | Richland Center | 1870, 71, 74, 75 |
| Krueger, Clifford W | Rep. | Merrill | 1947, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Krumrey, Henry | Rep. | Plymouth | 1909, 11[1] |
| Kruszka, Michael | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893, 95[1] |
| Kuckuk, Anton | Rep. | Shawano | 1917, 19, 21, 23[1] |
| Kusel, Frederick | Dem. | Watertown | 1881, 82 |
| La Fave, Reuben | Rep. | Oconto | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75[1] |
| LaFollette, Douglas | Dem. | Kenosha | 1973 |
| La Fond, Everett | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1947, 49, 51, 53 |
| Laird, Melvin R | Rep. | Marshfield | 1941, 43, 45 |
| Laird, Melvin R., Jr | Rep. | Marshfield | 1947, 49, 51 |
| Lakin, George W | Whig[2] | Platteville | 1848, 49 |
| Lamoreux, Clarence A | Rep. | Ashland | 1897, 99 |
| Lander, Henry W | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1868, 69 |
| Lange, Herman T | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1921, 23, 25, 27 |
| Lappen, John F | Rep. | Appleton | 1943 |
| Larkin, Charles H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866, 67, 68, 69[1] |
| Lasee, Alan J | Rep. | De Pere | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Laun, Alfred A | Rep. | Kiel | 1955, 57, 59, 61 |
| Lauri, Carl E | Dem. | Superior | 1955, 57, 59, 61 |
| Lawrence, William A | Rep./Union | Janesville | 1863, 64, 65, 66[1] |
| Leahy, John E | Rep. | Wausau | 1887, 89[1] |
| Lee, Mordecai | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89[1] |
| Leean, Joseph | Rep. | Waupaca | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Lees, Robert | Dem. | Alma | 1891, 93[1] |
| Lehr, J. Elmer | Rep. | Appleton | 1909, 11 |
| Lenroot, Arthur A., Jr | Rep. | Superior | 1947, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| Leonard, Jerris G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65, 67[1] |
| Leverich, James Earl | Prog./Rep. | Sparta | 1935, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Lewis, Heimar A | Rep. | Boscobel | 1941, 43 |
| Lewis, James T | Dem.[2] | Columbus | 1853[1] |
| Lincoln, Wyman L | Union | Avoca | 1865, 66 |
| Lindsley, Myron P | Dem./Rep. | Green Bay | 1872, 73 |
| Linley, Victor | Rep. | Superior | 1911, 13 |
| Lins, John A | Rep. | Eagle | 1885, 87[1] |
| Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1971[1] |
| Little, Francis | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1871, 72, 73, 74[1] |
| Littlejohn, Newton M | Union/Rep. | Whitewater | 1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 |
| Lochen, Peter | Dem. | Newberg | 1887, 89 |
| Lockney, Henry | Rep. | Waukesha | 1907, 09 |
| Loomis, Orlando S | Rep. | Mauston | 1931, 33[1] |
| Loper, Alonzo A | Rep. | Ripon | 1878, 79[1] |
| Lord, Simon L | Rep. | Edgerton | 1883, 85[1] |
| Lorge, Gerald D | Rep. | Bear Creek | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83[1] |
| Lorman, Barbara K | Rep. | Ft. Atkinson | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Lotto, Myron P | Rep. | Green Bay | 1969, 71 |
| Lourigan, Joseph | Dem. | Kenosha | 1965, 67, 69, 71[1] |
| Lovejoy, Allen P | Rep. | Janesville | 1887, 89[1] |
| Lovelace, Carl | Rep. | South Wayne | 1939, 41 |
| Loy, Joseph F | Dem.[2] | De Pere | 1854, 55 |
| Lynde, William Pitt | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1869, 70[1] |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lyons, Edward H | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1909, 11 |
| Lytie, Harold A | Dem. | Green Bay | 1945, 47[1] |
| MacBride, Robert J | Dem. | Neillsville | 1891, 93[1] |
| Mack, Michael A | Rep. | Shiocton | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41 |
| Madsen, Charles D | Prog. | Luck | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Magoon, Henry S | Rep. | Darlington | 1871, 72 |
| Mahon, Ben H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923[1] |
| Maier, Henry W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Mailer, Andrew C | Rep. | De Pere | 1897, 99 |
| Main, Willett S | Rep. | Madison | 1889, 91 |
| Mann, Curtis | Dem. | Oconomowoc | 1868, 69 |
| Mantz, Baltus | Dem.[2] | Meeker | 1854 |
| Markham, William H | Rep. | Horicon | 1927, 29 |
| Marsh, Spencer M | Rep. | Neillsville | 1907, 09 |
| Martin, Alexander E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Martin, Harry C | Rep. | Darlington | 1899, 1901, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13 |
| Martin, Jerome A | Dem. | Whitelaw | 1971, 73, 75, 77 |
| Martin, Levi F | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1893, 95 |
| Martin, Morgan L | Dem. | Green Bay | 1858, 59[1] |
| Masters, E.D | Rep. | Jefferson | 1859, 60 |
| Maurer, John J | Dem. | Kenosha | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Maxon, Densmore W | Dem. | Cedar Creek | 1858, 59, 60, 61[1] |
| Maxwell, Walter S | Rep. | Kenosha | 1885, 87[1] |
| Mayer, George A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51 |
| Mayer, Stephen F | Dem. | West Bend | 1895, 97 |
| McBride, John C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47[1] |
| McCallum, Scott | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| McClellan, Samuel R | Rep. | Wilmot | 1858, 59 |
| McCord, Myron H | Rep. | Shawano | 1873, 74[1] |
| McCurdy, Robert | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1873, 74 |
| McDermid, Joseph E | Prog. | Ladysmith | 1935, 37, 39 |
| McDill, Alex S | Rep./Union | Plover | 1863, 64[1] |
| McDonald, Donald | Dem. | La Crosse | 1883, 85[1] |
| McDonough, Frank | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1901, 03[1] |
| McFarland, David | Rep./Dem. | Highland | 1875, 76[1] |
| McFetridge, E.C | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1879, 80[1] |
| McGarry, Edward | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1854, 55[1] |
| McGeehan, Robert J | Dem. | De Pere | 1893, 95[1] |
| McGillivray, James J | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1895, 97, 99, 1901, 03, 05[1] |
| McGrew, Joseph B | Rep. | Richland Center | 1880, 81[1] |
| McKeeby, Gilbert E | Rep. | Lodi | 1881, 82 |
| McKenna, Dale T | Dem. | Jefferson | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77 |
| McLane, George R | Dem.[2] | Summit | 1853, 54 |
| McMullen, John E | Dem. | Chilton | 1895, 97 |
| McNeight, William H | Rep. | Unity | 1943, 45 |
| McParland, Leland S | Dem. | Cudahy | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69[1] |
| Mead, Major C | Dem. | Plymouth | 1889, 91 |
| Meade, Matthew J | Dem. | Green Bay | 1866, 67 |
| Mears, Daniel | Dem. | Osceola Mills | 1858, 59 |
| Meffert, William C | Rep. | Arena | 1882, 83 |
| Mehigan, Irving P | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 33 |
| Merrill, George F | Rep. | Ashland | 1887, 89 |
| Merrill, Henry | Dem./Whig[2] | Ft. Winnebago | 1848, 49 |
| Merten, Walter L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57 |
| Merton, Ernst | Dem. | Waukesha | 1903, 05 |
| Messinger, Riley N | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848 |
| Meunier, Alex J | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1963, 65, 67, 69[1] |
| Miller, Anton M | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1929, 31[1] |
| Miller, Ezra | Dem.[2] | Beloit | 1853, 54 |
| Miller, George P | Rep. | Madison | 1901, 03 |
| Miller, Jess | Rep. | Richland Center | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Miller, William | Rep. | Rusk | 1889, 91[1] |
| Mills, Edgar G | Rep. | Superior | 1899, 1901[1] |
| Mills, Jesse C | Rep.[2] | Elkhorn | 1856, 57 |
| Mills, Simeon | Dem.[2] | Madison | 1848 |
| Mills, Thomas B | Rep. | Superior | 1895, 97[1] |
| Miner, Eliphalet S | Rep. | Necedah | 1871, 72[1] |
| Minor, Edward S | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1883, 85[1] |
| Mitchell George W | Dem. | Ripon | 1862, 63 |
| Mitchell, John L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1872, 73, 76, 77 |
| Moen, Rodney C | Dem. | Whitehall | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Monk, Robert W | Rep. | Neillsville | 1913, 15 |
| Montgomery, Edwin | Rep. | Farmington | 1861, 62[1] |
| Moody, James P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1979, 81[1] |
| Moore, Harvey T | Dem. | Brodhead | 1874, 75[1] |
| Moore, J. De Graw | Whig[2] | Prairie du Sac | 1850, 51 |
| Moran, Bernard N | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1921, 23[1] |
| Morgan, Lyman | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 79, 80 |
| Morris, Oscar H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 |
| Morris, Thomas | Rep. | La Crosse | 1905, 07, 09 |
| Morris, Timothy D | Rep./Union | Whitesville | 1863, 64 |
| Morrison, Kathryn | Dem. | Platteville | 1975, 77 |
| Morrissey, Pierce A | Dem. | Rush Lake | 1935, 37 |
| Morse, Elmer D | Rep. | Princeton | 1901, 03 |
| Morton, Earl D | Rep. | Kenosha | 1961, 63[1] |
| Moser, William R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59, 61 |
| Mosher, Orville W | Rep. | New Richmond | 1901, 03[1] |
| Mueller, Otto | Rep. | Wausau | 1927, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41 |
| Mulberger, Charles | Dem. | Watertown | 1915, 17, 19, 21 |
| Mumbrue, Harry C | Lib. | Waupaca | 1877, 78[1] |
| Munson, Oliver G | Rep. | Viroqua | 1897, 99, 1901, 03, 05, 07 |
| Murphy, Dennis | Dem.[2] | Shullsburg | 1849, 50 |
| Murphy, James W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893[1] |
| Murphy, Roger P | Rep. | Waukesha | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79 |
| Murray, Milton T | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41, 43[1] |
| Nash, William F | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1889, 91, 93[1] |
| Nason, Joel F | Rep. | St. Croix Falls | 1885, 87 |
| Neale, Oscar N | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1947, 49, 51, 53 |
| Nelson, Gaylord A | Dem. | Madison | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Nelson, Philip E | Rep. | Maple | 1931, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41[1] |
| Nelson, William | Rep. | Viroqua | 1872, 73 |
| Nevins, Sylvester L | Rep. | La Crosse | 1875, 76 |

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| Newman, A.W | Rep. | Trempealeau | 1868, 69[1] |
| Noble, James H | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1905, 07 |
| Norquist, John O | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87[1] |
| North, William C | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1903, 05 |
| Norton, Otis W | Whig[2] | Milton | 1848, 49, 50 |
| Nye, Ray J | Rep. | Superior | 1919, 21[1] |
| O'Brien, Leo P | Rep. | Green Bay | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Officer, James C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Offner, Paul | Dem. | La Crosse | 1977, 79, 81, 83 [1] |
| Olson, John F | Dem. | Chetek | 1949 |
| Olson, Melvin J | Rep. | South Wayne | 1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Olson, Oscar R | Rep. | Blanchardville | 1919, 21 |
| Olson, William | Rep. | Monroe | 1931[1] |
| O'Neil, Edward | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1856, 57[1] |
| O'Neil, William | Rep. | Washburn | 1901, 03 |
| Opitz, David W | Rep. | Port Washington | 1979, 81, 83[1] |
| O'Rourke, Patrick H | Dem. | Cascade | 1873, 74[1] |
| Otte, Carl | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1983, 85[1] |
| Owen, Walter C | Rep. | Maiden Rock | 1907, 09, 11 |
| Owen, William E | Rep. | Menomonie | 1951, 53[1] |
| Paddock, Francis | Rep.[2] | Salem | 1855 |
| Padrutt, Arthur L | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1949, 51, 53, 55[1] |
| Padway, Joseph A | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1925 |
| Page, George E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09[1] |
| [illegible]mer, Andrew | Dem.[2] | Janesville | 1851, 52 |
| [illegible]ner, Henry L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1867, 68[1] |
| [illegible]netier, Charles | Rep. | Lake Geneva | 1882, 83 |
| Panzer, Frank E | Prog./Rep. | Brownsville | 1935, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69[1] |
| Parry, William T | Rep. | Portage | 1883, 85[1] |
| Parys, Ronald G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77[1] |
| Paul, Alexander M | Dem. | Milton Junction | 1933[1] |
| Paul, George H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1878, 1879, 80, 81 |
| Paulson, Oscar S | Prog. | La Crosse | 1937, 39 |
| Pearson, Charles L | Dem. | Baraboo | 1907, 09 |
| Peirce, Clarence E | Rep. | Germania | 1895, 97[1] |
| Peloquin, Bruce S | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1971, 73, 75, 77[1] |
| Perry, M.W | Rep. | Algoma | 1911, 13, 15, 17 |
| Persons, Enos Warren | Dem. | De Pere | 1889, 91[1] |
| Petak, George | Rep. | Racine | 1991 |
| Peters, Jesse M | Rep. | Hartford | 1939, 41 |
| Peterson, Elmer C | Prog. | Superior | 1943, 45[1] |
| Peterson, Herbert L | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1919, 21 |
| Petri, Thomas E | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Pettibone, Charles A | Ind. | Juneau | 1887, 89 |
| Pettit, Milton H | Rep. | Kenosha | 1870, 71 |
| Phalen, Dennis T | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1893, 95[1] |
| Phillips, Albert L | Rep. | Racine | 1881, 82[1] |
| Phillips, Charles Henry | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1879[1] |
| Phillips, Charles H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |
| Phillips, Elihu L | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1860, 61 |
| Phililps, John | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1895, 97[1] |
| Phipps, William H | Rep. | Hudson | 1891, 93 |
| Pier, Edward | Rep./Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1856, 57, 58, 59 |
| Pinckney, Bertine | Whig/Dem.[2] | Rosendale | 1852, 53[1] |
| Pingel, John L | Dem. | Appleton | 1882, 83 |
| Plewa, John R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Polakowski, Walter | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33[1] |
| Pond, Levi E | Rep. | Westfield | 1887, 89 |
| Pope, Carl C | Union | Black River Falls | 1864, 65[1] |
| Porter, Foster B | Rep. | Bloomington | 1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Potter, Calvin J | Dem. | Kohler | 1991[1] |
| Potter, John M | Rep. | Port Edwards | 1961, 63 |
| Potter, Robert L.D | Rep. | Wautoma | 1873, 74, 75, 76 |
| Potts, Andrew R | Rep. | Waupaca | 1915, 17[1] |
| Prange, Louis H | Rep. | Plymouth | 1953, 55, 57 |
| Pratt, George C | Dem. | Waukesha | 1862, 63 |
| Pratt, George W | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1891, 93[1] |
| Pratt, Samuel | Rep. | Spring Prairie | 1870, 71, 72, 73[1] |
| Prentice, Judson | Whig[2] | Watertown | 1852, 53 |
| Price, Hugh H | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1889, 91 |
| Price, William T | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1857, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80, 81[1] |
| Proudfit, Andrew | Dem. | Madison | 1858, 59 |
| Proudfit, James K | Union | Madison | 1866, 67 |
| Pullen, Albert J | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1917, 19 |
| Purdy, William S | Rep. | Viroqua | 1863 |
| Putnam, Henry C | Rep. | Brodhead | 1895, 97[1] |
| Quarles, Joseph V | Rep. | Kenosha | 1880, 81[1] |
| Quentin, Charles | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1861, 62 |
| Quick, William F | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25 |
| Quimby, John B | Rep. | Sauk City | 1872, 73, 74, 75 |
| Radosevich, Michele G | Dem. | Hudson | 1977, 79 |
| Raguse, Frank | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Randall, Archibald N | Rep. | Brodhead | 1882, 83 |
| Randolph, Samuel W | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1903, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13 |
| Rankin, Joseph | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82[1] |
| Ranney, Justin W | Union/Rep. | West Salem | 1867, 68 |
| Rasmusen, Holger B | Rep. | Spooner | 1957, 63, 65, 67, 69[1] |
| Read, John Milton | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1874, 75[1] |
| Reed, Duncan C | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1850, 51, 52, 53 |
| Reed, George | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 |
| Reed, Myron H | Dem. | Waupaca | 1871, 72 |
| Reed, Olson | Dem. | Summit | 1866, 67[1] |
| Reed, William W | Rep./Lib./ Dem | Jefferson | 1875, 76, 77, 78, 83, 85[1] |
| Reinnoldt, Henry Otto | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917[1] |
| Reis, Alvin C | Rep. | Madison | 1933[1] |
| Reukema, Rip | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903[1] |
| Reuther, Edward W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47 |
| Reymert, James D | Dem.[2] | Denoon | 1854, 55[1] |
| Reynolds, Benoni O | Rep. | Geneva | 1878, 79[1] |
| Reynolds, Hugh P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1864, 65 |
| Reynolds, James C | Rep. | Lake Geneva | 1889, 91[1] |
| Reynolds, John F | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1899, 1901[1] |
| Rice, John A | Dem. | Merton | 1870, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79 |
| Rich, Joe | Dem. | Juneau | 1862, 63 |
| Richards, William L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Richardson, Hamilton | Rep. | Janesville | 1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82[1] |
| Richmond, George N | Dem. | Appleton | 1878, 79[1] |
| Ridgway, Eldo T | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1921, 23 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ring, Merritt C | Rep. | Neillsville | 1865[1] |
| Ringle, John | Dem. | Wausau | 1883, 85[1] |
| Riordan, Daniel E | Rep. | Eagle River | 1897, 99, 1901, 03 |
| Risser, Fred | Prog. | Madison | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| Risser, Fred A | Dem. | Madison | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Ritch, W.J | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1868 |
| Rittenhouse, William | Dem.[2] | Monroe | 1850, 51 |
| Roberts, Glenn D | Rep. | Madison | 1929, 31 |
| Robinson, Robert P | Rep. | Beloit | 1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Rodolf, Charles G | Dem. | Orion | 1859, 60[1] |
| Roehr, Julius E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897, 99, 1901, 03, 05, 07 |
| Roethe, Edward J | Rep. | Fennimore | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 37, 39 |
| Roethe, Henry E | Rep. | Fennimore | 1917, 19, 21, 23[1] |
| Rogan, Paul J | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1953, 55[1] |
| Rogers, C. Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903, 05 |
| Rolfe, James | Ind.[2] | Jackson | 1855 |
| Rollman, Henry | Dem. | Chilton | 1915, 17[1] |
| Rose, Solomon L | Dem.[2] | Beaver Dam | 1856, 57[1] |
| Roseleip, Gordon W | Rep. | Platteville | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Roshell, Marvin J | Dem. | LaFayette | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Rounds, Wm. P | Rep. | Menasha | 1875, 76[1] |
| Rountree, John H | Whig[2]Union | Platteville | 1850, 51, 66, 67[1] |
| Rowlands, E. Myrwyn | Prog. | Cambria | 1935, 37[1] |
| Rude, Brian D | Rep. | Coon Valley | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Ruffing, Alex C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1927[1] |
| Rummel, Jacob | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905, 07 |
| Rush, Walter J | Rep./Prog. | Neillsville | 1929, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 |
| Rust, Wm. A | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1887, 89 |
| Ryan, James | Dem. | Appleton | 1876, 77[1] |
| Ryland, George W | Rep. | Lancaster | 1880, 81, 82, 83 |
| Sacket, Hobart S | Rep. | Berlin | 1877, 78, 79, 80[1] |
| Sanborn, Albert W | Rep. | Ashland | 1905, 07, 09, 11[1] |
| Sanderson, Robert B | Union/Rep. | Poynette | 1867, 68[1] |
| Sarau, Christian | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1903[1] |
| Sauld, Ernest G | Dem. | Pembine | 1937, 39 |
| Sauthoff, Harry | Rep. | Madison | 1925, 27 |
| Schantz, Adam | Dem. | Addison | 1868, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74[1] |
| Schlabach, Rudolph M | Rep. | La Crosse | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51[1] |
| Schlichting, Reinhard | Rep. | Chilton | 1874, 75 |
| Schmidt, Carl H | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1871, 72, 73, 74[1] |
| Schmidt, Charles J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1963, 65[1] |
| Schmidt, William A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53, 55 |
| Schneider, Phillip | Dem. | Barton | 1877, 78[1] |
| Schoenecker, Harold V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37 |
| Schreiber, Martin J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1963, 65, 67, 69 |
| Schuele, Wilfred | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73[1] |
| Schuette, John | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1875, 76 |
| Schulteis, Herman J | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1857, 58 |
| Schultz, Herman C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917, 19 |
| Schumann, John C | Rep. | Watertown | 1923, 25, 27, 29 |
| Scofield, Edward | Rep. | Oconto | 1887, 89 |
| Scott George E | Rep. | Prairie Farm | 1911, 13, 15[1] |
| Scott, Thomas B | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1873, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 |
| Seaton, James W |  | Potosi | 1853[1] |
| Seeley, M.W | Rep. | Marquette | 1859, 60 |
| Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr | Rep. | Shorewood | 1975, 77, 79[1] |
| Sessions, Milan, H | Union | Waupaca | 1865, 66[1] |
| Severson, Herman J | Rep./Prog. | Iola | 1919, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 |
| Sharpstein, John R | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1852, 53[1] |
| Shearer, Conrad | Rep. | Kenosha | 1929, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47[1] |
| Shenners, William H., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |
| Sherman, Benjamin F | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1883, 85[1] |
| Shoemaker, Richard A | Dem. | Menomonie | 1989[1] |
| Sholes, Charles C | Union | Kenosha | 1866, 67[1] |
| Sholes, C.L | Dem./Free Soil/Rep.[2] | Racine/Kenosha | 1848, 49, 56, 57[1] |
| Silverman, Lion | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1859 |
| Silverthorn, Willis C | Dem. | Wausau | 1875, 76[1] |
| Simpson, Edward B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881, 82[1] |
| Simpson, Philemon B | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1857, 58, 59, 60[1] |
| Skogmo, George B | Rep. | River Falls | 1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 |
| Smead, Samuel M | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1893 |
| Smith, Augustus Ledyard | Dem. | Appleton | 1866, 67 |
| Smith, Charles F., Jr | Rep. | Wausau | 1963, 65 |
| Smith, Charles H | Dem. | Markesan | 1905, 07[1] |
| Smith, Herbert H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1927, 29[1] |
| Smith, Horatio N | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1853, 54[1] |
| Smith, John B | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1849, 50 |
| Smith, Patrick H | Dem. | Plymouth | 1880, 81, 82, 83 |
| Smith, Perry H | Dem.[2] | Appleton | 1856, 57[1] |
| Smith, Peter J | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1929, 31 |
| Smith, William E | Rep.[2]Union | Fox Lake | 1858, 59, 64, 65[1] |
| Smith, William L | Rep. | Neillsville | 1921, 23, 25, 27[1] |
| Snover, C.A | Dem. | Jefferson | 1911, 13 |
| Soik, Nile W | Rep. | Whitefish Bay | 1969, 71 |
| Solliday, Albert | Dem. | Watertown | 1893, 95, 97 |
| Spensley, Calvert | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1893, 95 |
| Spooner, Wyman | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1862, 63[1] |
| Sprague, Frederick A | Dem.[2] | Eagleville | 1849, 50 |
| Squires, Joel C | Dem.[2] | Lancaster | 1852, 53[1] |
| Stalbaum, Lynn E | Dem. | Racine | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Stanchfield, Samuel B | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1889, 91[1] |
| Stanley, William S., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1883, 85[1] |
| Starks, Argalus W | Union | Baraboo | 1866, 67[1] |
| Staudenmayer, George | Dem. | Portage | 1915, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Stebbins, DeWayne | Rep. | Algoma | 1895, 97, 99, 1901[1] |
| Steele, Elijah | Dem.[2] | Pike | 1850 |
| Steinhilber, Jack D | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1971, 73[1] |
| Sterling, Levi | Whig[2] | Mineral Point | 1851, 52, 53, 54[1] |
| Stevens, Ephraim E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1905 |
| Stevens, Henry | Union/Rep. | Caledonia Center | 1867, 68, 69, 70[1] |
| Stevens, Willard T | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1913, 15, 17, 19 |
| Stewart, Alva | Whig[2] | Ft. Atkinson | 1852, 53[1] |
| Stewart, John W | Rep. | Monroe | 1860, 61 |
| Stitt, Donald K | Rep. | Port Washington | 1985, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Stondall, Albert M | Rep. | Madison | 1905, 07 |
| Stout, James H | Rep. | Menomonie | 1895, 97, 99, 1901, 03, 05, 07, 09 |
| Strohl, Joseph | Dem. | Racine | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Strong, Bennett U | Rep. | Spring Green | 1870, 71 |
| Sussman, Norman | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69[1] |
| Sutherland, George E | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1880, 81 |
| Sutherland, James | Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1855, 56, 57, 58 |
| Swain, George W | Rep. | Chaseburg | 1878, 79 |
| Swan, James D | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1967, 69, 71, 73 |
| Swan, Monroe | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Sweat, John B | Dem. | Black Earth | 1860, 61[1] |
| Sweet, Benjamin J | Rep. | Chilton | 1861 |
| Tate, J. Henry | Rep. | Viroqua | 1876, 77[1] |
| Taylor, Charles S | Rep. | Barron | 1889, 91[1] |
| Taylor, David | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1855, 56, 69, 70[1] |
| Taylor, Horace A | Rep. | Hudson | 1889 |
| Taylor, William R | Dem. | Cottage Grove | 1859, 60[1] |
| Teasdale, Howard | Rep. | Sparta | 1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29 |
| Tehan, Robert E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1943, 45, 47, 49[1] |
| Terry, Walter E | Rep. | Baraboo | 1967, 69[1] |
| Te Winkle, William P | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1987, 89 |
| Thayer, Lyman W | Rep. | Ripon | 1895, 97, 99[1] |
| Theno, Daniel O | Rep. | Ashland | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Thomas, John E | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1863, 64[1] |
| Thomas, John W | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1909, 11[1] |
| Thomas, Ormsby B | Rep. | Prairie du Chien | 1880, 81[1] |
| Thompson, Carl W | Dem. | Stoughton | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 83[1] |
| Thorn, Gerrit T | Dem. | Jefferson | 1867, 68[1] |
| Thorpe, Frederick O | Dem. | West Bend | 1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 |
| Thorpe, Herman S | Rep. | Cypress | 1862, 63[1] |
| Thorpe, Joseph G | Union/Rep. | Eau Claire | 1866, 67, 72, 73 |
| Thurber, Samuel H | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1859, 60 |
| Timme, Ernst G | Rep. | Kenosha | 1895, 97 |
| Titus, William A | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1921, 23, 25, 27 |
| Todd, S.J | Union | Beloit | 1867, 68 |
| Tomkins, A. Pearce | Rep. | Ashland | 1913, 15 |
| Torrey, Return D | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1877, 78 |
| Town, Hiram S | Rep. | Ripon | 1870, 71 |
| Travis, Robert | Rep. | Platteville | 1955, 57, 59, 61[1] |
| Treat, Joseph B | Rep. | Monroe | 1876, 77, 78, 79 |
| Trinke, William F | Rep. | Lake Geneva | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| True, John M | Rep. | Baraboo | 1911, 13[1] |
| Tucker, William H | Dem. | La Crosse | 1858, 59 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Turner, Harvey G | Dem.[2] | Ozaukee | 1851, 52 |
| Turner, Joseph | Dem.[2] | Prairieville | 1848 |
| Turner, Peter H | Dem.[2] | Palmyra | 1850, 51[1] |
| Ulichny, Barbara L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1985, 87, 89, 91[1] |
| Utley, William L | Rep. | Racine | 1861, 62[1] |
| Van De Zande, Alfred | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1949, 51, 53, 55[1] |
| Van Schaick, Isaac W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82[1] |
| Van Sistine, Jerome | Dem. | Green Bay | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Van Steenwyk, Gysbert | Rep. | La Crosse | 1879, 80[1] |
| Van Wyck, Anthony | Union/Rep. | Kenosha | 1864, 65, 68, 69 |
| Vilas, Joseph, Jr | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1863, 64 |
| Virgin, Noah H | Rep. | Platteville | 1858, 59, 60, 61[1] |
| Vittum, Daniel S | Dem.[2] | Baraboo | 1853, 54 |
| Voss, William F | Dem. | Watertown | 1891, 93 |
| Waddington, James Seymour | Rep. | Argyle | 1885, 87 |
| Wade, Sherman W | Dem. | Antigo | 1933, 35 |
| Wagner, Joseph | Dem. | Calvary | 1872, 73, 74, 75[1] |
| Wakeley, Eleazer | Dem.[2] | Whitewater | 1852, 53, 54, 55[1] |
| Walker, Lyman | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1870, 71[1] |
| Wall, Thomas | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1883, 85[1] |
| Walsh, Patrick | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1858, 59[1] |
| Ware, James F | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1885, 87[1] |
| Waring, George D | Rep. | Berlin | 1869, 70 |
| Warner, Clement E | Union/Rep. | Windsor | 1867, 68[1] |
| Warner, Hans B | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1883, 85 |
| Warren, John H | Rep. | Albany | 1858, 59 |
| Warren, Robert W | Rep. | Green Bay | 1965, 67 |
| Washburn, G.W | Dem./Rep. | Oshkosh | 1859, 60 |
| Weaver, Richard | Dem. | Sussex | 1880, 81[1] |
| Webb, Charles M | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1869, 70, 83 |
| Webb, Henry G | Union/Rep. | Wautoma | 1865, 66, 67, 68[1] |
| Wechselberg, Julius | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1885, 87 |
| Weed, Henry I | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1899, 1901 |
| Weeden, Timothy L | Rep. | Beloit | 1987, 89, 91[1] |
| Weeks, Thompson D | Rep. | Whitewater | 1874, 75, 93, 95[1] |
| Weigle, George J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1911, 13 |
| Weil, Baruch S | Dem.[2] | West Bend | 1853, 56, 57[1] |
| Weissleder, George H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15[1] |
| Welch, David E | Rep. | Baraboo | 1876, 77, 78, 79[1] |
| Welton, Chauncey B | Rep. | Madison | 1897, 99 |
| Werden, Chester H | Rep. | Ashland | 1921, 23 |
| Wescott, Dayn E | Dem. | Shawano | 1893, 95 |
| Wescott, Walter S | Union | Monroe | 1864, 65[1] |
| West, E.B | Whig[2] | Waukesha | 1852 |
| West, Edmund A | Rep. | Monroe | 1862, 63[1] |
| West, Francis H | Dem./Rep.[2] | Monroe | 1854, 55[1] |
| Wheeler, Edwin | Rep.[2] | Oshkosh | 1857, 58 |
| Wheeler, George F | Union | Nanaupa | 1864, 65, 66, 67 |
| Whelan, John W | Rep. | Mondovi | 1897, 99[1] |
| White, Kenneth S | Rep. | River Falls | 1937, 39 |
| White, Merritt F | Rep. | Winneconne | 1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 |
| White, Philo | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1848 |
| Whitehead, John M | Rep. | Janesville | 1897, 99, 1901, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11 |
| Whitman, Alexander B | Rep. | Appleton | 1897, 99 |
| Whitman, Joel | Union/Rep. | Dodgeville | 1867, 68 |
| Whitman, Platt | Rep. | Highland | 1915, 17[1] |
| Whittlesey, Thomas T | Dem.[2] | Madison | 1853, 54 |

## SENATORS — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whittow, Wayne F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75[1] |
| Widule, Christian | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1887, 89[1] |
| Wilcox, Fred M | Rep. | Appleton | 1905, 07 |
| Wilcox, Roy P | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1917, 19 |
| Wiley, James F | Rep. | Hancock | 1881, 82, 83, 85 |
| Wilkie, Horace W | Dem. | Madison | 1957, 59, 61 |
| Wilkinson, A.H | Rep. | Bayfield | 1917, 19 |
| Wilkinson, Smith S | Rep./Union | Prairie du Sac | 1862, 63, 64, 65 |
| Willard, Victor M | Free Soil[2] | Waterford | 1849, 50 |
| Williams, Charles G | Rep. | Janesville | 1869, 70, 71, 72 |
| Williams, Charles H | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1877, 78 |
| Williams, Myron B | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1848, 49 |
| Williams, Nelson | Rep. | Stoughton | 1869, 70[1] |
| Willy, T. Albert | Rep. | Appleton | 1901, 03[1] |
| Wilmot, Gilead J | Dem. | West Bend | 1875, 76 |
| Wilson, DeWitt C | Union/Rep. | Sparta | 1867, 68[1] |
| Wilson, William | Rep.[2] | Menomonie | 1857 |
| Wilson, William K | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863, 64, 65, 66[1] |
| Wing, Merrick P | Rep. | La Crosse | 1877, 78, 81, 82 |
| Wipperman, Herman C | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1903, 05[1] |
| Withee, Levi | Rep. | La Crosse | 1893, 95, 97, 99 |
| Witter, Isaac P | Rep. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1917, 19 |
| Wolf, Louis | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1878, 79[1] |
| Wolff, George W | Rep. | Rhine | 1901, 03, 05, 07[1] |
| Woodman, Edwin E | Rep. | Baraboo | 1880, 81 |
| Woodman, William W | Dem. | Farmington | 1869, 70, 71, 72[1] |
| Woodnorth, Joseph H | Dem. | Waupaca | 1891, 93 |
| Woodworth, Dempster W | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1895, 97, 99 |
| Worthington, Denison | Rep. | Summitt | 1855, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61[1] |
| Wright, Hiram A | Dem.[2] | Prairie du Chien | 1851, 52[1] |
| Wright, James A | Rep. | Merrill | 1905, 07, 09, 11 |
| Wylie, George | Rep. | Leeds | 1903, 05[1] |
| Yahr, F.T | Dem. | Princeton | 1891, 93 |
| Yindra, Francis A | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1939[1] |
| Youmans, Clarion A | Rep. | Neillsville | 1895, 97 |
| Young, Austin H | Union | Prescott | 1864, 65 |
| Young, Cornelius T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41[1] |
| Young, Milas K | Rep./Union | Glen Haven | 1862, 63, 64, 65[1] |
| Young, Van Eps | Union | Sheboygan | 1867 |
| Young, William | Dem. | Medina | 1868, 69 |
| Zablocki, Clement J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Zaborski, Richard J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Zantow, Fred W | Rep. | Baraboo | 1931, 33 |
| Zimny, Arthur L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37, 39, 41 |
| Zophy, Gabriel | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911, 13 |
| Zumach, William C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1917, 19 |

## MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
## 1848 — 1991—Cont.

### REPRESENTATIVES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Chauncey | Whig[2] | Madison | 1850 |
| Abbott, Samuel G | Rep.[2] | Verona | 1855 |
| Abbott, Simeon W | Whig[2] | Spring Valley | 1852 |
| Abell, Alfred H | Rep. | Geneva | 1877 |
| Abert, George | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1861, 62, 63, 68, 69, 70, 72 |
| Abert, George A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1882, 83, 93[1] |
| Abraham, Harvey R | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Abrahamson, Theodore | Rep. | Tigerton | 1959, 61 |
| Abrams, Delos | Rep. | Bloomington | 1875 |
| Abrams, William J | Dem. | Green Bay | 1864, 65, 66, 67[1] |
| Ackerman, Christian | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1895, 97 |
| Adam, John | People's | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Adams, Benjamin F | Rep. | Door Creek | 1862, 72 |
| Adams, Ebenezer | Rep.[2] | Yorkville | 1855 |
| Adams, George H | Union | Danville | 1864 |
| Adams, Henry | Dem.[2] | Monticello | 1848[1] |
| Adams, Henry C | Rep. | Madison | 1883, 1885 |
| Adams, Isaac | Union | Door Creek | 1867, 75 |
| Adams, James M | Dem. | Oconto | 1870 |
| Adams, John | Dem. | Black Earth | 1869, 70, 72[1] |
| Adams, John Q | Whig[2]/Rep. | Fall River | 1853, 63[1] |
| Adams, John W | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1899 |
| Adams, Michael | Rep. | Columbus | 1872, 83 |
| Adamson, William A | Rep. | Eldorado Mills | 1880 |
| Adland, Knud | Rep. | North Cape | 1879 |
| Agen, James H | Rep. | West Superior | 1897 |
| Agry, David | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1848 |
| Ahlhauser, Anthony | Dem. | Saukville | 1860 |
| Aiken, Robert | Ind.[2] | Richland | 1856 |
| Ainsworth, John H | Rep. | Shawano | 1991 |
| Ainsworth, Roderick | Rep. | Merton | 1901, 03, 05, 07 |
| Albers, Wilhelm T | Dem. | Hika | 1883 |
| Alberts, John M | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1969, 71, 73, 81 |
| Alcott, Denison | Rep. | Spring Valley | 1863 |
| Alden, Albert | Dem.[2]/Rep. | Delafield | 1849, 58, 60 |
| Alden, Alvin B | Dem.[2] | Portage | 1858 |
| Alden, Levi | Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1856 |
| Aldrich, Alma M | Rep. | Spring Prairie | 1878 |
| Aldrick, William | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1859 |
| Alfonsi, Paul R | Prog./Rep. | Minocqua | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Allan, James, Jr | Rep. | Adell | 1879 |
| Alldridge, William J | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905, 07 |
| Allen, Ahaz F | Rep. | Gilmanton | 1871 |
| Allen, Anson C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879 |
| Allen, Carolyn Blanchard (see also Blanchard) | Rep. | Janesville | 1963, 65, 67, 69 |
| Allen, Dwight Sidney | Rep. | Lake Geneva | 1889 |
| Allen, Fayette | Union | Durand | 1864, 67, 69 |
| Allen, George | Rep.[2] | Linn | 1855 |
| Allen, George R | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1880 |
| Allen, Gideon N | Dem. | Sturgeon Bay | 1872 |
| Allen, Henry | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1848 |
| Allen, James H | Rep. | Sparta | 1873 |
| Allen, Joseph | Union | New California | 1867 |
| Allen, Lewis H | Rep. | Superior | 1923 |
| Allen, Lucius | Union | East Troy | 1864 |
| Allen, Philip | Rep. | Browntown | 1889 |
| Allen, Thomas S | Rep.[2] | Mineral Point | 1857 |
| Allen, William C | Union | Delavan | 1866, 67 |
| Allen, William P | Whig | Sharon | 1854 |
| Alling, Alexander M | Dem.[2] | Saukville | 1858 |
| Allison, James | Rep. | Maxville | 1913 |
| Allison, William | Rep. | Durand | 1880 |
| Altenhofen, Matthias | Dem. | Kewaskum | 1860 |
| Anderson, Andrew J | Rep. | Argyle | 1877 |
| Anderson, Canute | Rep. | Grantsburg | 1878, 83 |
| Anderson, Douglas | Rep. | Crandon | 1913 |
| Anderson, Gerald K | Rep. | Waupaca | 1965, 67 |
| Anderson, Hans Alfred | Rep. | Whitehall | 1921 |
| Anderson, Henry | Rep. | Baldwin | 1901 |
| Anderson, James S | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1889 |
| Anderson, John | Dem. | Apple River | 1875 |
| Anderson, John C | Rep. | Cazenovia | 1917, 19 |
| Anderson, Joseph H | Rep. | Winneconne | 1955, 57 |
| Anderson, Lyman F | Rep. | Oregon | 1975 |
| Anderson, Matthew | Dem. | Cross Plains | 1871[1] |
| Anderson, Nels | Rep. | Gilman | 1947, 49 |
| Anderson, Nels | Rep. | Scandinavia | 1880 |
| Anderson, Nicholas | Rep. | Albion | 1899 |
| Anderson, Norman C | Dem. | Madison | 1957, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Anderson, Ole | Rep. | Esofea | 1875 |
| Anderson, Peter C | Dem. | Hammond | 1907 |
| Anderson, Peter M | Rep. | Somers | 1919 |
| Anderson, Thomas Wesley | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1876 |
| Andrea, Joseph F | Dem. | Kenosha | 1977, 79, 81, 83[1] |
| Andrew, Wallace W | Rep. | Superior | 1901, 03, 05 |
| Angwall, Orin W | Rep. | Marinette | 1943, 45 |
| Ankerson, Peter | Rep. | Oconto | 1921, 23 |
| Anson, Charles H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Anson, Frank A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895, 97[1] |
| Ansorge, George E | Rep. | Oconto | 1919 |
| Antaramian, John M | Dem. | Kenosha | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Anunson, John | Dem./Rep.[2] | Winchester | 1856, 57 |
| Apple, Adam | Dem. | North Cape | 1882, 83, 85, 87[1] |
| Armstrong, Charles | Whig[2] | Baraboo | 1853 |
| Armstrong, John | Union | Wiota | 1866 |
| Armstrong, Thomas W | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1917 |
| Armstrong, William H | Rep. | Darlington | 1873 |
| Arnemann, William F.H | Dem. | Neenah | 1903, 15, 17 |
| Arnold, Alexander A | Rep. | Galesville | 1871, 80[1] |
| Arnold, Douglas | Rep. | Williamsburg | 1869 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnold, F.P | Rep. | South Grove | 1862 |
| Arnold, Josiah | Dem. | Portage | 1878 |
| Arnolds, Aloysius | Dem. | New Coeln | 1877 |
| Arnot, William L | Rep. | Plover | 1877 |
| Ashley, Lynn H | Rep. | Hudson | 1929 |
| Ashley, Oliver | Rep./Union | Fox Lake | 1863, 66 |
| Ashley, Yates | Rep./Union | Pardeeville | 1863, 64 |
| Aspinwall, Delatus M | Rep.[2] | Farmington | 1857 |
| Atcherson, Ray M | Rep. | Tomahawk | 1921 |
| Atherton, G.F.A | Dem.[2] | Emerald Grove | 1848 |
| Atherton, George R | Rep.[2] | Clinton | 1857 |
| Atkinson, William P | Dem. | South Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Atwater, Allen H | Whig[2]/Rep | Oak Grove | 1854, 71, 72 |
| Atwood, David | Rep. | Madison | 1861 |
| Atwood, George T | Rep. | Gays Mills | 1909 |
| AuBuchon, W.H | Prog. | Merrill | 1941 |
| Aulenbacher, Jacob J | Rep. | Richfield | 1915, 17 |
| Aune, Hans A | Rep. | Baldwin | 1931 |
| Ausman, Henry | Rep. | Elk Mound | 1879 |
| Ausman, La Verne George | Rep. | Elk Mound | 1975, 77 |
| Austin, Arthur E | Rep. | Rio | 1939, 41, 43, 45 |
| Austin, William H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893[1] |
| Austin, William J | Rep. | Leon | 1881 |
| Averbeck, Maximilian | Dem.[2] | Emmett | 1852 |
| Avery, Frank | Rep. | Baraboo | 1887[1] |
| Ayers, Almon P | Rep.[2] | Quincy | 1858 |
| Ayres, D. Cooper | Rep. | Fort Howard | 1868, 71, 72 |
| Ayres, M.S | Free Soil[2] | Burlington | 1849 |
| Azim, James N., Jr | Rep. | Muscoda | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Babb, John H | Rep. | Sabin | 1901 |
| Babbitt, Marvin E | Rep. | Seymour | 1961 |
| Babcock, Alender O | Whig[2] | East Troy | 1850 |
| Babcock, Ezekiel | Rep. | Ripon | 1882 |
| Babcock, Joseph Weeks | Rep. | Necedah | 1889, 91 |
| Babcock, Oscar | Union | Decotah | 1865, 66 |
| Bachhuber, Andrew | Dem. | Knowles | 1885 |
| Bachhuber, Frank E | Dem. | Wausau | 1933 |
| Bachhuber, Max | Dem. | Farmersville | 1860, 64, 75 |
| Bacon, Frank L | Rep. | Waupun | 1895 |
| Bacon, Orrin | Rep. | Monticello | 1871[1] |
| Bacon, Winchel D | Free Soil[2] | Waukesha | 1853 |
| Bailey, Alexander | Rep. | Salem | 1870 |
| Bailey, Elias P | Rep. | Menomonie | 1872 |
| Bailey, Elihu | Rep. | Mill Creek | 1861, 71, 77, 79 |
| Bailey, Lewis S | Dem. | Oconto | 1891 |
| Bailey, Stewart J | Rep. | Menomonie | 1889 |
| Bainbridge, Thomas | Rep. | Benton | 1872, 81 |
| Baker, Albert J | Rep. | Mt. Horeb | 1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43 |
| Baker, Allen S | Rep. | Evansville | 1905, 07 |
| Baker, Edmund Uglo | Dem. | Edmund | 1891 |
| Baker, James | Rep.[2] | East Troy | 1858 |
| Baker, John A | Rep. | Waupun | 1871 |
| Baker, John F | Rep. | Alma Center | 1907 |
| Baker, John S | Rep. | Evansville | 1927 |
| Baker, Peter O | Rep. | Mt. Vernon | 1889 |
| Baker, Samuel H | Dem.[2] | Bristol | 1854 |
| Baker, Thomas | Rep. | Prairie du Sac | 1875 |
| Baker, William Y | Rep. | Tomah | 1878 |
| Bakke, G.H | Rep. | Menomonie | 1951, 53, 55 |
| Balch, Albert | Rep. | Weyauwega | 1870 |
| Baldock, Jeremiah Wallace | Rep. | Brant | 1899 |
| Baldus, Alvin | Dem. | Menominee | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 89, 91 |
| Baldwin, Asa L | Rep. | Baldwins Mills | 1877 |
| Baldwin, George | Dem. | Chilton | 1866[1] |
| Baldwin, Lewis L | Rep. | Racine | 1860 |
| Baldwin, Phineas | Rep. | Oregon | 1872, 77 |
| Ball, Hiram J | Dem. | Palmyra | 1871, 78 |
| Ballantine, George | Rep. | Patch Grove | 1860 |
| Ballard, Clinton B | Rep. | Appleton | 1909, 11, 15, 19 |
| Ballock, William | Rep. | Yorkville | 1859 |
| Balzer, Arthur J | Prog.Dem. | West Allis | 1933, 37, 39, 55 |
| Banach, William P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1947, 49, 51 |
| Bancroft, Darius L | Whig[2]/Rep | Waupun | 1852, 74 |
| Bancroft, Levi H | Rep. | Richland Center | 1907, 09 |
| Bannister, John | Union Rep./Dem.[2] | Beloit | 1851, 62 |
| Bannon, James | Dem. | New Cassel | 1891 |
| Barabe, Robert F | Dem. | Mellen | 1959, 61, 63 |
| Barbee, Lloyd A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Barber, Hiram | Dem.[2] | Oak Grove | 1849 |
| Barber, J. Allen | Whig[2]/Rep./Union | Waukesha | 1852, 53, 63, 64 |
| Barber, Dr. Joseph L | Rep. | Marathon | 1929, 35, 37[1] |
| Barber, Mildred | Rep. | Marathon | 1925 |
| Barber, Silas | Dem. | Waukesha | 1868, 75 |
| Barber, Whitman A | Rep. | Waldo | 1899 |
| Barber, William A | Rep. | Warren Mills | 1882 |
| Barca, Peter W | Dem. | Kenosha | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Barczak, Gary J | Dem. | West Allis | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Barden, Levi W | Union | Portage | 1865[1] |
| Barden, Marcus | Rep. | Pardeeville | 1860, 75 |
| Bardwell, Sherman | Rep. | Plainfield | 1873 |
| Barker, Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1901, 03 |
| Barker, James A | Rep. | Antigo | 1923[1] |
| Barland, Thomas H | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1961, 63, 65 |
| Barlass, Andrew | Rep. | Emerald Grove | 1874, 75, 76 |
| Barlow, Frederic G | Rep. | Rock Falls | 1878 |
| Barlow, John M | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1899, 1901 |
| Barlow, Stephen S | Union | Delton | 1867[1] |
| Barlow, Stephen S | Free Soil | Elkhorn | 1852 |
| Barnard, Charles A | Rep. | Brillion | 1929 |
| Barnard, Charles R | Rep. | Brillion | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Barnard, Henry C | Dem. | Avoca | 1870, 71 |
| Barnes, Caleb P | Dem.[2] | Burlington | 1850, 55 |
| Barnes, Dwight B | Rep. | Delavan | 1880, 81 |

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| Barnes, Harry | Dem.[2] | Middleton | 1853, 54 |
| Barnes, Henry W | Dem. | Wiota | 1857, 70, 71 |
| Barnes, Horace W | Union/Rep. | Eau Claire | 1862, 68 |
| Barnes, S.K | | | 1859 |
| Barnes, William H | Prog. | New Lisbon | 1935, 37, 39 |
| Barnes, William P | Dem.[2] | Barton | 1853 |
| Barnett, James R | Rep. | Neenah | 1909 |
| Barnett, Morris S | Dem./Rep.[2] | Eldorado | 1851, 57 |
| Barney, Albert B | Dem. | Spencer | 1893 |
| Barney, Benjamin F | Dem.[2] | Mayville | 1854, 56 |
| Barney, John A | Dem. | Mayville | 1889[1] |
| Barnum, George S | Rep./Union | Waukau | 1860, 64[1] |
| Barnum, Marcus H | Rep. | Wausau | 1897 |
| Barrett, James M | Rep. | Trempealeau | 1878 |
| Barrett, Thomas M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89[1] |
| Barron, Henry D | Union | St. Croix Falls | 1863, 64, 66<br>67, 68, 69, 72, 73[1] |
| Barron, Michael J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63 |
| Barron, Quartus H | Rep. | Fox Lake | 1857, 62 |
| Barron, Warren C.S | Rep. | Loyd | 1868 |
| Barrows, Augustus R | Ind. Greenbacker | Chippewa Falls | 1878 |
| Barry, A. Constantine | Union | Sylvania | 1864 |
| Barry, James | Rep. | Pepin | 1879 |
| Barry, Jonathan B | Dem. | Mt. Horeb | 1977, 79, 81 |
| Barry, Thomas | Dem. | Erin | 1862 |
| Barter, Samuel | Rep. | Markesan | 1879 |
| Barth, John | Dem. | Kiel | 1870 |
| Bartholf, James C | Rep. | Milton | 1885, 87 |
| Bartholomew, G.M | Rep.[2] | Lodi | 1857 |
| Bartingale, Thomas W | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1913, 19, 21 |
| Bartlett, Frederick K | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1857 |
| Bartlett, James O | Union | Racine | 1866 |
| Bartlett, Oscar F | Free Soil | East Troy | 1853, 54[1] |
| Bartlett, William B | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1882, 1903 |
| Bartlett, William P | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1860, 73 |
| Bartran, William H | Rep. | Flintville | 1873, 74 |
| Bartzen, Peter | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1903 |
| Bashford, Luther | Rep. | Glen Haven | 1859, 70 |
| Bassett, Reuben L | U. Dem. | Wilmot | 1862 |
| Bassinger, Samuel H | Rep.[2] | Prairie du Sac | 1858 |
| Bate, Arthur | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Bate, James A | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1871 |
| Bates, Allen C | Rep./Union | Janesville | 1862, 63, 66 |
| Bates, Richard B | Dem. | Racine | 1872 |
| Battis, Martin T | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1913, 17 |
| Bauer, Frank S | Dem. | LeRoy | 1905, 07 |
| Bauer, Frank | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Baumann, Elmer, H | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1927 |
| Baumgart, James R | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1991 |
| Baumgart, Lloyd R | Rep. | Lena | 1957, 59, 61, 63 |
| Baxter, John B.G | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1869 |
| Bay, William | Prog.Rep. | Kaukauna | 1931, 35 |
| Beach, Carmi N | Rep. | Pardeeville | 1870 |
| Beach, Horace | Union | Prairie du Chien | 1864 |
| Beach, Joseph B | Rep. | Whitehall | 1897 |
| Beach, Wood R | Union | Beetown | 1864 |
| Beach, Zenas | Rep. | Eastman | 1875 |
| Bean, David R | Rep./ Greenbacker | Waukau | 1862, 80 |
| Bear, John | Rep. | Plain | 1861 |
| Bear, Peter D | Dem. | Madison | 1977[1] |
| Beard, John F | Reform | Warren (Ill.) | 1874 |
| Beardsley, James W | U. Dem. | Prescott | 1862 |
| Beath, John | Dem. | Verona | 1860 |
| Beattie, Thomas W | Rep. | Stoughton | 1880 |
| Beaumont, Ephriam | Rep. | Hartland | 1889 |
| Becher, John A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1873 |
| Bechtel, Daniel | Dem. | Madison | 1897 |
| Beck, Jacob | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Beck, Walter N | Rep. | North Freedom | 1929 |
| Beck, William | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1852 |
| Becker, Alfred G | Rep. | Allenton | 1919, 21, 23 |
| Becker, Dismas | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Becker, Lorenz | Dem. | Woodland | 1933 |
| Becker, Moritz N | Prog.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1872, 73 |
| Becker, Nicholas E | Dem. | Fredonia | 1899, 1903 |
| Beckman, Charles | Ref.Dem. | Watertown | 1874 |
| Beckwith, Abijah | Rep. | Lone Rock | 1882 |
| Beckwith, George W | Rep. | Omro | 1859 |
| Beckwith, James R | Rep. | | 1915 |
| Beckwith, Nelson F | Dem. | Omro | 1872 |
| Beecroft, Henry | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1854 |
| Beebe, Mathew P | Dem. | Wausau | 1889 |
| Beedle, George E | Rep. | Embarrass | 1903, 05 |
| Beer, Julius | Rep. | Burkhardt | 1905 |
| Beger, Charles | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1856 |
| Beggs, Charles A | Dem. | Cameron | 1917, 27, 29, 31, 35, 37 |
| Beggs, Lyall T | Prog. | Madison | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Behnke, Robert E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Belden, Philo | Whig[2]Union | Rochester | 1853, 64, 66[1] |
| Belding, Henry K | Dem.[2] | Black Earth | 1858 |
| Bell, Charles J | Whig[2] | Johnson's Creek | 1854 |
| Bell, Jeannette | Dem. | West Allis | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Bell, John | Dem.[2] | Lafayette | 1853 |
| Bell, William H | Rep. | Racine | 1905, 07, 11 |
| Bellante, Joseph F., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1967 |
| Belter, William M | Rep. | Wautoma | 1953, 55 |
| Belting, George B | Rep. | Beloit | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Bemis, Kiron W | Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1858 |
| Bennett, Alvery A | Union | Glen Haven | 1866, 67 |
| Bennett, George | Rep. | Kenosha | 1859[1] |
| Bennett, Isaac M | Rep. | Evansville | 1870 |
| Bennett, James | Rep.[2] | Manitowoc | 1855 |
| Bennett, Jesse | Rep. | Fountain City/Sparta | 1859, 69 |
| Bennett, Michael J | Rep. | Pine Knob/Clyde | 1887, 89 |
| Bennett, Steven O | Free Soil[2] | Raymond | 1850[1] |
| Bennett, Van S | Rep. | Rockton | 1869, 70[1] |
| Benson, Guy | Rep. | Spooner | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| Benson, John | Rep. | Land O' Lakes | 1931 |
| Benson, Lewis | Dem. | Oakland | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Benson, Lewis M | Dem. | Lowell | 1868 |
| Benson, Schuyler W | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1861 |
| Bentley, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863, 78, 79, 80 |
| Berg, Frederick R | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Berg, Ove H | Rep. | Ashland | 1907, 11 |
| Berger, David G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1971, 73[1] |
| Bergeron, William A | Rep. | Somerset | 1949, 51, 53, 55 |
| Bergren, Harry B | Prog. | Siren | 1935, 37 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bernardy, Frank N | Rep. | Marinette | 1917 |
| Berndt, Jule | Rep. | River Falls | 1981 |
| Berndt, William F | Rep. | River Falls | 1985, 87[1] |
| Berner, Edmund J | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905, 07, 09, 11 |
| Bernhardt, Theodore | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1854 |
| Berninger, Henry S | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1915 |
| Berquist, Henry J | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Berres, Matt J | Rep. | Edgar | 1927 |
| Berry, James | Union | Springville | 1865 |
| Bertram, Henry | Ind. | Watertown | 1870 |
| Besse, Henry L | Rep. | Butternut | 1895 |
| Best, Alonzo L | Rep. | Downing | 1919, 21 |
| Bettis, Benjamin H | Rep. | Ladoga | 1860, 61, 69, 81 |
| Betts, Arnie F | Rep. | Lodi | 1947, 49, 51 |
| Beversdorf, August | Rep. | Shawano | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Bice, Raymond C | Rep. | La Crosse | 1947, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| Bichler, Nicholas J | Dem. | Belgium | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 51 |
| Bichler, William J | Dem. | Belgium | 1907, 09, 11[1] |
| Biddlecome, William R | Dem.[2] | Potosi | 1851 |
| Bidwell, Everett V | Rep. | Portage | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65[1] |
| Biel, Joseph | Dem. | Westford | 1915 |
| Biemiller, Andrew J | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Biglow, Abe L | Rep. | Ashland | 1921 |
| Billingnurst, Charles | Dem.[2] | Juneau | 1848 |
| Billings, Henry M | Dem.[2] | Constance | 1858[1] |
| Bingham, George W | Rep. | Friendship | 1911, 13, 29 |
| Bingham, James M | Rep./Union | Palmyra/Chippewa Falls | 1863, 64, 69, 70, 74 |
| Binner, Max E | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Birchard, Matthew | Rep | Fennimore | 1868 |
| Bird, Augustus A | Dem. | Madison | 1851, 56 |
| Bird, Ira W | Whig | Madison | 1849 |
| Bird, Joseph N.P | Rep. | Wautoma | 1869 |
| Birkett, Glenn W | Rep. | Burlington | 1949 |
| Bishop, Benjamin P | Dem. | Brownsville | 1882 |
| Bishop, George Willis | Dem. | Wonewoc | 1882, 83 |
| Bishop, John C | Dem. | LeRoy | 1859 |
| Bjornson, Gabriel | Dem.[2] | Perry | 1851 |
| Black, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1872[1] |
| Black, Samuel | Rep. | Menomonie | 1877 |
| Black, Spencer | Dem. | Madison | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Blackman, William W | Rep./Union | Stoughton | 1859, 60, 64 |
| Blackstock, Thomas | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1869 |
| Blackstone, John W | Rep. | Shullsburg | 1879[1] |
| Blahnik, Jacob J | Dem. | Algoma | 1931 |
| Blake, Edward R | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1874[1] |
| Blake, George H | Rep. | Rochester | 1895 |
| Blake, Lucius S | Rep. | Racine | 1871 |
| Blakeslee, Albert P | Dem.[2] | Johnstown | 1848 |
| Blakeslee, Chauncey | Dem. | Sparta | 1877 |
| Blakeslee, Ephriam | Rep. | Ironton | 1880, 81 |
| Blanchard, Caleb S | Rep. | East Troy | 1880 |
| Blanchard, Carolyn J (see also Allen) | Rep. | Edgerton | 1963, 65, 67, 69 |
| Blanchard, David J | Rep. | Edgerton | 1955, 57, 59, 61 |
| Blanchard, George W | Rep. | Edgerton | 1925[1] |
| Blanshan, Jacob A | Rep. | Scott | 1870 |
| Blaska, Jerome L | Dem. | Sun Prairie | 1959, 61, 63, 65 |
| Blaska, John M | Dem. | Marshall | 1949 |
| Blazer, Henry | Dem.[2] | Mequon River | 1855 |
| Bleekman, Adelbert E | Rep. | Tomah | 1873[1] |
| Blenski, Michael | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Blenski, Roman R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945[1] |
| Bletcher, J.S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905 |
| Bliese, Gustave E | Dem. | Phillips | 1933 |
| Bliss, Albert | Union | Readstown | 1864, 67 |
| Bliss, Charles F | Dem. | Racine | 1874, 75 |
| Bliss, George W | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1870 |
| Block, Hyman E | Whig[2] | Potosi | 1853 |
| Blodget, Dudley C | Whig[2] | Oshkosh | 1852 |
| Blomberg, Arvid B | Rep. | Ogema | 1923 |
| Blood, Ira | Rep. | Mukwanago | 1859 |
| Bloodgood, Joseph Wheeler | Dem. | Madison | 1955 |
| Bloomquist, Edwin W | Prog. | Adams | 1935, 37 |
| Blount, Jere A | Dem. | Janesville | 1876 |
| Bly, George W | Rep. | Waupun | 1861 |
| Blyton, William H | Rep. | Sparta | 1883, 85, 89 |
| Boche, Robert M | Rep. | Star Prairie | 1967, 69 |
| Bock, Gregor J | Rep. | Highland | 1965, 67, 69 |
| Bock, Joseph | Rep. | Lancaster | 1876, 77 |
| Bock, Peter | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Bodden, Jacob | Dem. | Theresa | 1861, 66, 74 |
| Bodenstab, Julius | Lib.Rep. | Howard's Grove | 1873, 74 |
| Boeckmann, Vernon R | Dem. | Plymouth | 1969, 71 |
| Boener, Edward | Dem.[2] | Ashford | 1854 |
| Bogan, W.H.P | Dem. | Appleton | 1867 |
| Bohan, John R | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1859, 72[1] |
| Bohne, John H | Dem. | Meene | 1868, 69 |
| Bohri, Fred J | Rep. | Fountain City | 1905 |
| Bolender, John | Rep. | Monroe | 1882, 83 |
| Bolle, Dale J | Dem. | Whitelaw | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Bolle, Everett E | Dem. | Francis Creek | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Boncel, Andrew H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Bond, Joseph | Dem.[2] | Mukwonago | 1848, 55 |
| Bonney, James H | Rep. | Bellefontaine | 1861 |
| Bonnin, Christian | Rep. | Bonduel | 1895 |
| Bonniwell, William T., Jr | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1864, 65 |
| Boomer, Edward J | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1874 |
| Boorse, Washington | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1880 |
| Booth, Charles E | Rep. | Elroy | 1876 |
| Borchardt, Francis J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Borchsenius, Hans | Rep. | Baldwin | 1897 |
| Borg, George M., Jr | Rep. | Delavan | 1961, 63, 65[1] |
| Bostedo, Louis | | Weyauwega | 1856 |
| Bostwick, Perry | Union | Beloit | 1864 |
| Bosustow, John | Rep. | Yorkville | 1880 |
| Botkin, Alexander | Whig[2] | Madison | 1852[1] |
| Bottum, Henry C | Rep. | W. Rosendale | 1868, 69, 79 |

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| Bouchard, Charles J | Dem. | Brule | 1963 |
| Bouck, Gabriel | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1860, 74 |
| Bouffleur, Philip | Rep. | Springville | 1885 |
| Boutin, Nelson | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1864 |
| Bovay, Alvan Evan | Rep. | Ripon | 1859, 60 |
| Bow, Orrin W | Dem. | Kingston | 1860, 78, 83, 93 |
| Bowe, D.E | Rep. | Mellen | 1913 |
| Bowe, Frank | Dem. | Rosendale | 1891 |
| Bowen, Jehdeiah | Rep. | Ripon | 1871 |
| Bowles, Thomas J | Rep. | Elo | 1881, 82 |
| Bowman, George A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Bowman, Jonathan | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1862, 74 |
| Bowron, Joseph | Dem.[2] | Audson | 1848, 49 |
| Boyce, Abram A | Dem./ Union[2] | Lodi | 1851, 65 |
| Boyce, Hilton W | Ind.Rep. | Geneva | 1862 |
| Boyd, John | Dem. | Calumet | 1855, 60, 62, 70 |
| Boyd, Thomas | Dem. | Calumet | 1865 |
| Boyden, Philo Quincy | Liberal | Hudson | 1875, 76 |
| Boyle, Frank | Dem. | Superior | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Boyson, Robert H | Rep. | Wautoma | 1941, 43 |
| Brace, Henry C | Rep. | Fall River | 1872, 73 |
| Bracken, Charles | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1858 |
| Brackett, Joseph W | Dem.[2] | Brookfield | 1848 |
| Bradbury, Joshua B | Rep. | Mt. Ida | 1895 |
| Braddock, W.S | Rep. | Mather | 1903, 05 |
| Brader, Isaac G | Dem. | Waunakee | 1893 |
| Bradford, Charles M | Rep. | Neillsville | 1909 |
| Bradford, Ira B | Rep. | Augusta | 1880, 81, 1903 |
| Bradford, Simeon S | Rep. | Union Grove | 1861 |
| Bradley, Gordon R | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Bradley, John | Rep. | Bangor | 1875, 76, 79, 80, 81 |
| Bradley, Richard H | Rep. | Superior | 1917 |
| Bradley, W.C | Dem. | St. Croix | 1915 |
| Bradley, William T | Dem.[2] | Leeds | 1851 |
| Brancel, Ben | Rep. | Endeavor | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Brand, Frederick, C.G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1883 |
| Brandemuehl, David A | Rep. | Fennimore | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Brandon, William | Rep./Union | Smelsers' Grove | 1862, 65 |
| Brandt, Bernard E | Prog. | Lena | 1935 |
| Brannan, Samuel S | Rep. | Portage | 1873 |
| Brauer, Henry A | Dem. | Shawano | 1893 |
| Bray, William M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1909[1] |
| Brayton, Lorentus J | Union/Rep. | Marquette | 1865, 85 |
| Brazeau, Alexander | Dem. | Oconto | 1883 |
| Brazelton, Reed C | Rep.[2] | Scott | 1856 |
| Bredemeyer, John | Rep. | Edwards | 1861 |
| Breitwisch, Fred B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Bremner, George | Ind. | Union Grove | 1871 |
| Brennan, Maurice B | Dem. | Wayside | 1881, 1905 |
| Brew, George G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Brick, Nathan | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1870 |
| Briggs, Andrew | Dem.[2] | Bad Ax | 1852, 56 |
| Briggs, Darius Wood | Rep. | Mt. Sterling | 1869 |
| Briggs, Harry E | Dem. | Madison | 1891 |
| Briggs, John R | Whig[2] | Beloit | 1850 |
| Briggs, Melancthon J | Dem. | Dodgeville | 1881 |
| Briggs, Perry R | Rep. | Mauston | 1871 |
| Briggs, Robert M | Whig[2] | Beetown | 1849, 51 |
| Briggs, Suel | Rep. | New Amsterdam | 1878 |
| Brigham, Ebenezer | Whig[2] | Blue Mounds | 1848 |
| Brigham, Jerome R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Brill, John | Dem. | S. Kaukauna | 1893 |
| Brimi, Syver E | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1887 |
| Brindley, John | Rep. | Boscobel | 1879, 80 |
| Brinkerhoff, John H | Union | Waupun | 1865 |
| Brist, Steven C | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1977, 83, 85 |
| Brittan, James A | Rep. | Beloit | 1903 |
| Britton, William B | Rep. | Janesville | 1883 |
| Broadfoot, Grover L | Rep. | Mondovi | 1945, 47 |
| Brock, George H | Rep. | Potosi | 1869 |
| Brockhausen, Frederick | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905, 07, 09, 11 |
| Brockway, Eustace L | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1872 |
| Broderick, George | Dem. | Hazel Green | 1859 |
| Brom, Martin D | Rep. | Dodge | 1941, 43 |
| Bronson, Selden M | Rep. | Menasha | 1881 |
| Brooks, Halbert W | Rep. | Green Lake | 1945, 49, 51 |
| Brooks, Hall L | Rep. | Tomahawk | 1905 |
| Brooks, Hellen M | Rep. | Coloma | 1925 |
| Brooks, Wolcott T | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1860, 77 |
| Brost, Lambert | Rep. | Hinesburg | 1876, 77 |
| Brown, Armistead C | Whig[2] | Potosi | 1848 |
| Brown, Cecil B., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955 |
| Brown, Charles | Rep. | Brookfield Center | 1872 |
| Brown, Daniel | Dem. | Elm Grove | 1866 |
| Brown, Eliada W | Rep. | Weyauwega | 1883 |
| Brown, George | Rep. | Woodman | 1876 |
| Brown, George W | Dem. | Brookfield Center | 1862 |
| Brown, Isaac | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1856 |
| Brown, James T | Rep.[2] | Clinton | 1856 |
| Brown, Jedediah | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan Falls | 1848, 49 |
| Brown, Manny S | Dem. | Racine | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Brown, Neal | Dem. | Wausau | 1891[1] |
| Brown, Orlando | Rep. | Gilmanton | 1862[1] |
| Brown, Samuel | Free Soil[2] | Milwaukee | 1850 |
| Brown, William G | Rep.[2] | Skinner | 1858 |
| Brown, W.W | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1848 |
| Brownson, John W | Rep. | Sharon | 1882 |
| Broydrick, William B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81 |
| Bruemmer, Louis | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1883 |
| Bruhy, Bill B | Rep. | Plymouth | 1973 |
| Bruner, Ervin M | Dem. | Verona | 1953, 55, 57 |
| Brunette, E.F | Dem. | Green Bay | 1929[1] |
| Brunner, Pat W | Rep. | Lyndon Station | 1941, 43, 45 |
| Brunson, Delford B | Rep. | Fennimore | 1901 |
| Bryant, Edwin E | Rep. | Madison | 1878 |
| Bryant, Gustavus H | Union | Lake Mills | 1867 |
| Bryant, George E | Rep. | Madison | 1899[1] |
| Bryant, Oliver G | Dem.[2] | Rutland | 1850 |
| Buchan, Alfred L | Rep. | Racine | 1889 |
| Buchli, Milton S | Dem. | Independence | 1965 |
| Buck, Erastus J | Rep. | Westfield | 1861 |
| Buckbee, Francis A | Union | Springfield | 1867, 74 |
| Buckley, John F | Rep. | Waukesha | 1917, 19 |
| Buckstaff, George A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1895, 97 |
| Buckstaff, George H | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1881, 82[1] |
| Budlong, Charles A | Rep. | Marinette | 1915, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39 |
| Buell, Charles E | Rep. | Sun Prairie | 1885 |
| Buettner, Carol A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1983, 85, 87[1] |
| Buffington, Byron A | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1897, 99 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bugh, Jacob S | Rep. | Wautoma | 1860, 83 |
| Bugh, William A | Union | Berlin | 1866 |
| Bullard, Ernest L | Dem. | Waukesha | 1891 |
| Bullard, Silas | Rep. | Menasha | 1895, 97 |
| Bullen, Winslow | Rep. | Poynette | 1870 |
| Bullis, Rush | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1919, 21 |
| Bullock, John Dwight | Rep. | Johnson's Creek | 1878, 79, 80, 81 |
| Bultman, Glenn E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1971 |
| Bump, Menzus R | Rep. | Rock Falls | 1876 |
| Bunker, Nathaniel M | Rep. | Troy Center | 1875 |
| Bunn, Romanzo | Rep. | Galesville | 1860 |
| Buntin, Alfred J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Burbank, Jerome | Union | Brodhead | 1864 |
| Burchard, Charles | Rep.[2] | Beaver Dam | 1856 |
| Burdeau, Willard E | Rep. | Flintville | 1901, 05 |
| Burden, E.A | Rep. | Niagara | 1921 |
| Burdge, Richard J | Rep. | Beloit | 1879, 80[1] |
| Burdick, Burrows |  | Edgerton | 1866 |
| Burdick, Henry P | Rep. | Osceola | 1893, 95 |
| Burdick, Joseph C | Rep. | Berlin | 1870 |
| Burdick, Perez C | Dem.[2] | Albion | 1853 |
| Burdick, Zebulon P | Rep. | Janesville | 1858, 72, 75[1] |
| Burgess, Dwight L | Rep. | Salem | 1889 |
| Burgess, John | Union | Maxwell | 1865 |
| Burgess, Lathrop | Free Soil[2]/ Rep.[2] | Salem | 1852, 57 |
| Burgit, William | Rep. | East Troy | 1870, 74 |
| Burhop, Charles | Soc. | Sheboygan | 1919 |
| Burke, Edward J |  | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Burke, Michael E | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1891, 93[1] |
| Burke, Timothy | Rep. | Wayside/Green Bay | 1895, 1907[1] |
| Burmaster, Milton F | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1943, 45, 47, 49 |
| Burnett, D.S | Rep. | Wausau | 1917 |
| Burnett, Ellsworth | Rep. | River Falls | 1877 |
| Burnham, Charles T | Ind./Greenback | Milwaukee | 1878 |
| Burnham, Daniel F | Rep. | Waupaca | 1929, 31 |
| Burnham, John F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Burnham, Jonathan L | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1852 |
| Burnham, Miles | Union | Danville | 1867 |
| Burns, David M | Dem. | Fort Howard | 1878 |
| Burns, Robert H | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1939, 41 |
| Burns, Timothy | Dem.[2] | Dodgeville | 1849 |
| Burr, Benjamin | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1868 |
| Burroughs, N | Dem. | Waukesha | 1863 |
| Burrows, George B | Rep. | Madison | 1895[1] |
| Burt, James W | Rep. | Mackford | 1860 |
| Burt, John | Dem. |  | 1871 |
| Burtch, Albert | Dem. | Mayville | 1863 |
| Burtch, Henry S | Dem. | Farmersville | 1870 |
| Burtis, Ira E | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1931 |
| Burton, Samuel S | Union | La Crosse | 1864 |
| Busacker, Carl F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Busby, Allen J | Rep./Prog. | Milwaukee | 1931, 35[1] |
| Bushnell, Allen R | Rep. | Lancaster | 1872 |
| Bushnell, Milo C | Union | Omro | 1867, 68 |
| Buslett, Ole A | Rep. | Northland | 1909 |
| Busse, Fred J | Rep. | Thiensville | 1923, 25 |
| Butler, Ammi R.R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866 |
| Butler, Thomas | Dem. | Mt. Pleasant | 1862 |
| Butterfield, Henry | Rep.[2] | Waupun | 1856 |
| Buttles, Mark M | Rep. | Onalaska | 1897, 99 |
| Button, Ralza W | Rep. | City Point | 1883 |
| Button, Seth Windsor | Rep. | Trempealeau | 1873 |
| Buxton, Luther | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1868, 69 |
| Byers, Francis R | Rep. | Marion | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Byers, Frederick W | Rep. | Monroe | 1885 |
| Byse, George M | Rep. | Wautoma | 1915 |
| Cabanis, George F | Rep. | Big Patch | 1872 |
| Cabanis, James H | Rep. | Georgetown | 1881, 82 |
| Cadby, John N | Union | Merton | 1865 |
| Cady, Benjamin A | Rep. | Birnamwood | 1909 |
| Cady, Charles A | Rep. | Dell Prairie | 1873, 74, 79 |
| Cady, Frank A | Rep. | Marshfield | 1901, 03 |
| Cady, Virgil H | Dem. | Baraboo | 1909 |
| Caffrey, Thomas H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |
| Cahill, James | Dem. | Franklin | 1862, 63 |
| Cahoon, Wilbur | Rep. | Baraboo | 1907 |
| Cain, Charles | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1852 |
| Cain, Elmer E | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1907 |
| Cairncross, George | Rep.[2] | Pewaukee | 1857 |
| Caldwell, Columbus | Rep. | Lind | 1873, 74 |
| Caldwell, George F | Rep. | Augusta | 1889 |
| Caldwell, Robert | Rep. | Lodi | 1915, 21, 23, 25[1] |
| Caldwell, Walter G | Dem. | Waukesha | 1933 |
| Caldwell, William | Whig[2] | Barton | 1848 |
| Calkins, George | Rep. | Waupaca | 1875 |
| Callahan, Jonathan G | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1875 |
| Callahan, K.J | Rep. | Montello | 1931, 33 |
| Callis, John B | Lib.Rep. | Lancaster | 1874 |
| Calvert, Walter B | Rep. | Benton | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Calwell, Sylvester | Rep. | Cascade | 1869 |
| Cameron, Angus | Union | La Crosse | 1866, 67[1] |
| Cameron, Dugald D | Rep.[2] | La Crosse | 1856, 57 |
| Cameron, Duncan E | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Cameron, John E | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1850 |
| Campbell, Alexander | Rep. |  | 1862 |
| Campbell, James | Rep. | Albany | 1861 |
| Campbell, James M | Dem.[2] | Stevens Point | 1848 |
| Campbell, M.L | Dem. | Neenah | 1907 |
| Campbell, Robert | Rep. | Glendale | 1880 |
| Campbell, William A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Campion, James | Dem. | Mackville | 1883 |
| Cance, Robert | Rep. | Ettrick | 1883 |
| Cane, Arnold J | Rep. | Menasha | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Canniff, Jesse Anson | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Cannon, Lucius | Rep.[2] | Pepin | 1858 |
| Cantwell, Michael J | Dem. | Madison | 1885, 87 |
| Carberry, Joseph | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1903 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbys, William | Ind.Rep. | Mequon River | 1876 |
| Carel, John | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1879 |
| Carey, Benjamin F | Rep. | Johnstown | 1861 |
| Carey, John | Dem. | Osman | 1879, 80[1] |
| Carey, L.H | Rep.[2] | Greenbush | 1855 |
| Carey, Robert T | Whig[2] | Beloit | 1848 |
| Carlisle, Richard | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853 |
| Carlson, Laurie E | Prog. | Bayfield | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Carmichael, Thomas | Lib.Ref./Dem. | Eau Claire | 1874, 77, 82, 83 |
| Carney, Joseph | Dem.[2] | Wauwatosa | 1858 |
| Carney, Patrick | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1851 |
| Carow, J.W | Rep./Prog. | Ladysmith | 1929, 31, 33, 35 |
| Carpenter, Elisha L | Rep. | Beloit | 1859 |
| Carpenter, Fred J | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1903, 05, 07 |
| Carpenter, George | Rep. | Baraboo | 1913, 17 |
| Carpenter, Joel R | Union | Oconomowoc | 1864 |
| Carpenter, Newton F | Union | De Soto | 1866 |
| Carpenter, Timothy W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Carr, Egbert E | Union | Monroe | 1866 |
| Carr, Solomon C | Union | Milton Junction | 1865, 74 |
| Carr, Warner C | Dem. | Crystal Lake | 1859 |
| Carroll, John P | Dem. | Adell | 1866 |
| Carter, Almerin M | Rep. | Johnstown | 1868 |
| Carter, Benjamin F | Dem. | Sherwood | 1874, 77[1] |
| Carter, Clarence H | Rep. | Readstown | 1907, 17, 19 |
| Carter, Jarvis W | Rep. | New London | 1868 |
| Carter, William E | Rep. | Platteville | 1877, 78, 79 |
| Carthew, John | Union | Rockville | 1867, 70 |
| Cary, Alfred L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1874 |
| Cary, Benjamin F | | Johnstown | 1861 |
| Cary, John W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1872[1] |
| Cary, Luther H | Union | Greenbush/ Fond du Lac | 1855, 67[1] |
| Case, John H | Rep. | Eagle Corners | 1880, 81 |
| Cash, William H.H | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1877 |
| Casperson, Carl B | Rep. | Luck | 1917[1] |
| Cashin, Patrick H | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1897, 99 |
| Caskey, La Fayette | Rep. | Potosi | 1875 |
| Cassoday, John B | Union | Janesville | 1865, 77 |
| Caswell, Lucien B | Rep. | Ft. Atkinson | 1863, 72, 74 |
| Caswell, Napoleon B | Union | Milwaukee | 1864 |
| Caswell, Oliver A | Dem. | Mount Sterling | 1872 |
| Cate, George W | Dem.[2] | Amherst | 1852, 53 |
| Cates, Richard L | Dem. | Madison | 1959 |
| Cathcart, Hugh | Union | Madison | 1867 |
| Catlin, Charles L | Rep. | Superior | 1899 |
| Catlin, Horace | Dem.[2] | Cassville | 1856 |
| Catlin, Mark S | Rep. | Appleton | 1921 |
| Catlin, Mark S., Jr | Rep. | Appleton | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 49, 53, 55 |
| Catton, James | Whig[2]/Rep.[2]/Dem | Burlington | 1852, 57, 62 |
| Cavanagh, Daniel | Dem. | Osceola | 1870[1] |
| Cavanaugh, James T | Dem. | Antigo | 1933, 35, 37, 41 |
| Caverno, Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1861 |
| Cavers, Walter D | Rep. | Antigo | 1951, 53 |
| Cavey, John M | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1947 |
| Ceci, Louis J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1965 |
| Cernahan, W.A | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1907 |
| Challoner, Frank | Rep. | Omro | 1885, 87 |
| Chamberlain, Albert O | Rep. | Darlington | 1881, 82 |
| Chamberlain, Charles E | Dem. | Grafton/Ozaukee | 1853, 73 |
| Chamberlin, George H | Rep. | Rock Falls | 1881 |
| Chambers, George H | Rep. | Bloomington | 1871 |
| Champagne, Peter B | Rep. | Merrill | 1883 |
| Chandler, Joseph P | Rep. | Montfort | 1903, 05 |
| Chandler, Willard H | Rep. | Windsor | 1861, 62, 70[1] |
| Chapin, William D | Rep.[2] | Bloomfield | 1856 |
| Chapman, Horace N | Free Soil[2] | Racine | 1850 |
| Chapman, James F | Dem. | Potosi | 1863 |
| Chapman, Samuel E | Whig[2]/Rep | Waterford | 1848, 61 |
| Chappell, William | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1856, 57[1] |
| Chapple, John C | Rep. | Ashland | 1909, 17, 19, 43, 45 |
| Charbonneau, Agnes | Rep. | Superior | 1931 |
| Charleton, William | Union | Verona/Madison | 1866, 76 |
| Charneski, James R | Rep. | Allouez | 1987 |
| Chase, Enoch | Whig[2]/Dem | Lake/Milwaukee | 1849, 50, 51, 53, 70[1] |
| Chase, George H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Chase, Henry | Rep. | Chaseburg | 1868 |
| Chase, Henry A | Rep. | Viroqua | 1871, 72 |
| Chase, Horace | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848 |
| Chase, Leroy S | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1875, 76 |
| Chase, Reuben | Rep.[2] | Wauwatosa | 1855 |
| Chase, Seth A | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1868 |
| Cheever, Dustin G | Rep. | Clinton | 1872, 73 |
| Cheeves, Patrick G | Rep.[2]/Lib. | North Cape | 1856, 78 |
| Cheney, David D | Rep. | Sparta | 1871 |
| Cheney, David W | Dem. | Sparta | 1891 |
| Cheney, Rufus, Jr | Whig[2] | Whitewater | 1850 |
| Chermak, Frank | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933 |
| Chesak, Joseph | Dem. | Poniatowski | 1889 |
| Child, John | Rep.[2] | Lima | 1856 |
| Child, James | Rep. | East Troy | 1860 |
| Chilsen, Walter B | Rep. | Merrill | 1919 |
| Chinnock, George W | Rep. | River Falls | 1891 |
| Chinnock, John A | Rep. | Hudson | 1909, 13, 17 |
| Chipman, William F | Dem.[2] | Warren | 1856 |
| Chipman, W.R | Rep. | Morrisonville | 1917, 19 |
| Chmurski, Alex J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Christensen, Carl C | Rep. | Racine | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Christiaansen, George | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Christians, Henry C | Dem. | Johnson's Creek | 1895 |
| Christman, Nicholas J | Rep. | Tony | 1943, 45 |
| Christopherson, Frank W., Jr | Dem. | Superior | 1959, 61 |
| Church, Francis R | Union | Menomonie | 1865 |
| Church, Leonard C | Rep. | Walworth | 1897 |
| Chvala, Charles J | Dem. | Madison | 1983[1] |
| Cieszynski, Frank | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1925 |
| Cirkel, William F | Dem. | Seymour | 1885 |
| Clack, Charles | Rep. | Apple Creek | [illegible] |
| Clancy, Joseph | Dem. | Racine | 1933[1] |
| Clancy, T. Frank | Rep. | Soldiers Grove | 1913 |
| Clapp, Harvey S | Rep. | New Richmond | 1874 |
| Clarenbach, David E | Dem. | Madison | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Clark, Boyd A | Rep. | Wild Rose | 1947 |
| Clark, Charles B | Rep. | Neenah | 1885 |
| Clark, Eugene F | Rep. | Galesville | 1895, 1901[1] |
| Clark, F.M | Rep. | Wild Rose | 1917 |
| Clark, Frank E | Rep. | Princeton | 1895 |
| Clark, George F | Union | Bugle | 1866 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark, Gid H | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1897 |
| Clark, Isaac | Rep. | Galesville | 1870 |
| Clark, John G | Rep. | Lancaster | 1861 |
| Clark, Kendall P | Dem.[2] | Portland | 1857 |
| Clark, Lyman | Union | Kildare | 1864 |
| Clark, Robert L | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1911 |
| Clark, Samuel | Rep. | Randolph Center | 1887 |
| Clark, Samuel Reed | Ind./Rep. | Brushville | 1878, 79, 85 |
| Clark, Saterlee, Jr | Dem. | Green Lake/Horicon | 1849, 73[1] |
| Clark, William W | Rep. | Vesper | 1921, 39, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51[1] |
| Clarke, John C | Dem. | Wausau | 1882 |
| Clasen, Alvin J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1943 |
| Clasen, Henry | Dem. | Brookfield | 1874 |
| Clason, George W | Union | Milwaukee | 1867 |
| Clason, Jesse A | Gold Dem. | Neosho | 1897 |
| Clausen, Herman | Rep. | Bruce | 1947 |
| Clausen, Lorenzo N | Rep. | Washburn | 1905, 07 |
| Cleary, M.J | Rep. | Blanchardville | 1907, 09 |
| Cleary, P.A | Dem. | Elroy | 1905 |
| Clemens, Bert A | Rep. | Cuba City | 1933, 35 |
| Clemens, Harold W | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| Clements, David R | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1873, 74 |
| Clements, Sylvester G | Rep. | Coon Valley | 1985 |
| Clemmons, Noah | Dem.[2] | Platteville | 1852 |
| Cleophas, Halvor | Rep. | Beloit | 1901 |
| Clifford, Patrick | Dem. | Marinette | 1889 |
| Clise, Samuel F | Rep. | Ellenboro | 1860 |
| Clise, William H | Rep. | Lancaster | 1873 |
| Clothier, Samuel T | Dem.[2] | Cold Springs | 1851 |
| Clough, Darvin P | Rep. | Darien | 1899 |
| Coapman, Lynn N | Rep. | Wyocena | 1901 |
| Coates, Benjamin M | Rep. | Boscobel | 1869, 75 |
| Coates, Kearton | Rep. | Linden | 1875, 76 |
| Cobb, Amasa | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1860, 61[1] |
| Cobb, Nathan | Union | Neenah | 1865 |
| Cochran, Robert | Dem. | Westfield | 1864 |
| Cochrane, William A | Rep. | Delavan | 1893 |
| Cody, James A | Dem. | Antigo | 1925 |
| Coe, Clarence C | Rep. | Barron | 1919 |
| Coe, Edwin D | Rep. | Whitewater | 1878, 79 |
| Coffland, James E | Dem. | Richland Center | 1903, 05 |
| Coggs, G. Spencer | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Coggs, Isaac N | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Coggs, Marcia P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Colburn, Albert T | Rep. | Cataract | 1876 |
| Colby, Charles L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1880 |
| Coldwell, Samuel James | Dem. | Mazomanie | 1881 |
| Cole, Charles | Rep. | South Range | 1921 |
| Cole, Luther A | Rep. | Watertown | 1859 |
| Cole, Samuel | Dem./Union/Rep. | Gratiot | 1851, 60, 64, 68[1] |

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cole, William | Rep.[2] | Beetown | 1855 |
| Coleman, Charles B | Dem.[2] | Greenbush | 1853 |
| Coleman, Charles W | Rep. | Whitewater | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Coleman, David M | Rep. | Lowell | 1875 |
| Coleman, James | Union | Fond du Lac | 1866, 67 |
| Coleman, Orrin D | Dem.[2] | Marcellon | 1853 |
| Coleman, William C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1925, 27 |
| Coles, Milo | Dem. | Bovina | 1860, 62 |
| Colladay, William M | Rep.[2]/Union | Stoughton | 1856, 65[1] |
| Collar, Charles E | Rep.[2] | Milwaukee | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Colley, Samuel G | Free Soil[2]/Rep.[2] | Beloit | 1849, 54, 55 |
| Collins, Edward | Dem. | Rock Creek | 1863 |
| Collins, Robert A | Dem. | Wauwatosa | 1959, 61 |
| Collins, Samuel | Rep.[2] | Yorkville | 1858 |
| Collins, William F | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1901 |
| Colman, Elihu | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1872 |
| Colomy, George W | Dem. | Alderly | 1868 |
| Colwell, Otis | Free Soil | Southport | 1849 |
| Combs, Chester D | Rep. | North Royalton | 1861, 62 |
| Comdohr, Fred N | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1883 |
| Comstock, A.B | Rep. | Albany | 1909 |
| Comstock, John | Rep. | Hudson | 1861 |
| Comstock, Noah D | Rep. | Arcadia | 1872, 74, 75, 76[1] |
| Condit, Frederick T | Ind. Greenback | Merrillan | 1879 |
| Condit, James D | Dem. | Sparta | 1858, 78, 79 |
| Cone, Sterling M | Dem. | Waterloo | 1861 |
| Cone, William A | Dem.[2] | New Berlin | 1851 |
| Conger, D.B | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1868 |
| Conger, David B | Whig[2] | Greenbush | 1852 |
| Conkey, Theodore | Dem.[2] | Appleton | 1857[1] |
| Conklin, Edgar | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1857, 58 |
| Conklin, Sylvester J | Rep. | Waterloo | 1859, 69 |
| Conley, John | Rep. | Clinton | 1882, 83 |
| Conner, Edward | Rep. | Woodville | 1889 |
| Conner, Henry | Dem.[2] | Port Andrew | 1853 |
| Conner, J.W | Rep. | Brule | 1917, 19 |
| Conner, Lawrence | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1868 |
| Connor, Lawrence | Dem.[2] | Emmet | 1856 |
| Connor, Robert | Rep. | Auburndale | 1889 |
| Connors, Mathew J | Rep. | Hurley | 1897 |
| Conradt, Ervin W | Rep. | Shiocton | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Conta, Dennis J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71, 73, 75 |
| Converse, Henry | Rep.[2] | Wyocena | 1857 |
| Conway, D.D | Prog.Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1913 |
| Conway, John G | Dem. | Watertown | 1895 |
| Conway, John P | Dem. | Elroy | 1933 |
| Conway, Patrick J | Dem. | Meeme | 1891, 93 |
| Conway, Thomas H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921, 23, 25, 27, 29 |
| Cook, Alfred | Dem. | Unity | 1901 |
| Cook, Lewis H | Rep. | Wausau | 1921 |
| Cook, Samuel A | Rep. | Neenah | 1891 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cook, Walter E | Rep. | Unity | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 51, 53, 55 |
| Cooke, Bernard F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1876 |
| Coolidge, D.C | Rep. | Downing | 1907, 09 |
| Coolidge, Evan | Rep. | Waupaca | 1889 |
| Coons, Henry B | Dem. | Potosi | 1871 |
| Cooper, Joel H | Free Soil[2] | Spring Prairie | 1852 |
| Copp, William J | Union | Prescott | 1866[1] |
| Corbett, Charles A | Rep. | Greenbush | 1889 |
| Corbett, Thomas M | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881 |
| Corbett, Thomas P | Rep. | Racine | 1941 |
| Corcoran, Bryan H | Rep. | Prescott | 1893 |
| Cords, Frederick W., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Cornick, Edward P | Rep. | Delavan | 1859 |
| Corning, William W | Dem. | Portage | 1872 |
| Cornwell, Almond D | Rep.[2] | Salem | 1858 |
| Cornwell, Hiram H | Rep. | Verona | 1873 |
| Corson, Dighton | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Cory, Jerome Bonaparte | Rep. | Patch Grove | 1872 |
| Cory, Jonathan | Rep. | Footville | 1863 |
| Cosgrove, Frank J | Dem. | Richland Center | 1959 |
| Cosgrove, Patrick J | Rep. | Stanley | 1903 |
| Costello, Emil | Prog. | Kenosha | 1937 |
| Costigan, William | Dem. | Marshall | 1864 |
| Cotton, Zelotus A | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1849 |
| Cottrell, Daniel | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1861 |
| Cotzhausen, Alexander | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Couch, Charles | Dem. | Amherst | 1891, 1893 |
| Coughlin, Cornelius | Ind. Greenback | West Bend | 1878 |
| Cousins, Henry | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1871 |
| Cousins, Marshall | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1895 |
| Cowie, George | Dem. | Glencoe | 1872 |
| Cowles, Robert L. III | Rep. | Green Bay | 1983, 85, 87[1] |
| Cowling, William C | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1903 |
| Cox, Charles B | Rep. | River Falls | 1863[1] |
| Cox, George Goldsmith | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1879, 80, 85, 87 |
| Cox, Lemuel B | Rep. | Stevenstown | 1893, 95 |
| Coxe, Hopewell | Dem.[2] | Hartford | 1857 |
| Craig, Alexander J | Rep. | Palmyra | 1859 |
| Craign, Samuel A | Dem. | Mishicot | 1880, 81, 83, 85 |
| Craite, Isaac | Dem. | Fort Atkinson | 1887, 89 |
| Cram, Eliphalet | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1856 |
| Cramond, James | Dem.[2] | Manchester | 1852, 56 |
| Crandall, Daniel B | Rep.[2] | Utica | 1858 |
| Crandall, Paul | Whig[2] | Lima | 1849 |
| Crane, Wilder, Jr | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1957 |
| Crary, Leonard P | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee/Oshkosh | 1848, 50 |
| Cravath, Prosper | Whig[2] | Whitewater | 1848 |
| Crawford, Henry | Dem.[2] | Wauwatosa | 1856 |
| Crawford, John | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1854 |
| Crawford John C | Whig[2] | Monroe | 1849 |
| Crawford, John S | Rep. | Marshfield | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Crawford, Robert M | Dem. | Mineral Point | 1891 |
| Crawford, Thomas James | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83, 85 |
| Cretney, Thomas Grant | Rep. | Arena | 1915 |
| Crocker, John R | Rep. | Belleville | 1870 |
| Crockett, Samuel | Dem. | Westfield | 1877 |
| Croll, William | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1891, 93, 95 |
| Crosby, Emery W | Rep. | Neillsville | 1915 |
| Crosby, George H | Rep. | Beloit | 1875 |
| Crosby, John B | Rep. | Palmyra | 1862 |
| Cross, James B | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1849, 50, 55 |
| Cross, William S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Crosse, Charles G | Rep. | Sun Prairie | 1880 |
| Croswell, Caleb | Dem.[2] | Baraboo | 1850 |
| Crowell, O.A | Rep. | Almond | 1909, 11 |
| Crowley, Joseph Martin | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903, 05 |
| Crowns, Arthur J., Jr | Rep. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1955, 57 |
| Culbertson, Clarence B | Rep. | Stanley | 1909 |
| Cullen, David A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1989, 91 |
| Cummings, Mike J | Rep. | Fifield | 1945, 47 |
| Cunningham, Thomas | Dem.[2] | Clark's Mills | 1857 |
| Cunningham, Thomas J | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1887 |
| Curley, Robert M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1959 |
| Curley, Thomas | Dem. | Belle Center | 1883, 85 |
| Curtin, Daniel R | Rep. | Hilbert | 1905 |
| Curtis, David W | Rep. | Fort Atkinson | 1876 |
| Curtis, Dexter | Dem. | Madison | 1883 |
| Curtis, Joseph Seaver | Rep. | Green Bay | 1869, 71, 73 |
| Curtis, Mark | Rep. | Hebron | 1889 |
| Curtis, Truman H | Dem. | Wauwatosa | 1866 |
| Curtiss, W.M | Rep. | Trevor | 1905, 07, 09 |
| Cushman, Elias R | Rep. | Viola | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Cyrak, Mel J | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1973 |
| Czarnezki, Joseph J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83[1] |
| Czerwinski, George F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Czerwinski, Joseph C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 |
| Daane, Peter, Jr | Rep. | Oostburg | 1873 |
| Daggart, Charles B | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1865 |
| Daggett, Henry L | Rep. | Bear Creek | 1899 |
| Dahl, Andrew H | Rep. | Westby | 1899, 1901, 03, 05 |
| Dahl, John L | Rep. | Rice Lake | 1921, 23 |
| Dailey, Guy W | Reform | Hudson | 1877 |
| Dailey, Paul, Jr | Rep. | Elcho | 1963 |
| Daily, Charles C | Dem. | Marinette | 1893 |
| Daily, John G | Dem. | Hustisford | 1864 |
| Dakin, William H | Rep. | Dartford | 1875 |
| Dale, Peter J | Rep. | Coon Prairie | 1877 |
| Daley, Edward | Dem. | Brown Deer | 1866 |
| Dana, Stillman E | Rep. | Portage City | 1871 |
| Dancey, David L | Rep. | Waukesha | 1947 |
| Dandeneau, Marcel | Dem. | Racine | 1975, 77 |
| Danielson, Dennis B | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1957 |
| Danielson, George | Dem. | Neenah | 1893 |
| Darbellay, Joseph E | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1880, 81, 85 |
| Darling, Alberta | Rep. | River Hills | 1989, 91 |
| Darling, Lorenzo E | Rep. | Shiocton | 1874 |
| Dassow, John | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1893 |
| Daub, Charles H | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1909 |
| Daugs, Palmer F | Dem. | Lake Mills | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Daugherty, Jonathan | Whig[2]/Free Soil[2] | Rosendale | 1848, 49 |
| Davenport, Cornelius A | Rep. | Aurorahville | 1891, 93 |
| Davidson, James O | Rep. | Soldiers' Grove | 1893, 95, 97 |
| Davies, David C | Rep. | Cambria | 1868 |
| Davies, Evan G | Rep. | Wales | 1925, 27, 29, 31 |
| Davis, Charles A | Rep. | Bear Creek | 1881, 82 |
| Davis, De Witt | Union | Milwaukee | 1865 |
| Davis, Emery F | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1863 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davis, Glenn R | Rep. | Waukesha | 1941 |
| Davis, John J | Rep. | Mifflin | 1871 |
| Davis, John W | Dem.[2]/ Whig[2] | Fox Lake | 1853, 54, 73 |
| Davis, Moses M | Rep.[2] | Portage | 1856[1] |
| Davis, Orsamuss | Rep. | Cato | 1873 |
| Davis, Richard H | Rep.[2] | Baraboo | 1855 |
| Davis, Thomas | Union | Millard | 1865, 66 |
| Davison, James | Dem. | Waupun | 1879 |
| Davison, Robert W | Rep.[2] | Beverly | 1857 |
| Dawson, John | Dem. | La Crosse | 1883, 91 |
| Day, John | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1856 |
| Day Laurence J | Dem. | Eland | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77 |
| Day, Rufus M | Rep. | Mt. Hope | 1885, 87 |
| Dean, Charles K | Rep.[2] | Boscobel | 1858 |
| Dean, Nathaniel W | Rep.[2] | Madison | 1857 |
| Deering, Adolph A | Rep. | Green Bay | 1959 |
| De Fer, Joseph J | Rep. | Saxon | 1919 |
| De Groff, Allen H | Rep. | Nelson | 1895 |
| De Groff, John W | Rep. | Alma | 1879[1] |
| Deininger, David G | Rep. | Monroe | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Deissner, Charles T | Dem. | Waukesha | 1859 |
| Dela Hunt, Robert G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1941 |
| De Land, Ambrose D | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1877 |
| Delaney, Arthur L | Dem. | Horicon | 1869[1] |
| Delaney, John | Dem.[2] | Stevens Point | 1849 |
| Delaney, Mitchel L | Rep.[2]/Dem | Barton | 1855, 65, 66 |
| Delaney, Thomas A | Dem. | Green Bay | 1919 |
| DeLano, George W | Rep. | Pensaukee | 1882 |
| Delap, Robert H | Rep. | Viola | 1889 |
| Deleglise, Francis Augustine | Rep. | Antigo | 1893 |
| DeLong, Cornelius | Dem.[2] | Belmont | 1850 |
| DeLong, Delmar E | Rep. | Clinton | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Dengel, Edward J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Deniston, Charles R | Rep. | Cadiz | 1874, 75 |
| Dennhardt, Julius H | Rep. | Neenah | 1911[1] |
| Dennis, John E., Jr | Dem. | Glenbeulah | 1885 |
| Dennis, William L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Dennis, William M | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1853[1] |
| Dent, James S | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 1876 |
| Derthick, Walter G | Rep. | Spring Prairie | 1882 |
| Desmond, Humphrey J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Desnoyer, Francis | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1854 |
| Detling, John M | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1907 |
| Detling, Valentine | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1889 |
| Detmering, Charles W | Dem.[2] | Newburg | 1858 |
| Dettinger, William F | Rep. |  | 1919, 21, 23, 25, 31, 33 |
| Deuster, John H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866 |
| Deuster, Joseph | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Deuster, Peter V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863[1] |
| Devaney, Dominic K | Dem.[2] | Montello | 1858 |
| Devey, Patrick | Dem. | Watertown | 1873 |
| Devitt, James C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1967[1] |
| Devitt, John R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1945 |
| Dewane, Dennis | Dem. | Cooperstown | 1873, 76 |
| Dewey, C. Ernest | Rep. | Kenosha | 1929 |
| Dewey, William Pitt | Rep. | Lancaster | 1869, 70 |
| Dewhurst, Richard | Rep./Union/ Lib.Reform/ Ind. | Neillsville | 1859, 65, 75, 87 |
| Dewing, Ely Bruce | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1879 |
| De Wolf, Edwin | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1855 |
| De Wolf, John | Rep. | Delavan | 1860 |
| Dexter, Walter L | Dem. | Kenosha | 1878 |
| Dick, Alonzo D | Whig[2] | Manchester | 1849 |
| Dick, John C | Ref.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1878 |
| Dick, William H | Dem. | Brothertown | 1851, 71 |
| Dickie, R.B | Rep. | North Freedom | 1915 |
| Dickinson, P. Ensign | Rep. | Platteville | 1883 |
| Dickson, John P | Rep. | Janesville | 1859, 60 |
| Dieckmann, Theodore | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1893 |
| Diederich, Benjamin W | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1939 |
| Dieringer, Andrew J | Dem. | Auburn | 1866, 69 |
| Dieringer, Thomas J | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Dietrich, August | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905, 13 |
| Dietrich, Jacob | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1913 |
| Dieves, William | Dem. | Greenfield | 1861 |
| Dihring, John M | Rep. | Brownsville | 1925, 27, 29 |
| Dike, Henry B | Rep. | Osceola Mills | 1891 |
| Dill, Daniel J | Rep. | Prescott | 1889, 91 |
| Dillman, Marvin E | Rep. | Lac du Flambeau | 1955, 57 |
| Dilweg, Gary T | Rep. | De Pere | 1979, 81 |
| Dimond, Neil | Dem. | Midland | 1872 |
| Dinsdale, James | Rep. | Soldiers' Grove | 1903, 05 |
| Dionesopulos, Frank G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63 |
| Disch, William | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09 |
| Dittbrender, John F | Prog. | Ringle | 1939 |
| Dittmar, Nick | Union | Seymour | 1866, 67 |
| Dittmer, Francis Robert | Rep. | Seymour | 1887 |
| Divin, Edward | Dem.[2] | Richfield | 1850 |
| Dixon, Hannibal S | Rep. | New London | 1877 |
| Dixon, John | Rep. | Racine | 1903, 15, 17 |
| Dixon, William | Rep. | Ithaca | 1859, 72 |
| Dobbs, Jerry J., Jr | Dem. | Ripon | 1870 |
| Dobie, D.L | Rep. |  | 1915 |
| Dockry, Michael | Dem. | Morrison | 1870 |
| Dockry, Patrick | Dem. | Ten Mile House | 1860 |
| Dockstader, Benjamin | Rep. | Plymouth | 1862, 63 |
| Dodge, A. Clarke | Rep. | Monroe | 1899, 1901 |
| Dodge, Henry S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Dodge, Jeremiah E | Dem.[2]/Rep | Lancaster | 1850, 53, 68 |
| Dodge, Joshua Eric | Dem. | Racine | 1891 |
| Doe, William H | Union | Oshkosh | 1866 |
| Dolan, James | Dem. | Platteville | 1913 |
| Dolan, Walter J | Dem. | Shawano | 1933 |
| Dole, Augustus Osmyn | Rep. | Poynette | 1876 |
| Domach, Walter J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1939 |
| Domachowski, Joseph A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09 |
| Donald, John S | Rep. | Mt. Horeb | 1903, 05[1] |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Donaldson, Nicholas M | Whig[2] | Waupun | 1852, 53, 54 |
| Donavan, Richard | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1868, 69 |
| Donley, Willis E | Dem. | Menomonie | 1933 |
| Donnelly, John P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 17, 19 |
| Donoghue, Sheehan | Rep. | Merrill | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Doolittle, Henry C | Rep. | Cumberland | 1903 |
| Dopp, Homer R | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1923 |
| Doran, John L | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1851 |
| Dorff, Eugene | Dem. | Kenosha | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Dorn, August Q | Dem. | Sherwood | 1913 |
| Dorner, Carl Herman | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909, 11 |
| Dorr, Clifford E | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1959, 61 |
| Dorwin, Marcellus | Rep. | Durand | 1925 |
| Dorwin, Vivus Wright | Rep. | Durand | 1877, 78, 85, 89 |
| Doty, Charles | Whig[2] | Fond du Lac | 1848 |
| Double, William F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41, 43 |
| Doud, Reuben | Union | Weyauwega | 1865 |
| Doughty, Esther S.<br>(see also Luckhardt) | Rep. | Horicon | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Douglas, Andrew S | Rep. | Monroe | 1903 |
| Douglas, Byron | Dem. | Appleton | 1863 |
| Douglas, David | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1907 |
| Douglas, Mark | Rep. | Melrose | 1874[1] |
| Douglass, Alanson C | Union | Hanover | 1866 |
| Douglass, Carlos Lavelette | Rep. | Walworth | 1873 |
| Douglass, Lyle E | Rep. | Waukesha | 1935, 37, 39 |
| Dousman, Hercules F | Rep. | Waterville | 1877 |
| Dow, Everett E | Rep. | LaGrange | 1901 |
| Dow, John T | Union | Cooksville | 1867 |
| Dowe, Carl | Dem. | Horicon | 1878 |
| Downs, Daniel L | Dem.[2] | Richmond | 1855 |
| Downs, Frank W | Rep. | Washburn | 1919, 21 |
| Doxtader, Harry | Rep. | Tomah | 1877 |
| Doyle, Peter | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1873 |
| Doyle, Ruth Bachuber | Dem. | Madison | 1949, 51 |
| Doyne, John Lyons | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1941 |
| Drake, Henry C | Rep.[2] | Milford | 1856 |
| Draper, F.W | Rep. | Neilsville | 1911 |
| Dresser, Lester B | Rep. | St. Croix Falls | 1897, 99 |
| Dresser, Samuel B | Rep. | Osceola Falls | 1870 |
| Dreutzer, Gustaf A | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1887 |
| Drew, Patrick | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1868, 69, 76 |
| Duchman, William | Rep.[2] | Menasha | 1858 |
| Dudgeon, Matthew S | Rep. | Madison | 1903 |
| Dueholm, Harvey L | Dem. | Luck | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 |
| Dueholm, Marius | Prog.Rep. | Luck | 1931, 33, 35 |
| Duel, Myrton | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1947, 49 |
| Duerrwaechter, Phillip G | Rep. | S. Germantown | 1901 |
| Duff, Marc | Rep. | New Berlin | 1989, 91 |
| Duffey, Thomas J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Duffy, Thomas T | Dem. | Benton | 1870 |
| Duffy, Walter A | Rep. | Moquah | 1915, 17 |
| Duffy, William J | Dem. | Greenleaf | 1949 |
| Dufur, Andrew J | Rep.[2] | Iola | 1858 |
| Duncan, Thomas M | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25, 27[1] |
| Dunlap, Charles | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1875 |
| Dunn, James B | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1858, 59 |
| Dunn, John Jr | Dem. | Mapleton | 1874 |
| Dunn, Michael | Dem. | Michael | 1887, 89 |
| Dunn, Tarleton | Dem. | Elk Grove | 1864 |
| Dunn, Thaddeus K | Rep. | Wonewoc | 1881 |
| Dunning, Philo | Reform | Madison | 1874 |
| Dunwiddie, David | Union | Brodhead | 1865, 67 |
| Dupont, Gregoire | Rep. | Robinson | 1887 |
| Duren, Joanne M | Dem. | Cazenovia | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Durgin, Ezra | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1848 |
| Durland, John S | Rep. | La Crosse | 1905 |
| Durley, Albert W | Rep. | Superior | 1907 |
| Dutcher, William | U.Dem. | Columbus | 1862 |
| Dwight, Edward W | Rep. | Oregon | 1861 |
| Dwinnell, John B | Rep. | Lodi | 1875 |
| Dyer, Charles E | Union | Racine | 1867, 68 |
| Dyer, Edward P | Rep.[2] | Burlington | 1858 |
| Eager, Almeron | Rep. | Evansville | 1901 |
| Earl, Anthony S | Dem. | Wausau | 1969, 71, 73 |
| Earle, Jonathan W | Rep.[2] | Pardeeville | 1858 |
| Earle, Thomas | Union | Fulton | 1864 |
| Early, Michael P | Dem. | River Falls | 1971, 73, 75, 77 |
| Earnest, James H | Whig[2]/Dem. | Shullsburg | 1852, 54, 55, 57, 58, 77[1] |
| Eastman, Edward | Free Soil[2] | Oshkosh | 1851 |
| Eastman, Enos | Dem. | Plymouth | 1871[1] |
| Eastman, L.D | Rep. | Lancaster | 1927, 29 |
| Eastman, La Fayette | Rep. | Plymouth | 1879 |
| Easton, Elijah | Free Soil[2]/ Rep.[2] | Walworth | 1851, 58 |
| Eaton, Addison | Rep. | Lodi | 1880 |
| Eaton, Barney A | Rep. | Cudahy | 1895, 97[1] |
| Eaton, Henry L | Union | Lone Rock | 1865, 66[1] |
| Eatough, William | Dem. | Brant's Mills | 1866 |
| Ebbe, Peter R | Rep. | Marshfield | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Ebbetts, William H | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1855 |
| Eber, John W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 31 |
| Ebert, Charles J | Rep. | Gresham | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Eble, Andrew | Dem. | | 1860 |
| Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr | Rep. | DeSoto | 1879, 80 |
| Edgerton, Elisha W | Rep. | Waterville | 1863 |
| Edgerton, Stephen R | Rep. | Spring Prairie | 1870 |
| Edmonds, Edward A | Dem. | Oconto Falls | 1891, 93 |
| Edwards, John | Dem. | Port Edwards | 1891 |
| Edwards, W.H | Rep. | Sussex | 1915, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29[1] |
| Edwards, Wynn | Rep. | Rosendale | 1897 |
| Egan, John | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1941 |
| Egan, Michael J | Dem. | St. Martin's | 1883[1] |
| Eagan, Walter D | Rep. | Superior | 1909 |
| Egery, Edward Allen | Dem. | Racine | 1887 |
| Ehinger, Fred H | Dem.[2] | Clyman | 1856 |
| Ehlman, Albert C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Eidemiller, Louis | Dem. | New Castle | 1882 |
| Eighme, Richard P | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1859 |
| Eirschele, Edward | Rep. | Clifton | 1923 |
| Eisner, Hermann | Dem./Rep. | Cross Plains | 1949, 51 |
| Ekern, Herman L | Rep. | Whitehall | 1903, 05, 07 |
| Ekern, Peder | Rep. | Pigeon Falls | 1881 |
| Ela, George | Rep. | Rochester | 1899, 1901 |
| Elconin, Michael H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77 |
| Eldridge, A.D | Rep. | Neenah | 1905 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elfers, Earl H | Dem. | Trevor | 1963 |
| Eline, Francis M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901 |
| Elkert, Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1885, 89 |
| Elkins, John | Rep. | Racine | 1873 |
| Ellarson, James T | Rep. | Wautoma | 1895 |
| Ellefson, Christian | Ind. Greenback | Liberty Pole | 1878, 83 |
| Ellenbecker, Henry | Rep. | Wausau | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 31 |
| Ellingson, Chris P | Rep. | Hawkins | 1911 |
| Ellingson, Christian K | Rep. |  | 1915 |
| Ellinwood, Alexander Preston | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1878, 79 |
| Elliott, George W | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1862 |
| Ellis, Frederick S | Dem. | Green Bay | 1861, 62, 63[1] |
| Ellis, Michael G | Rep. | Neenah | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81[1] |
| Ellis, Pitts | Dem.[2] | Genesee | 1850 |
| Ellsworth, Lemuel | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1875, 76 |
| Ellsworth, Orlando | Rep.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Elmore, Andrew E | Dem. | Mukwonago | 1859, 60 |
| Elsner, Richard | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923 |
| Elston, A.C.V | Rep. | Muscoda | 1889 |
| Elver, Elmore T | Dem. | Madison | 1907 |
| Elver, Fritz | Dem. | Middleton | 1882 |
| Elwell, Joseph S | Union | Hudson | 1864 |
| Emery, Albert W | Dem.[2] | Potosi | 1857, 58 |
| Emery, Harvey W | Rep. | Portage City | 1861 |
| Emmons, Newton H | Union | Stevens Point | 1865 |
| Emmons, Wales | Dem.[2] | Watertown | 1848 |
| Enge, Charles | Rep. | Sauk City | 1939 |
| Engebretson, Burger M | Rep. | Beloit | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Engebretson, J.M | Rep. | Gratiot | 1913, 15, 17 |
| Engel, Theodore | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 |
| Engeleiter, Susan (see also Shannon) | Rep. | Brookfield | 1975, 77[1] |
| English, Thomas W | Dem. | Baraboo | 1891 |
| Eno, Edgar | Rep. | Valley | 1874, 91 |
| Enos, Elihu, Jr | Rep.[2] | Waukesha | 1857 |
| Erickson, Arnt | Rep. | New Auburn | 1909 |
| Erickson, Ole | Rep. | Grantsburg | 1901 |
| Ermenc, John | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1931 |
| Erskine, George Q | Union | Racine | 1866 |
| Esau, Fred | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1901 |
| Esser, Bernard | Dem. | Middleton | 1883 |
| Estabrook, Charles E | Rep. | Manitowoc/Milwaukee | 1881, 82, 85, 1907, 09, 13 |
| Estabrook, Edward | Whig[2] | Platteville | 1854 |
| Estabrook, Experience | Dem.[2] | Whitewater | 1851 |
| Eugene, John B | Rep. | Green Bay | 1868 |
| Eustis, William | Whig[2] | Oakland | 1854 |
| Evans, Charles A | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1905 |
| Evans, David Jr | Rep. | Berlin | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Evans, Evan W | Dem. | Spring Green | 1885, 87, 1901, 03 |
| Evans, Isaac C | Dem. | Spring Green | 1933 |
| Evans, John M | Rep. | Union | 1856, 73 |
| Evans, Lewelyn J | Rep.[2] | Racine | 1857 |
| Evans, Niels C | Dem. | Mt. Horeb | 1893 |
| Evans, Rees | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1869 |
| Evans, Thomas M | Dem. | Dodgeville | 1911 |
| Evans, William H | Reform | Yankeetown | 1874 |
| Everett, Charles H | Rep. | Racine | 1913[1] |
| Everett, Edward A | Rep. | Eagle River | 1905, 07, 15, 17 |
| Everley, Francis, Jr | Dem.[2] | West Bend | 1851 |
| Everson, Harland E | Dem. | Edgerton | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Everson, William | Dem. | Lake Mills | 1917 |
| Everts, Almeron B | Dem. | Appleton | 1861 |
| Everts, Edward L | Rep. | Falls City | 1882 |
| Everts, George W | Dem. | Granville Station | 1883 |
| Eviston, John W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863, 64 |
| Eviston, Thomas H | Ind. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Evjue, William T | Rep. | Madison | 1917 |
| Faber, William | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1891 |
| Fagan, James | Dem.[2] | Cedarburg | 1849, 57 |
| Fagg, Peter | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1875, 76 |
| Fairchild, Cassius | Dem. | Madison | 1860 |
| Fairchild, Hiram O | Rep. | Marinette | 1883, 85 |
| Falbe, Raleigh W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Falk, M.H | Dem. | Lake Mills | 1915 |
| Falvey, Thomas | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1855, 56 |
| Falvey, W.H | Rep. | Crivitz | 1907 |
| Farnsworth, Nathaniel C | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1875 |
| Farr, Asa W | Dem.[2] | Geneva | 1856 |
| Farr, Asahel | Rep. | Kenosha | 1873[1] |
| Farr, Joseph R | Rep. | Phillips | 1899, 1921 |
| Farr, Malcolm D | Rep. | Kenosha | 1921 |
| Farrell, John T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Farrow, Margaret A | Rep. | Elm Grove | 1987, 89[1] |
| Farwell, Leonard J | Rep. | Madison | 1860 |
| Fay, Benjamin F | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1869 |
| Fay, Revel Keith | Union Rep. | Roche-A-Cri/Star Prairie | 1865, 71 |
| Fay, Truman M | Dem. | Byron | 1873 |
| Fehland, Hermann R | Dem. | Merrill | 1889 |
| Fehlandt, H.F. William | Dem. | Mazomanie | 1889 |
| Fehlhaber, Orville W | Rep. | Wausau | 1941 |
| Feige, Julius | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897, 99 |
| Feierstein, Fred L | Rep. | Random Lake | 1943, 45 |
| Feld, Carl R | Dem. | Watertown | 1885, 87, 89 |
| Feldhausen, Nicholas | Dem. | Green Bay | 1915, 17 |
| Fellenz, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1868, 69, 70, 72, 83 |
| Fellows, Timothy H | Free Soil[2] | Genoa Junction | 1852, 53 |
| Felt, Eugene K | Rep. | Beloit | 1872, 73 |
| Fenelon, James | Rep. | Ripon | 1901, 09 |
| Fenske, August F | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1911 |
| Fenton, Thomas | Dem.[2] | Attica | 1853 |
| Fergus, Scott C | Dem. | Racine | 1985, 87, 89 |
| Ferrall, R. Michael | Dem. | Racine | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79 |
| Ferrin, Samuel A | Rep. | Montfort | 1872 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ferris, George H | Rep. | Lamartine | 1887 |
| Fesenfeld, Herman | Dem. | Black Earth | 1901 |
| Fetzer, John | Dem. | Forestville | 1885[1] |
| Fiebrantz, William J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Field, James | Union | Berlin | 1864 |
| Field, Norton J | Rep. | Racine | 1876, 77, 79, 81 |
| Field, Robert C | Rep.[2] | Richland City | 1857[1] |
| Field, Storer W | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Fitchburg | 1853, 58 |
| Fields, William, Jr | Dem. | De Pere | 1859 |
| Field, William W | Rep./Union | Fennimore | 1855, 62, 63, 64, 65, 71 |
| Fifield, Edwin G | Rep. | Beloit | 1921 |
| Fifield, Sam S | Rep. | Ashland | 1874, 75, 76[1] |
| Filer, Alanson | Rep.[2] | Racine | 1855 |
| Filz, Joseph | Dem. | Luxemburg | 1891, 93 |
| Finch, Clair L | Rep. | Antigo | 1943, 45, 47, 49 |
| Finch, Earl P | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1883 |
| Finch, Oscar | Dem. | Augusta | 1891 |
| Fingado, Charles | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1882 |
| Finger, Adam | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1862 |
| Fink, Henry | Ind./Rep. | Milwaukee | 1876, 77 |
| Finkelnburg, August | Rep. | Fountain City | 1874[1] |
| Finley, William S | Rep. | Kewaunee | 1861 |
| Finn, David | Dem. | Merrill | 1893, 95 |
| Finnegan, John E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1947 |
| Finnegan, William | Rep. | Green Bay | 1903 |
| Finnerty, Patrick | Dem. | Wrightstown | 1887 |
| Fischer, Daniel | Dem. | Whitelaw | 1977, 79, 81 |
| Fischer, Francis | Rep. | Cross Plains | 1860 |
| Fischer, Henry P | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879 |
| Fisher, Charles M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945 |
| Fisher, Grant U | Rep. | Janesville | 1909, 11 |
| Fisher, James | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1855, 63, 68[1] |
| Fisher, Lewis S | Rep. | Sparta | 1887 |
| Fisher, Lucius G | Rep.[2] | Beloit | 1857 |
| Fisher, Seth | Rep. | Center | 1869 |
| Fisher, Walter S | Rep. | Minocqua | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Fisk, Harmon J | Rep. | Fall River | 1877 |
| Fisk, William J | Rep. | Fort Howard | 1875, 76, 77 |
| Fitzgerald, Frank | Dem. | Hartford | 1877 |
| Fitzgerald, Garrett M | Dem.[2] | Franklin | 1850 |
| Fitzgerald, James | Greenback Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1878 |
| Fitzgerald, Michael | Dem. | Maple Grove | 1870, 71 |
| Fitzgerald, William H | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1878, 79, 80, 91, 93 |
| Fitzgibbon, Edward Edwin | Dem. | Waunakee | 1885 |
| Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1933, 35, 37, 39 |
| Flagg, Abner S | Rep. | Edgerton | 1897 |
| Flaherty, Michael J | Dem. | Stark | 1899, 1901 |
| Flanders, James G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1877 |
| Flannigan, Allen J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Flatley, Gregory C | Dem. | Oconto Falls | 1933 |
| Fleming, John G | Dem. | Wilmot | 1887 |
| Fleming, William | Dem. | Emmett | 1879, 80 |
| Fletcher, Daniel | Dem.[2] | Hustisford | 1856 |
| Fletcher, Orrin | Rep. | Bangor | 1919 |
| Flett, William H | Rep. | Merrill | 1897 |
| Flinn, Hezekiah | Dem. | Watertown | 1877, 78, 79 |
| Flint, Alvin L | Rep. | Princeton | 1861 |
| Flint, John M | Union | Sun Prairie | 1866, 67 |
| Flint, Rockwell J | Rep. | Menomonie | 1875[1] |
| Flint, Waldo S | Rep. | Princeton | 1876[1] |
| Flintrop, Richard A | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Flood, Martin | Rep.[2] | Brooklyn | 1856 |
| Flynn, John, Jr | Dem.[2] | Oak Creek | 1849 |
| Fobes, Jabez L | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1861, 69 |
| Fogo, William M | Rep. | Richland Center | 1897, 99 |
| Foley, James L., Jr | Dem. | Wauwatosa | 1935 |
| Foley, William R | Prog. | Superior | 1943 |
| Follansbee, Clyde W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47 |
| Folts, Jonas | Dem. | Black River | 1868 |
| Fontaine, Benjamin | Rep. | Green Bay | 1880, 81 |
| Foot, Ezra A | Rep.[2]/Union | Footville | 1857, 67[1] |
| Foote, Appollos D | Rep. | Berlin | 1873 |
| Ford, David | Dem. | Waunakee | 1865, 75 |
| Ford, Ira H | Union | Columbus | 1867, 68 |
| Ford, Milan | Greenback | Oshkosh | 1878, 79 |
| Forsyth, William P | Union | Golden Lake | 1865 |
| Fortis, Louis G | Dem. | Glendale | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Foster, Carlton | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1873, 74, 83 |
| Foster, Edward N | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Mayville | 1853, 57 |
| Foster, Egbert | Dem. | Foster | 1863 |
| Foster, George H | Rep. | Whitewater | 1863 |
| Foster, Henry L | Dem.[2] | Deerfield | 1853 |
| Foster, James H | Rep. | Koro | 1869, 70 |
| Foti, Steven M | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Fowell, Charles W., Jr | Rep. | Viroqua | 1939, 41 |
| Fowle, Jacob | Rep. | Emerald | 1863 |
| Fowler, E. Adams | Rep. | Columbus | 1870 |
| Fowler, Frank H | Rep. | La Crosse | 1921 |
| Fowler, Henry | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1865, 67, 72 |
| Fox, George | Dem.[2] | Herman | 1854 |
| Fox, Jerome | Dem. | Chilton | 1931, 33 |
| Franckenburg, Ernst | Dem. | Newberg | 1865 |
| Frank, Fred H | Rep. | Appleton | 1945, 47, 57 |
| Frank, John G | Dem. | Jackson | 1879 |
| Frank, Michael | Rep. | Kenosha | 1861 |
| Franke, Harry F., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1951[1] |
| Franzen, Chris | Dem. | Stratford | 1915 |
| Franzkowiak, Martin B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Frary, John S | Union | Oregon | 1865 |
| Fraser, Frank L | Rep. | Lake Beulah | 1893, 95 |
| Frazell, James B | Dem. | Wonewoc | 1863 |
| Frazell, Willis | Rep. | Racine | 1943, 45 |
| Frazier, William | Rep. | Enterprise | 1874 |
| Frear, James A | Rep. | Hudson | 1903[1] |
| Frederick, A.E | Rep. | Kendall | 1913, 15 |
| Frederick, George | Rep. | Merrill | 1925 |
| Fredrich, Fred A | Rep. | Reedsville | 1923, 25 |
| Freehoff, Henry | Rep. | Coon Valley | 1915, 17 |
| Freehoff, William A | Rep. | Waukesha | 1921, 23[1] |
| Freeman, Charles F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871, 80 |
| Freeman, James W | Rep. | Shullsburg | 1887, 89, 95 |
| Freese, Stephen J | Rep. | Hazel Green | 1991 |
| French, Asa W | Dem.[2] | Herman | 1851 |
| French, James B | Rep. | Superior | 1911, 19, 21 |
| Frey, Anton | Dem. | Franklin | 1864 |
| Fricker, Earle W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57 |
| Fridd, John A | Rep. | Koro | 1903, 05[1] |
| Friend, Jacob E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1883, 85 |
| Frink, Charles N | Pop. | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Frisby, Leander F | Rep. | West Bend | 1861 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fritz, Oliver H | Prog. | La Crosse | 1937 |
| Fritzen, James C | Rep. | Neenah | 1939, 41, 43, 45 |
| Fritzke, Rudolph W.E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Froehlich, Harold V | Rep. | Appleton | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Froehlich, William H | Rep. | Jackson | 1895, 97 |
| Frohmader, George M | Rep. | Camp Douglas | 1917, 19 |
| Fronek, John | Rep./Prog. | Antigo | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Frost, Andrew C | Rep. | Mountain | 1895 |
| Frost, George L | Greenback | Dodgeville | 1879[1] |
| Frost, Joseph | Union | Avoca | 1867 |
| Frost, Fred J. (Josiah Frederick) | Rep. | Almond | 1899, 1901 |
| Frost, Richard D | Rep. | Madison | 1887 |
| Frye, Taylor | Rep. | Fairchild | 1911 |
| Fryer, Nelson | Dem. | Cold Springs | 1871 |
| Fuessenich, Peter P | Union | Eden | 1864 |
| Fuhrman, Paul T | Rep./Prog. | Bowler | 1927, 29, 31, 35, 37 |
| Fuller, Hosea, Jr | Dem.[2] | Pewaukee | 1851 |
| Fuller, Maurice De Lana | Rep. | Plymouth | 1881 |
| Fuller, Wilfred C | Dem. | Waupun | 1873 |
| Fullerton, Thomas M | Dem.[2] | Dodgeville | 1850 |
| Fullmer, Baldwin W | Rep. | Loyal | 1893 |
| Fulton, David C | Lib.Rep. | Hudson | 1873 |
| Fulton, Marcus A | Union/Rep. | Hudson | 1865, 68[1] |
| Funke, Ernst | Rep. | Oconto | 1878, 81 |
| Fyffe, Jonathan W | Whig[2] | Prairie du Sac | 1852 |
| Gaarder, Ole P | Rep. | Orfordville | 1891 |
| Gabriel, Hiram | Rep. | Stewart | 1882, 83 |
| Gade, Harold | Dem. | Racine | 1949, 51 |
| Gage, Charles D | Dem. | New Fane | 1853, 67 |
| Gage, Leroy D | Dem. | Richland Center | 1862 |
| Gagin, William P | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1979 |
| Gagnon, Jonas | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1899, 1901 |
| Galagan, Patrick | Dem. | Darlington | 1871 |
| Galasinski, Max J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933[1] |
| Galaway, Martin O | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1899, 1901 |
| Galbraith, Alan | Rep. | Friendship | 1917 |
| Gallagher, James S | Dem. | Gratiot | 1883 |
| Gallagher, John E | Dem.[2] | Waukesha | 1850 |
| Gallett, Charles R | Rep. | Portage | 1879 |
| Galli, G. Fred | Rep. | Monroe | 1963, 65, 67 |
| Galloway, Edwin H | Rep./Union | Fond du Lac | 1863, 64 |
| Gamper, John | Dem./Rep. | Medford | 1915, 17, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31 |
| Gannon, Philip | Rep. | Superior | 1913 |
| Gantter, William J | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1939 |
| Ganz, Edwin F | Rep. | Alma | 1919 |
| Gard, John | Rep. | Lena | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Gardiner, William | Rep. | Emerald Grove | 1879 |
| Gardner, George R | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1883 |
| Garrison, Orestes | Rep. | Centralia | 1861 |
| Garside, Benjamin Charles | Peoples | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Garvens, Joseph L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Gary, George | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Oshkosh | 1854, 55[1] |
| Gauer, George | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 27 |
| Gaulke, Ellsworth K | Dem. | Appleton | 1971 |
| Gault, Frank | Dem. | Pheasant Branch | 1858, 67, 68 |
| Gawin, August M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1897, 99, 1901 |
| Gaynor, John A | Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1893 |
| Gebert, Paul, Sr | Rep. | Merrill | 1929 |
| Gee, Harvey F | Rep. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Gee, James Edward | Dem. | Brandon | 1881 |
| Gee, John | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1861 |
| Gehrmann, Bernard E | Rep. | Ashland | 1965, 67 |
| Gehrmann, B.J | Rep. | Mellen | 1927, 31, 47, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| Geise, William | Dem. | Waterloo | 1879 |
| Geisse, Charles | Dem. | Taycheedah | 1864, 69, 70 |
| Genzmer, Elmer L | Dem./Rep. | Mayville | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 |
| Georgi, Herman E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09 |
| Geraghty, Patrick | Rep. | Elkhart Lake | 1875 |
| Geraldson, C.S | Rep. | Superior | 1925 |
| Gerlach, Chester A | Dem. | South Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Germain, Columbus | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1876 |
| Germer, Amos E | Dem. | Dexterville | 1899 |
| Gesicki, Leo | Rep. | Merrill | 1931 |
| Gessert, Harry L | Rep. | Elkhart Lake | 1961, 63, 65, 67 |
| Gettle, Lewis E | Rep. | Edgerton | 1911 |
| Gettleman, Bernhard | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917[1] |
| Gibb, John | Dem.[2] | Ixonia | 1855, 58 |
| Gibbs, Benjamin F | Rep.[2] | Fox Lake | 1858 |
| Gibbs, Charles R | Rep. | Whitewater | 1873 |
| Gibson, L.W | Rep. | Medford | 1919 |
| Gibson, Lawrence R | Rep. | La Crosse | 1973 |
| Gibson, Moses S |  | Hudson | 1859 |
| Gibson, William J | Dem.[2] | Black River Falls | 1854[1] |
| Giese, Kenyon E | Rep. | Sauk City | 1971, 73, 75 |
| Giese, William C | Rep. | Racine | 1953 |
| Gifford, Peter D | Dem. | North Prairie | 1851, 62, 66 |
| Gilbert, Alvarus E | Rep. | Prospect Hill | 1878, 79 |
| Gilbert, Julius L | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1848 |
| Gilbert, Myron | Rep./Union | Prospect Hill | 1861, 65 |
| Gilbertson, Emil G | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1927, 29 |
| Gilbertson, Julius C | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1911 |
| Gilbertson, Larry D | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1951 |
| Gilboy, W.J | Social Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Giles, Hiram H | Whig[2] | Stoughton | 1852[1] |
| Gillen, Simon | Dem. | Cascade | 1882 |
| Gillespie, John | Rep. | Dellona | 1868, 69 |
| Gillespie, Thomas | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1880, 81 |
| Gilley, Clarence William | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Gillilian, Davis | Dem.[2] | Potosi | 1849 |
| Gilman, Charles W | Rep. | Mondovi | 1901, 03 |
| Gilman, Franklin | Rep. | Gilmantown | 1880 |
| Gilmore, Henry S | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1895, 99 |
| Gilmore, Hiram L | Rep. | North Cape | 1863, 68, 69 |
| Gilmore, James | Whig[2] | Jamestown | 1848 |
| Gilson, Earl | Dem. | River Falls | 1983 |

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| Gilson, Franklin L | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1881, 82 |
| Gilson, Luther F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1880, 81 |
| Ginty, George C | Rep. | Schleisingerville | 1863[1] |
| Giudice Joseph S | Dem. | Schleisingerville | 1913 |
| Glass, B.Z | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925 |
| Gleason, Charles R | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1870 |
| Gleason, George | Rep. | Whitewater | 1876 |
| Gleeson, Thomas | Dem. | Grimm's | 1881 |
| Glenn, Robert | Rep./Union | Wyalusing | 1863, 65, 74 |
| Gnewuch, Ferdinand | Dem. | Hustisford | 1865, 73 |
| Godar, Arthur R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1953 |
| Goddard, Henry J | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1885 |
| Goedjen, Henry | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1882, 83 |
| Goethel, Karl J | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1959 |
| Goetsch, Robert G | Rep. | Juneau | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Goetze, Gustav | Rep. | Ozaukee | 1875, 76, 77 |
| Goff, Moulton B | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1929, 31 |
| Goff, S.Clayton | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1911, 13 |
| Golden, George | Rep. | Brodhead | 1860 |
| Goldsworthy, Clifford R | Rep. | Vesper | 1907 |
| Goldthorpe, William H | Rep. | Cuba City | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Goodall, I.E | | Milwaukee | 1855 |
| Goodell, B. Frank | Dem. | Montello | 1876 |
| Goodell, Emilus S | Rep. | Viroqua | 1897 |
| Goodell, Lemuel | Dem.[2] | Stockbridge | 1848[1] |
| Goodhue, Thomas H | Union/Rep. | Whitewater | 1864, 70 |
| Goodman, James | Rep. | Argyle | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Goodrich, Charles P | Rep. | Christina | 1868 |
| Goodrich, Joseph | Rep.[2] | Milton | 1855 |
| Goodrich, Patricia A | Rep. | Berlin | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Goodsell, Elihu B | Dem. | Highland | 1865, 66 |
| Goodwin, Charles E | Dem. | Mayville | 1868 |
| Goodwin, George B | Rep. | Menasha | 1860 |
| Gordon, Abram | Whig[2] | Racine | 1852 |
| Gordon, Edward B | Rep. | Glidden | 1905 |
| Gorecki, Martin | | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Gorman, Michael | Dem. | North Port | 1872 |
| Goss, Benjamin F | Whig[2]/Dem. | Pewaukee | 1855, 93 |
| Gowdey, David C | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1874 |
| Gower, John C | Rep. | Green Bay | 1973, 75, 77 |
| Graass, Frank N | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1917, 19, 35, 37, 39, 41, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Grady, Warren A | Rep. | Port Washington | 1953, 55, 57, 59 |
| Graf, Edward L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| Graham, Alexander | Rep. | Janesville | 1861, 70, 72 |
| Graham, Robert M | Rep. | Roberts | 1927 |
| Graham, Thomas J | Dem. | Muscoda | 1878 |
| Graham, Wallace W | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1852 |
| Grahn, William A | Rep. | Westfield | 1923 |
| Grandine, Joseph D | Rep. | Argonne | 1921, 23, 27, 29 |
| Granger, Jedediah W | Rep. | Menomonie | 1870 |
| Grant, Alexander R | Rep. | Port Washington | 1961, 63 |
| Grant, Harvey | Rep.[2] | Tichora | 1855 |
| Grant, Job N | Lib.Rep. | Union Center | 1875 |
| Grant, Willard | Rep.[2] | Hebron | 1855 |
| Grassie, George F | Rep. | Milwuakee | 1907 |
| Grassman, Edward | Rep. | Edgerton | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 |
| Graves, Gaylord | Dem.[2] | East Troy | 1848 |
| Graves, George S | Union | Sheboygan Falls | 1867, 68, 69 |
| Graves, Le Roy | Rep. | Gravesville | 1861 |
| Graves, Sereno W | Rep. | Rutland | 1861 |
| Graves, W.R | Rep. | Prairie du Chien | 1931 |
| Gray, Albert L | Greenback/ Dem. | Ft. Howard | 1879, 82, 85, 89, 91 |
| Gray, Almun D | Dem.[2] | Hudson | 1856 |
| Gray, Ansley | Rep. | Avoca | 1876 |
| Gray, Hamilton H | Dem.[2] | Darlington | 1856, 58[1] |
| Gray, James B | Rep.[2] | Hudson | 1858 |
| Gray, John | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1877, 78 |
| Gray, John R | Dem. | Antigo | 1959, 61 |
| Greco, Angelo F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65 |
| Greco, Joseph A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Green, Asaph | Dem. | Chilton | 1860 |
| Green, John | Union | Moscow | 1867 |
| Green, Paul M | Rep. | Milton | 1893 |
| Green, William C | Dem.[2] | York | 1850 |
| Green, William H | Dem.[2]Union | Lowell | 1852, 64 |
| Greene, Charles P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1943, 45 |
| Greene, N.S | Rep. | Milford | 1863 |
| Greene, Walter S | U.Dem. | Milford | 1862[1] |
| Greening, Philip | Greenback Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1879 |
| Greening, William | Rep. | Little Prairie | 1877 |
| Greenman, John W | Union | Bergen | 1867 |
| Greenwood, Charles F | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1905 |
| Gregory, George K | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1862 |
| Greider, Gerald A | Rep. | La Crosse | 1969, 71 |
| Grell, H.J | Rep. | Johnson Creek | 1915, 17 |
| Greulich, Augustus | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848, 56[1] |
| Grier, Thomas H | Rep. | Bloomfield | 1895 |
| Griffin, Cornelius S | Dem.[2] | Saukville | 1850 |
| Griffin, Harvey C | Dem. | Oak Grove | 1860, 62 |
| Griffin, John D | Dem.[2] | Shelds | 1855 |
| Griffin, John G | Rep. | Randolph | 1876 |
| Griffin, Michael | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1876[1] |
| Griffin, Patrick | Dem. | Waterloo | 1876 |
| Grimes, William P | Dem. | Neenah | 1933, 35 |
| Grimm, Christopher | Dem. | Jefferson | 1893 |
| Grimm, George | Rep. | Jefferson | 1887 |
| Grimmer, Thomas D | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1872 |
| Grimshaw, John | Dem. | Elroy | 1887 |
| Grimsrud, Laurence | Rep. | Westby | 1911, 13 |
| Grimstad, Carl M | Rep. | Mt. Horeb | 1919, 21, 23, 25 |
| Grinde, Hans S | Rep. | DeForest | 1887 |
| Grinde, L.L | Rep. | Blair | 1913 |
| Grindell, John L | Rep. | Platteville | 1919 |
| Griswold, William M | Rep. | Columbus | 1858, 59, 60[1] |
| Grobschmidt, John W | Rep./Prog. | South Milwaukee | 1929, 31, 35, 37, 39 |
| Grobschmidt, Richard A | Dem. | South Milwaukee | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Groesbeck, Benjamin F | Union | Tirade | 1865 |
| Gronemus, Barbara | Dem. | Whitehall | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Groot, Aaron V | Dem.[2] | Brookfield | 1851 |
| Grootemaat, Abraham L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Groshek, Leonard A | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 |
| Grosse, John | Rep. | Little Suamico | 1909 |
| Grosvenor, Alfred C | Dem. | Kenosha | 1933, 35, 37, 39 |
| Grover, Eleazer, Jr | Dem. | Madison | 1860 |
| Grover, Herbert J | Dem. | Gresham | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Grover, Woodbury S | Rep. | Prairie Farm | 1877 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Groves, Harold M | Rep. | Madison | 1931[1] |
| Groves, William F | Prog. | Lodi | 1935 |
| Grubb, William S | Rep. | Baraboo | 1882, 83 |
| Grube, Herman | Rep. | Watertown | 1875 |
| Grube, Herman G | Dem. | Watertown | 1899 |
| Gruenewald, Arthur H | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1915 |
| Grunwald, Edmund B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Gruszka, Anthony | Rep. | Mosinee | 1939 |
| Gruszynski, Stan | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Guell, Corwin C | Rep. | Thorp | 1957 |
| Guernsey, Francis M | Rep. | Clintonville | 1878 |
| Guernsey, George H | Rep. | Almond | 1875 |
| Guernsey, Orrin | Rep. | Janesville | 1862 |
| Guiles, Jon R | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1971 |
| Gulick, Joachim | Rep.[2] | Ora Oak | 1857 |
| Gulickson, Andrew | Rep. | Barron | 1911, 13 |
| Gunderson, Lars L | Rep. | Cumberland | 1880 |
| Gunderson, Selmer W | Rep. | Spring Valley | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Gunderson, Steve | Rep. | Osseo | 1975, 77, 79 |
| Gunn, Smith R | Rep.[2] | Prescott | 1855 |
| Gunning, John W | Rep. | Friendship | 1889 |
| Gurnee, John D | Dem. | Madison | 1872 |
| Guth, Louis D | Rep. | Kewaskum | 1899 |
| Gwidt, S.J | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1925, 31 |
| Haase, Robert D | Rep. | Marinette | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Haben, Andrew | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1882, 85[1] |
| Hackett, John | Dem.[2] | Beloit | 1852 |
| Haderer, Frank | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1885, 1903 |
| Hadfield, Joseph J | Dem. | Waukesha | 1887 |
| Hadley, Jackson | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1854, 65, 66[1] |
| Haebig, Kenneth W | Rep. | Kewaskum | 1951, 53 |
| Haertel, Herman | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853, 57 |
| Hagarty, John B | Rep. | Medford | 1905 |
| Hagedorn, Eric E | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1941 |
| Hagemeister, Henry F | Dem. | Green Bay | 1893, 95[1] |
| Hagen, Charles J | Rep. | Black Creek | 1905, 07 |
| Hagen, Lawrence M | Rep. | Superior | 1953, 55, 57 |
| Hager, John F | Rep. | Whitehall | 1915, 17 |
| Hager, Wallace S | Rep. | West De Pere | 1907 |
| Hagerty, Timothy | Dem.[2] | Franklin | 1854 |
| Hagestad, Knudt K | Rep. | Ettrick | 1889 |
| Haggerty, John A | Rep. | Ferryville | 1901 |
| Hahn, Bernard | Rep. | Fish Creek | 1927 |
| Hahn, Eugene H | Rep. | Cambria | 1991 |
| Hahn, George | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1856 |
| Hahn, Jacob | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Haight, Elmer E | Rep. | Poynette | 1909, 11 |
| Haight, J. Hayward | Greenback | Brothertown | 1878 |
| Halbert, Thomas L | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1875 |
| Hale, Obed P | Free Soil[2] | Kenosha | 1851 |
| Hale, Samuel | Dem.[2]/Free Soil[2] | Racine, Kenosha | 1850, 54 |
| Hall, Albert R | Rep. | Knapp | 1891, 93, 95, 97, 99, 1901 |
| Hall, Charles | Rep. | Oconto | 1887, 89 |
| Hall, Daniel | Rep. | Watertown | 1870, 71, 72 |
| Hall, Don C | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1913 |
| Hall, Earl D | Rep. | Tomah | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 51, 53, 55 |
| Hall, Erasmus D | Whig[2] | Waukau | 1848 |
| Hall, George H | Rep. | Dell Prairie | 1862 |
| Hall, Henry | Rep. | Walworth | 1870 |
| Hall, Jonathan C | Dem.[2] | Marinette | 1858 |
| Hall, John W | Dem. | Dotyville | 1861 |
| Hall, Judson | Dem. | Hartland | 1913 |
| Hall, Michael H | Prog. | Superior | 1935, 37 |
| Hall, Thomas W | Rep.[2] | Monroe | 1857 |
| Hallock, James L | Rep. | Burnside | 1870 |
| Halverson, Ben | Rep. | Amherst Junction | 1923, 25 |
| Halvorsen, H.S | Prog.Rep. | Westby | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Ham, Philip A | Rep. | Crystal Lake | 1895 |
| Hamata, Joseph C | Dem. | Racine | 1913, 33, 35 |
| Hambrecht, George P | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1909, 15 |
| Hambright, Charles M | Rep. | Racine | 1895 |
| Hamilton, Charles H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1878 |
| Hamilton, Henry C | Dem. | Waucousta/Two Rivers | 1858, 62 |
| Hamilton, Irenus K | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1869 |
| Hamilton, Joseph | People's Reform Dem. | Milwaukee | 1874, 77 |
| Hamilton, Leo Richard | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Hamlin, James H | Rep. | Merrill | 1943, 45 |
| Hamm, Philip H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903, 05 |
| Hammarquist, Charles G | Rep. | Fort Atkinson | 1860 |
| Hammel, David | Dem. | Appleton | 1876, 77 |
| Hammel, Leopold | Dem. | Appleton | 1885, 87 |
| Hammergren, David I | Rep. | Cochrane | 1939, 41, 43 |
| Hammett, George W | | | 1852 |
| Hammill, Frank | Rep. | Spooner | 1909 |
| Hammond, A.P | Union | Montfort | 1866 |
| Hammond, Albert | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949 |
| Hammond, Charles F | Rep. | Ripon | 1861, 62 |
| Hammond, John | Rep. | Clinton | 1870, 71 |
| Hampel, George | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1931[1] |
| Hand, Jesse F | Union | Rocky Run | 1865 |
| Handrich, Alvin A | Prog. | Manawa | 1935, 37 |
| Haney, Michael C | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1887 |
| Haney, Robert | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1861 |
| Hanges, Gustave E | Rep. | Kimberly | 1945 |
| Hanke, Charles F | Rep. | Augusta | 1893, 95 |
| Hanna, Daniel D | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Hannifin, Daniel L | Dem. | Waterloo | 1903, 05 |
| Hanrahan, John | Dem. | Good Hope | 1861, 63 |
| Hanrahan, Michael | Dem.[2] | Good Hope | 1858 |
| Hansen, Andrew C | Rep. | Mindoro | 1901 |
| Hansen, Carl | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1911, 13, 15, 17 |
| Hansen, Edward F | Rep. | Beloit | 1895 |
| Hansen, John R | Dem. | Franksville | 1959 |
| Hansen, William O | Rep. | Beloit | 1905 |

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| Hanson, Charles E | Rep. | River Falls | 1917, 19, 21, 23, 29 |
| Hanson, Earl W | Rep. | Elk Mound | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 |
| Hanson, Frank H | Rep. | Mauston | 1921[1] |
| Hanson, Fred S | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1915 |
| Hanson, James | Rep. | Ephraim | 1895 |
| Hanson, James C | Rep. | Deerfield | 1917, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 |
| Hanson, Julius | Rep. | | 1915 |
| Hanson, Robert M | Rep. | Scandanavia | 1919 |
| Hanson, Sylvester | Rep. | La Grange | 1862 |
| Hanson, Thomas S | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1971, 75, 77 |
| Hanson, William E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1862, 63 |
| Hardgrove, John | Dem. | Armstrong's Corner | 1883 |
| Hardgrove, Joseph H | Dem. | Eden | 1933 |
| Hardie, Keith | Dem. | Taylor | 1953, 55, 57, 59 |
| Hardy, William Henry | Dem. | Genesee | 1874, 76 |
| Harer, Robert W | Rep. | Woodville | 1979, 81 |
| Harker, James | Dem. | New Diggins | 1865 |
| Harmon, John C | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1893 |
| Harms, John | Dem. | Platteville | 1863 |
| Harnden, Henry | Union | Rome | 1866 |
| Harper, C.A | Rep. | Madison | 1911 |
| Harper, Hugh A | Rep. | Lancaster | 1931, 33, 35, 45, 47, 49, 51, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Harrass, Otto A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09 |
| Harring, J.D | Rep. | Armenia | 1907 |
| Harrington, Benjamin R | Rep.[2] | Byron | 1855 |
| Harrington, George F | Dem. | Boscobel | 1866 |
| Harrington, George L | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1915 |
| Harrington, George P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Harrington, Perry G | Dem.[2] | Sugar Grove | 1854 |
| Harris, Caleb C | Rep. | Dousman | 1895 |
| Harris, Charles L | Rep. | Jacksonport | 1870 |
| Harris, Joseph | Rep. | Fairview | 1861, 69, 71 |
| Harrison, Stephen A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1870, 75 |
| Harsdorf, James E | Rep. | Beldenville | 1977, 79[1] |
| Harsdorf, Sheila E | Rep. | Beldenville | 1989, 91 |
| Harsh, John | Rep. | Stockbridge | 1875 |
| Hart, Alexander H | Dem.[2] | Lima | 1854 |
| Hart, Charles F | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1915, 17 |
| Hart, Edmond | Rep. | Elroy | 1885 |
| Hart, Judson G | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1879 |
| Hartmann, Theodor Oscar | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881 |
| Hartung, Frederick | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1899, 1901, 03, 05 |
| Hartung, Theodore | | Milwaukee | 1860 |
| Harvey, Jack | Prog. | Racine | 1937, 39 |
| Harvey, Leslie C | Rep. | Oconto | 1897, 99 |
| Hasenohrl, Donald W | Dem. | Pittsville | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Hasey, John | Dem.[2] | York | 1850 |
| Hasey, Samuel | Rep. | Columbus | 1874 |
| Haskell, Job | Dem. | Saukville | 1869 |
| Hasley, Fred J | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Hass, Robert | Dem. | Watertown | 1864 |
| Hassa, Frank T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Hasse, Edward | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1852, 59 |
| Hastings, Samuel D | Free Soil[2]/ Rep.[2] | Geneva/Trempealeau | 1849, 57 |
| Hatch, Benjamin T | Rep. | Kenosha | 1863 |
| Hatcher, William W | Dem. | Waupun | 1862 |
| Haugen, Nils P | Rep. | River Falls | 1879, 80 |
| Haugh, Paul | Dem. | Hillsboro | 1959 |
| Hauke, Thomas A | Dem. | West Allis | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Hawkins, William A | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853, 56 |
| Hawks, Eli | Rep. | Juneau | 1878, 83 |
| Hawley, Charles S | Rep.[2] | Waukesha | 1856, 57, 58 |
| Hawley, George | Rep.[2] | Poy Sippi | 1857 |
| Hawn, Cassius D | Rep. | Rock Elm | 1913 |
| Hawn, Charles A | Rep. | Rock Elm | 1878 |
| Hay, Samuel M | Rep.[2] | Oshkosh | 1858[1] |
| Hayden, Edward G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1860 |
| Hayden, John | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Hayes, Henry | Dem. | Cascade | 1863 |
| Hayes, Thomas | Dem.[2] | Richfield | 1856 |
| Hayes, Titus | Whig[2] | Platteville | 1853 |
| Hays, James B | Dem. | Juneau | 1867 |
| Hays, Samuel | Dem. | Neosho | 1861 |
| Hayward, Paul D | Rep.[2] | Kingston | 1857 |
| Hazard, Enos I | Whig[2] | La Grange | 1849 |
| Hazeltine, Ira S | Union | Richland Center | 1867 |
| Hazen, Chester | Rep. | Brandon | 1885 |
| Hazen, Nathan | Rep. | Poynette | 1861 |
| Head, Charles R | Whig[2]/Rep. | Albion | 1854, 56, 63 |
| Heath, Chauncey E | Rep. | Osseo | 1945 |
| Heath, Chauncey G | Dem.[2] | Pewaukee | 1848 |
| Heathcote, Edward | Rep. | Fennimore | 1915 |
| Hedding, A.J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Heden, August | Rep. | Ogema | 1913, 15 |
| Heden, Ernest A | Rep. | Ogema | 1939, 41, 43[1] |
| Hedrich, Herman | Rep. | Abbotsford | 1917 |
| Hefty, Fred K | Rep. | Monticello | 1923 |
| Heider, Robert R | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1957 |
| Heilbron, Herman H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907 |
| Heim, John B | Dem. | Madison | 1915 |
| Heimdahl, Knudt O | Dem. | Deerfield | 1871 |
| Heimerl, Joseph, Jr | Dem. | Farmersville | 1880 |
| Heimick, John D | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1947, 49 |
| Heinecke, Herman | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1905 |
| Heinzen, Raymond F | Rep. | Marshfield | 1961, 63, 65, 67[1] |
| Helbach, David | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1979, 81, 83[1] |
| Held, James E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1967 |
| Helgeson, Donald K | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1969, 71 |
| Hellberg, Louis | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1867 |
| Hellweg, John H | Rep. | Hayward | 1919 |
| Hemingway, Henry C | Whig[2] | Richland | 1851 |
| Hemmi, Ulrich | Rep. | Black Hawk | 1879 |
| Hemmy, Peter A | Rep. | Humbird | 1917, 35, 37, 39 |
| Hemschemeyer, William H | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1879, 80 |
| Henderson, Asahel | Rep. | Beloit | 1874 |
| Henderson, Joseph R | Dem. | Riley | 1891 |
| Henning, John O | Dem.[2] | Hudson | 1851 |
| Henry, Andrew | Rep. | Madison | 1869 |
| Henry, Glenn L | Dem. | Madison | 1959 |
| Henry, John A | Rep. | Easton | 1901, 05 |
| Henry, Robert | Rep. | Anchorage | 1869 |
| Henton, Theodore | Rep. | Otsego | 1889 |
| Hephner, Gervase A | Dem. | Chilton | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Herrick, Merton | Rep. | Hudson | 1881 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Herron, Wilson R | Rep. | Sharon | 1874, 77 |
| Herzer, Henry | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881 |
| Herzog, Henry J | Dem. | Mt. Pleasant | 1915 |
| Herzog, Martin H | Prog. | Sturtevant | 1939 |
| Hesk, William R | Dem. | Menomonee Falls | 1860 |
| Hess, Fred | Rep. | Waupaca | 1915, 17, 21 |
| Hetzel, Henry C | Rep. | Merrill | 1887 |
| Hewett, Harry | Rep. | Neillsville | 1919 |
| Heyl, Charles W | Dem. | Madison | 1893 |
| Hickey, Thomas A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949 |
| Hicks, Edward | Dem. | Green Bay | 1870[1] |
| Hicks, Franklin Z | Rep. | Avoca | 1861 |
| Hicks, Louis | Rep. | West Allis | 1947 |
| Higgins, James | Reform | Hubbleton | 1876 |
| Higgins, James W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933 |
| Higgins, Martin M | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Higgins, Patrick | Dem.[2] | Menomonee | 1850 |
| Hildebrandt, Henry | Dem. | Station | 1863, 64 |
| Hiles, George | Dem. | Dexterville | 1867 |
| Hilker, Edward F | Rep. | Racine | 1925, 27, 29, 31, 41[1] |
| Hill, James | Rep. | Warren | 1878, 79, 80[1] |
| Hill, Thomas | Rep. | Spring Green | 1889 |
| Hill, Thomas W | Free Soil[2]Rep. | Springfield | 1853, 63 |
| Hill, William | Dem.[2] | New Diggings | 1849 |
| Hillemann, Henry A | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1959, 61 |
| Hilliard, John U | Dem.[2] | Merton | 1852 |
| Hillmann, Carl | Rep. | Brillion | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Hillyer, Edwin | Dem.[2] | Waupun | 1853 |
| Hinckley, Jay R | Dem. | Tomah | 1883 |
| Hindes, Lemuel P | Rep. | Lodi | 1897 |
| Hineman, Miles Leroy | Rep. | Tomah | 1887, 1917, 19, 21 |
| Hinkel, Edwin | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Hinkfuss, Rosemary | Dem. | Green Bay | 1989, 91 |
| Hinkley, George C | Rep. | West Allis | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Hinkley, Leonard D | Dem. | Eagle | 1871 |
| Hinn, Christopher | Dem. | Fennimore | 1891 |
| Hintz, Robert | Rep. | Moslin | 1911 |
| Hintze, Charles F.A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Hinz, Arthur F | Rep. | Ripon | 1937, 39 |
| Hinz, Emil A | Rep. | Merrill | 1947, 49, 51,53, 55, 57, 59, 61 |
| Hipke, George H | Rep. | Stanley | 1935, 37, 39[1] |
| Hipke, Gilbert J | Rep. | New Holstein | 1959, 61 |
| Hirschinger, Charles | Rep. | Baraboo | 1893, 95 |
| Hisrich, Joseph C | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1991 |
| Hitt, Arthur A | Rep. | Alma | 1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 |
| Hitt, Edmund | Rep. | Alma | 1949 |
| Hitt, Henry D | Rep.[2] | Oakfield | 1858 |
| Hixon, Gideon C | Rep. | La Crosse | 1871, 72[1] |
| Hobart, Adin P | Rep. | Oak Creek | 1872 |
| Hobart, Harrison C | Dem. | Sheboygan/Chilton/ Milwaukee | 1849, 59, 67[1] |
| Hobart, Martin C | Rep. | River Falls | 1885 |
| Hobbins, Patrick | Dem. | Morrison | 1874, 75 |
| Hodgins, David | Rep. | Hortonville | 1901, 03 |
| Hodgson, Manville S | Rep. | Waukesha | 1875 |
| Hoeflinger, Carl | Dem. | Wausau | 1862, 70 |
| Hoehle, William E | Rep. | Superior | 1899 |
| Hoesly, Ernst J | Prog. Rep. | New Glarus | 1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 |
| Hoffman, Herman H | Rep. | Amherst Junction | 1895 |
| Hoffman, J.C | Rep. | Medford | 1925 |
| Hoffmann, Henry W | Dem. | Stockbridge | 1915 |
| Hofstatter, John R | Dem. | Baraboo | 1911 |
| Hogan, James J | Dem. | La Crosse | 1889, 91 |
| Hogan, John M | Rep. | Green Bay | 1882, 97 |
| Hogan, Michael | Dem. | Menasha | 1862, 63 |
| Holcomb, David L | Rep. | Arcadia | 1893, 99 |
| Holehouse, Joseph W | Dem. | Barton | 1881, 82 |
| Holland, Bjorn | Rep. | Hollandale | 1899, 1901 |
| Holle, Henry J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905 |
| Hollenbeck, Stephen B | Rep.[2] | Highland | 1855 |
| Hollman, James V | Rep. | Platteville | 1885 |
| Holloway, John C | Rep. | Lancaster | 1871[1] |
| Holly, Alanson | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1868 |
| Holly, Anton | Rep. | Tisch Mills | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Holman, Nels | Rep. | Deerfield | 1893 |
| Holmes, Fred L | Rep. | Madison | 1913 |
| Holmes, Harvey | Dem.[2] | Janesville | 1853 |
| Holmes, John E | Dem.[2] | Jefferson | 1853 |
| Holmes, Miles | Rep.[2] | Palmyra | 1858 |
| Holperin, James C | Dem. | Eagle River | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Holschbach, Vernon W | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1981, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Holt, Eleazor | Rep. | Maiden Rock | 1868 |
| Holtebeck, Theodore | Rep. | West Bend | 1945, 47, 49 |
| Holton, Edward D | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1860 |
| Holzhauer, Charles | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1878 |
| Hood, Clark L | Dem. | La Crosse | 1913 |
| Hood, George H | Rep. | Baraboo | 1919 |
| Hooker, Culver E | Rep. | Waupun | 1887 |
| Hooker, Daniel D | Trades Assembly | Milwaukee | 1883, 85 |
| Hooker, Jesse | Whig[2] | Salem | 1854 |
| Hooper, Daniel | Rep. | Troy | 1855, 59, 69 |
| Hopkins, Benjamin F | Union | Madison | 1866[1] |
| Hopkins, David R | Rep. | Eagle Point | 1979, 81 |
| Hoppcock, David D | Dem. | Rubicon | 1862 |
| Horn, Fred W | Dem./Rep. | Cedarburg | 1851, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 71, 75, 82, 87, 89[1] |
| Horn John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Horst, Henry | Dem. | Hayton | 1876 |
| Horton, Norman | Rep. | Cold Springs | 1860 |
| Horton, Townsend N | Union | West Salem | 1865 |
| Horvath, William J | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1983 |
| Hoskins, Leander | Whig[2] | Union | 1850 |
| Hoskins, William L | Dem. | Lake Mills | 1871, 72 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hotchkiss, Robert H | Dem.[2] | Plymouth | 1857[1] |
| Hough, Maxine | Dem. | East Troy | 1991 |
| Houghton, Horace E | Rep. | Durand | 1873[1] |
| Houston, Robert S | Reform/Dem | Pleasant Prairie | 1874, 91 |
| Hoverson, Paul | Rep. | Stangelville | 1913 |
| Howard, Martin F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37, 47, 49, 51 |
| Howard Nathan B | Rep. | Magnolia | 1855, 62 |
| Howe, Henry B | Rep. | Nora | 1881 |
| Howe, Oliver C | Rep.[2] | Lowville | 1856, 57 |
| Howell, Henry S | Dem. | Watertown | 1868 |
| Howell, Richard P | Rep. | Racine | 1882 |
| Howland, Meredith | Rep. | Kenosha | 1860 |
| Hoye, James | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1869, 71 |
| Hoyt, Charles M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871 |
| Hoyt, Edwin L | Rep. | Manchester | 1869 |
| Hoyt, Emerson D | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1887, 93, 95, 97 |
| Hoyt, Franklin E | | Rochester | 1859 |
| Hoyt, George E | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 1909[1] |
| Hoyt, Henry H | Rep. | West Branch | 1876 |
| Hoyt, Joseph W | Rep. | Chaseburg | 1871[1] |
| Hoyt, Otis W | Dem. | Hudson | 1852 |
| Hubbard, Benjamin W | Rep. | Evansville | 1893 |
| Hubbard, Samuel D | U.Ind./ Lib.Rep./ Rep. | Waldo/Mondovi | 1862, 74, 77, 85 |
| Hubbell, Levi | Union | Milwaukee | 1864 |
| Hubbell, Richard W | Rep. | Oconto | 1872, 73 |
| Huber, Gregory B | Dem. | Wausau | 1989, 91 |
| Huber, Henry A | Rep. | Stoughton | 1905[1] |
| Huber, Joseph J | Rep. | West Bend | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Huber, Robert T | Dem. | West Allis | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Hubler, Mary | Dem. | Rice Lake | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Huchting, Arnold | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Huckstead, Arlo A | Rep. | Neillsville | 1925, 27, 29 |
| Hudd, Thomas R | Dem.Ref./ Dem. | Appleton/Green Bay | 1868, 75[1] |
| Huebner, John F | Ind.Dem. | Lowell | 1887 |
| Huelsman, Joanne B | Rep. | Waukesha | 1983, 85, 87, 89[1] |
| Hughes, John F | Dem. | Reeseville | 1907, 09 |
| Hughes, William | Rep. | Waushara | 1897, 99 |
| Huibregtse, Harold F | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1955, 57[1] |
| Hulburt, David B | Rep. | Logansville | 1876, 77, 78, 1905[1] |
| Hulburt, Julius | Whig[2] | Albany | 1851 |
| Hullett, Oliver P | Rep.[2] | Menomonee Falls | 1858 |
| Hull, David P | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1877 |
| Hull, Merlin | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1909, 11, 13 |
| Hull, William | Dem.[2] | Potosi | 1854, 55, 56 |
| Humann, Matthias | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1860 |
| Humphrey, Cadwallader | Dem. | Cascade | 1861 |
| Humphrey, Frank W | Rep. | Shawano | 1899 |
| Humphrey, George M | Dem.[2] | New Berlin | 1848 |
| Humphrey, Herman L | Rep. | Hudson | 1887[1] |
| Humphrey, Humphrey E | Dem. | Ixonia Center | 1881 |
| Humphrey, Jasper | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1857 |
| Humphrey, Lemuel O | Rep. | Albion | 1870 |
| Hunkins, Benjamin | Dem. | New Berlin | 1860 |
| Hunt, Charles A | Rep. | Melvina | 1868, 70 |
| Hunt, Henry C | Dem. | Reedsburg | 1891, 93 |
| Hunt, Jeremiah | Union | Menasha | 1864 |
| Hunt, Robert O | Rep. | Marinette | 1899 |
| Hunt, Samuel W | Rep. | Menomonie | 1868 |
| Hunter, George | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1875 |
| Hunter, Thomas G | Rep. | Galesville | 1929 |
| Huntington, Augustus A | Dem.[2] | York | 1856 |
| Huntington, William H | Rep. | Durand | 1883 |
| Huntley, Fred | Rep. | Buena Vista | 1869, 70 |
| Huntly, John | Rep. | Brodhead | 1882, 83 |
| Hupfauf, Henry | Dem. | Appleton | 1937 |
| Hurd, Frank E | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1895, 97 |
| Hurlbut, Edwin | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1869 |
| Hurlbut, Oscar | Dem.[2] | Lomira | 1850 |
| Hurlbut, Wilbur E | Rep. | Omro | 1911, 13 |
| Hurlbut, William H | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1897, 99 |
| Husband, E.E | Rep. | Balsam Lake | 1927, 29 |
| Huse, Jesse B | Dem. | Rewey | 1885 |
| Hutchinson, Buel E | Rep. | Prairie du Chien/ Madison | 1857, 79[1] |
| Hutchinson, Christopher | Rep. | Beetown | 1873 |
| Hutchison, Charles W | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1923, 25[1] |
| Hutnik, Willis J | Rep. | Tony/Ladysmith | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Hyde, Edwin | Union/Rep. | Milwaukee | 1867, 77, 78[1] |
| Hyer, George | Dem. | Madison | 1863[1] |
| Inden, Gottfried | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1885 |
| Ingalls, Wallace | Rep. | Racine | 1909, 21, 25, 27, 29 |
| Ingram, C.A | Rep. | Durand | 1907, 09, 11 |
| Ingram, G. Erle | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1931[1] |
| Ingram, Julius G | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1878, 79 |
| Inman, Ira E | Rep. | Beloit | 1933, 35 |
| Innis, William T | Rep. | W. Rosendale | 1877 |
| Ireland, Walter J., Jr | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1959 |
| Irish, George | Rep.[2] | Clinton | 1858 |
| Irvine, Wesley | Rep. | Manawa | 1907, 09 |
| Irvine, William S | Rep. | Loyal | 1903, 05 |
| Isenring, Fred G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1885 |
| Isham, Willard | Rep.[2] | Delavan | 1855 |
| Iverson, Donald L | Dem. | Hudson | 1965 |
| Iverson, Jacob J | Rep. | South Wayne | 1893 |
| Ives, Edward H | Dem. | Trimbelle | 1869[1] |
| Ives, F. Badger | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1899 |
| Jabas, Louis L | Dem. | Appleton | 1889 |
| Jackamonis, Edward G | Dem. | Waukesha | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Jackson, F.M | Rep. | Colby | 1907 |
| Jackson, Jeremiah L | Dem. | Viola | 1860 |
| Jackson, John S | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 |
| Jackson, Robert L., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71 |
| Jackson, Robert Wallace | Rep. | Shawano | 1887, 89 |
| Jackson, Thomas A | Rep. | Brodhead | 1869, 70 |
| Jackson, William W | Rep. | Tomah | 1863, 75 |
| Jacobi, C. Hugo | Dem. | Watertown | 1891, 93 |
| Jacobs, John B | Dem.[2] | Monomonee | 1854 |
| Jaeger, Paul O | Rep. | | 1947 |
| Jahnke, Franklin M | Rep. | Markesan | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| James, Glenn H | Rep. | Montfort | 1939, 41, 45 |
| James, John | Dem.[2] | Eagle | 1856 |
| James, Norman L | Rep. | Richland Center | 1873, 75[1] |
| Jamieson, Hugh P | Dem. | Poynette | 1893 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Janke, Curt W | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1929, 31 |
| Janssen, Henry J | Dem. | De Pere | 1911, 15, 17 |
| Jaronitzky, June | Rep. | Tripp | 1981, 83 |
| Jarvis, Birney M | Rep. | Cazenovia | 1881 |
| Jauch, Robert | Dem. | Poplar | 1983, 85 |
| Jeche, William | Dem. | Hustisford | 1882, 95 |
| Jeffers, John | Union | Darien | 1864, 71 |
| Jeffery, James | Rep. | Georgetown | 1875 |
| Jeffrey, William | Dem.[2] | Ellenboro | 1854 |
| Jenkins, Charles E | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1850, 51 |
| Jenkins, George A | Rep. | Charlestown | 1857[1] |
| Jenkins, John J | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1872 |
| Jenkins, Thomas | Dem. | Platteville/Dodgeville | 1848, 74 |
| Jenne, Daniel C |  | Appleton | 1860 |
| Jennings, Charles B | Dem. | Benton | 1862 |
| Jennings, David | Dem. | Northport | 1891, 93 |
| Jennings, David V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913[1] |
| Jensen, Andrew | Rep. | Ogdensburg | 1897, 99, 1901 |
| Jensen, James H | Rep. | Grantsburg | 1917, 19, 31 |
| Jensen, Julius | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921, 25 |
| Jenson, J.B | Rep. | Cazenovia | 1913, 15 |
| Jerdee, Amund P | Rep. | Deronda | 1905 |
| Jerman, Peter | Rep. | Rising Sun | 1873 |
| Jeske, Gustav J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893, 95 |
| Jeske, Hugo C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Jess, George | Rep. | Waupun | 1881 |
| Jewell, Henry C | Union | Oshkosh | 1867 |
| Jewell, James H | Dem. | Ferryville | 1878 |
| Jewett, Clyde A | Rep. | Janesville | 1953, 55 |
| Joerns, O.B | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1911 |
| Johnson, Albert C | Rep. | Soldiers Grove | 1921, 23 |
| Johnson, Axel | Rep. | Turtle Lake | 1909, 11, 13, 15, 19 |
| Johnson, Calvin R | Rep./Union | Black River Falls | 1861, 64 |
| Johnson, Christ J | Rep. | Marinette | 1911 |
| Johnson, Daniel | Union | Evansville | 1865 |
| Johnson, Daniel H | Rep. | Prairie du Chien/Milwaukee | 1861, 69, 70 |
| Johnson, Erick H | Rep. | Frederic | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Johnson, Frank H | Rep. | Darien | 1905 |
| Johnson, Franklin | Rep. | Baraboo | 1901, 03 |
| Johnson, Frederick P | Rep. | Ontario | 1899 |
| Johnson, Gary K | Dem. | Beloit | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Johnson, Hans | Rep. | Newport | 1889 |
| Johnson, Henry | Rep. | Suring | 1901, 03, 05 |
| Johnson, Henry | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Somers | 1851, 56 |
| Johnson, Henry F | Rep. | Caledonia | 1919, 21 |
| Johnson, James B | Whig[2] | Fairplay | 1851 |
| Johnson, Jeremiah | Rep. | Evansville | 1860 |
| Johnson, John | Ind.Rep. | York | 1874 |
| Johnson, John A | Rep. | Madison | 1857[1] |
| Johnson, John B | Rep. | Darien | 1885 |
| Johnson, John E | Rep. | Utica | 1869 |
| Johnson, John E | Rep. | Brandon | 1917, 19, 21, 35 |
| Johnson, Joseph B | Rep. | Montfort | 1893 |
| Johnson, K.A | Rep. | Portage | 1913 |
| Johnson, Lars E | Dem. | Wiota | 1878 |
| Johnson, Lawrence H | Rep. | Algoma | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Johnson, Lewis L | Rep. | Forestville | 1911, 13 |
| Johnson, Marcus E | Rep. | Madison | 1919 |
| Johnson, Michael | Dem. | Mt. Vernon | 1874, 75, 76, 77 |
| Johnson, Ole | Rep. | Breckenridge | 1862 |
| Johnson, Oswald H | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1941 |
| Johnson, Peter | Dem.[2] | Ashford | 1856 |
| Johnson, Phineas M | Dem.[2] | Grafton | 1852 |
| Johnson, R. Bruce | Rep. | Superior | 1925[1] |
| Johnson, Robert I | Rep. | Mondovi | 1961, 63 |
| Johnson, Roger S | Rep. | New London | 1895 |
| Johnson, Solon | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1849, 50 |
| Johnson, Stephen B | Union | Tomah | 1867 |
| Johnson, Thomas | Rep. | Holmen | 1903, 05 |
| Johnson, William A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Johnson, William H | Dem.[2] | Ft. Atkinson | 1849 |
| Johnson, William W | Rep. | Greenfield | 1879 |
| Johnsrud, Duwayne | Rep. | Eastman | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Johnston, Francis | Dem. | Waupun | 1870 |
| Johnston, James | Rep. | Mukwonago | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Johnston, James | Rep. | Boardman | 1883 |
| Johnston, Peter | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1877 |
| Johnston, Rod | Rep. | Fox Point | 1975, 77, 79[1] |
| Joiner, Lemuel W | Dem.[2] | Wyoming | 1854[1] |
| Jonas, Charles | Dem. | Racine | 1878[1] |
| Jones, David F | Rep. | Sparta | 1897 |
| Jones, Evan O | Union | Cambria | 1866, 67[1] |
| Jones, Evan R | Rep. | Sparta | 1901 |
| Jones, George H | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1921, 23 |
| Jones, James V | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1878 |
| Jones, John N | Dem.[2] | Platteville | 1851 |
| Jones, John O | Rep. | Cambria | 1859 |
| Jones, John R | Rep. | Leon | 1907, 09, 11 |
| Jones, Joseph E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Jones, Joseph Vernon | Rep. | Urne | 1887 |
| Jones, Oscar F | Dem. | Juneau | 1863, 64, 65 |
| Jones, Owen R | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1875 |
| Jones, Phil H | Rep. | Delafield | 1911 |
| Jones, Samuel S | Rep. | Clinton Junction | 1876, 95 |
| Jones, Stephen | Whig[2] | Lowell | 1848 |
| Jones, Theodore S | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1947, 49, 51 |
| Jones, Thomas J | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1882 |
| Jones, William A | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1895, 97 |
| Jones, William D | Rep. | Hazel Green | 1876 |
| Jones, William E | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1939, 41 |
| Jordan, Timothy S | Rep. | West Lima | 1876 |
| Jordan, William E | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1917, 19, 21 |
| Joslin, William H | Rep. | Richland Center | 1880 |
| Judd, Charles H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939 |
| Judd, Russell J | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1871 |
| Judd, Stoddard | Rep./Union | Fox Lake | 1860, 65[1] |
| Judd, Truman H | Union | Milwaukee | 1867 |
| Judson, Philander | Rep.[2] | Bristol | 1855 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Julius, Charles L | Dem.[2] | Calumet | 1851 |
| Juneau, Narcisse M | Dem.[2] | Theresa | 1855, 58 |
| Juneau, Paul | Dem.[2] | Juneau | 1849, 58 |
| Jung, Jacob | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1923 |
| Jungers, John J | Rep. | Grafton | 1927 |
| Jussen, Edmund | Rep. | Madison | 1862 |
| Juve, Targer O | Rep. | Rising Sun | 1881, 82 |
| Kafka, Lawrence J | Rep. | Denmark | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Kahn, Arthur | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Kaiser, John N | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |
| Kalaher, Michael W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Kamke, Richard | Dem./Rep. | Merrill | 1923, 27 |
| Kamper, John H | Rep. | Franksville | 1909, 11, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 |
| Kander, Simon | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907 |
| Kandutsch, Hugo | Rep. | Kennan | 1917, 19 |
| Kaney, John S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Kapitz, Millard M | Rep. | Rib Lake | 1951 |
| Karel, John C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1901 |
| Karel, L. Albert | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1903 |
| Kasik, William R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1955 |
| Kast, John David | Rep. | Shawano | 1877 |
| Kasten, William A | Rep. | Mosinee | 1983, 85 |
| Kastler, John | Dem. | Wayne | 1869 |
| Katz, Raphael | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1901 |
| Katzban, Michael | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Kaufert, Dean R | Rep. | Neenah | 1991 |
| Kaufman, Eugene S | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1963, 65, 67 |
| Kaufmann, William G | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1921 |
| Kavanaugh, William C | Rep. | Greenwood | 1967 |
| Kay, William A | Rep. | Spring Valley | 1907, 09, 11, 15, 31 |
| Kealy, Andrew P | Dem. | Hudson | 1911 |
| Kedrowski, David R | Dem. | Washburn | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Keegan, Earl F., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973 |
| Keegan, Harry A | Rep. | Monroe | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Keenan, John | Dem. | Fitchburg | 1859 |
| Keenan, Matthew W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871 |
| Keene, Francis B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901 |
| Keene, Henry S | Rep. | Lancaster | 1881 |
| Kehl, John B | Cons.Dem. | Black Earth | 1874 |
| Kehrein, Jacob | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Kehrein, Otto | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1929, 31 |
| Kellam, Alphonso G | Rep. | Delavan | 1869 |
| Keller, Robert J | Rep. | Sauk City | 1929, 31 |
| Kelley, Rollin C | Rep. | Brandon | 1868 |
| Kellman, Frank A | Rep. | Galesville | 1931, 33 |
| Kellman, Norris J | Rep. | Galesville | 1939 |
| Kellogg, Austin | Dem. | Concord | 1850, 74, 75 |
| Kellogg, John | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1873 |
| Kelly, Arthur D | Prog.Rep. | Hudson | 1933, 35, 37, 39 |
| Kelly, David M | Rep. | Green Bay | 1877, 78, 79[1] |
| Kelly, Lawrence P | Dem. | Cudahy | 1963 |
| Kelly, Patrick | Dem.[2] | Eloa | 1853 |
| Kelly, Patrick H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1959, 63 |
| Kelsey, Charles S | Union | Montello | 1867, 73, 80[1] |
| Kelsey, Edwin B | Dem.[2] | Montello | 1853[1] |
| Kelsey, Milo | Whig[2] | Delavan | 1848, 49 |
| Kempf, Edward J | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1909 |
| Kempley, Charles H | Rep. | Packwaukee | 1899 |
| Kempter, Richard R | Rep. | Alma | 1881 |
| Kendall, Nathaniel W | Rep. | Wyalusing | 1868 |
| Kendziorski, Casimir | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1947, 49[1] |
| Kenealy, James | Dem. | Thompson | 1885, 87 |
| Kenealy, James | Dem. | Toland's Prairie | 1858, 66 |
| Kennedy, Dougald D | Prog. | Amery | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Kennedy, Duncan A | Union | Stevenstown | 1867 |
| Kennedy, James E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1870 |
| Kennedy, Richard | Dem. | Highland | 1880, 83 |
| Kent, Herman O | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 17 |
| Kenyon, Elmer A | Rep. | Gilmanton | 1921 |
| Kenyon, George P | Dem. | Wonewoc | 1880 |
| Kenyon, Kyle | Rep. | Tomah | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Keogh, Edward | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1860, 61, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 89, 91, 93[1] |
| Keogh, James | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1893 |
| Keppel, V.S | Rep. | Holmen | 1907[1] |
| Keppler, Ernest C | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1943[1] |
| Kerl, Otto | Dem. | Cross Plains | 1873 |
| Kern, Charles J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Kern, George J | Dem. | Rome | 1901, 03 |
| Kerr, Joseph | Whig[2] | Randolph | 1848, 49 |
| Kershaw, W.J | Union/ Ind.Rep. | Big Springs/ Milwaukee | 1867, 68, 75[1] |
| Kerston, Frank L | Rep. | Crivitz | 1925 |
| Kessler, Frederick P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Kessler, John | Dem. | Watertown | 1899 |
| Ketchum, Asa C | Dem.[2] | Portage | 1854 |
| Keup, Emil G | Rep. | Wautoma | 1907, 09 |
| Keyes, Edward J | Rep. | Plymouth | 1907, 09 |
| Keyes, Elisha W | Rep. | Madison | 1882 |
| Kickbush, F.W | Ind. Greenback | Wausau | 1878 |
| Kidd, Edward I | Rep. | Millville | 1881, 82, 83[1] |
| Kiefer, Edward H | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911, 13, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 |
| Kiefer, George | Dem. | Nenno | 1860 |
| Kieker, Louis G | Dem. | Thiensville | 1929, 33 |
| Kiesner, Julius | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919, 21, 23, 25, 27 |
| Kilbourne, Charles | Union | Princeton | 1867 |
| Kilgore, Moses | Dem. | Bailey's Harbor | 1868 |
| Killa, Jacob J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 19 |
| Killian, Eugene H | Rep. | Watertown | 1921, 23 |
| Killilea, Matthew R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Kimball, Fenner | Rep. | Janesville | 1878, 95 |
| Kimball, Frank J | Rep. | Briggsville | 1903, 07, 09 |
| Kimball, Jedediah | Dem.[2] | Portland | 1849 |
| Kincaid, Lloyd H | Rep./Dem. | Crandon | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83[1] |
| Kindlin, George W | Dem. | Fort Atkinson | 1907, 09 |
| King, Edward P | Union | Beloit | 1865, 66 |
| King, George G | Dem.[2] | Shields | 1849 |
| King, George W | Rep. | Humbird | 1871 |
| King, Owen | Rep./ Ind. Greenback | Helena | 1875, 78 |
| King, William P | Dem. | Merton | 1859 |
| Kingsbury, James T | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1860 |
| Kingston, John T | Rep. | Necedah | 1874, 80, 81[1] |
| Kingston, William M | Rep. | Chaseburg | 1887 |
| Kinney, Asal | Whig[2] | Lima Center | 1852 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kinney, Joseph, Jr | Dem.[2] | Lima | 1851 |
| Kinney, Ole G | Rep. | Colfax | 1903, 05[1] |
| Kintz, Milford C | Rep. | Richland Center | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63 |
| Kinzie, Robert H | Dem. | Avoca | 1877 |
| Kirby, Michael G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81 |
| Kirchoff, Henry | Dem. | Ten Mile House | 1862 |
| Kirkpatrick, Amos D | Rep.[2] | Dayton | 1855 |
| Kirkpatrick, James | Rep. | Brodhead | 1861 |
| Kite, Charles E | Dem. | Mayville | 1876 |
| Kizer, Fernando C | Rep. | Whitewater | 1889, 91 |
| Klabunde, Reinhardt | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895, 97 |
| Kleczka, Gerald D | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71, 73[1] |
| Kleffler, George H | Dem. | West Bend | 1868 |
| Klein, Joseph | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Klein, Louis C | Rep. | Racine | 1885 |
| Kleinschmidt, Robert | Rep. | Merrill | 1917 |
| Kleinsteiber, Charles L | Rep. | Butternut | 1915 |
| Klezendorff, George | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Klicka, George H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Klindt, John A | Rep. | Cassville | 1880 |
| Klinefelter, Henry G | Rep. | Nora | 1889 |
| Klotz, Ignatius | Dem. | Campbellsport | 1880[1] |
| Klotz, Nicholas | Dem. | Eden | 1868 |
| Klug, Norman R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Klusman, Judith | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1989, 91 |
| Knab, David | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1864, 65 |
| Knapp, Gaines A | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1887 |
| Knapp, Gilbert | Rep. | Racine | 1861 |
| Knapp, Levi E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1877, 78 |
| Knapp, William A | Union | Oshkosh | 1865 |
| Knappe, Edwin W | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Knapstein, Theodore E | Dem. | New London | 1889, 91 |
| Kneeland, Cyrus S | Rep. | Waupun | 1859 |
| Kneen, E.J | Dem. | Bangor | 1909, 11, 13 |
| Knight, William | Rep. |  | 1911 |
| Knoll, Valentine | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1852, 67, 71 |
| Knowlton, Ephraim | Dem.[2] | Highland | 1856, 57 |
| Knowlton, James H | Dem.[2]/Rep.[2] | Janesville/Shullsville | 1854, 56, 58 |
| Knowlton, John James | Ind.Dem. | Seymour | 1876, 77 |
| Knox, Randall S | Rep. | Jefferson | 1979, 81 |
| Knox, Seymour M | Rep. | Markesan | 1874 |
| Koch, George W | Rep. | Beachwood | 1903 |
| Koch, John Herman | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923 |
| Koegel, Arthur | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41 |
| Koenig, Carl | Rep. | Loganville | 1921, 25, 27 |
| Koenigs, Math | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Koepsell, John J | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1917 |
| Konrad, August | Dem. | Hartford | 1891, 93 |
| Konz, Fred | Dem. | Calvary | 1881 |
| Kordus, Robert P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67 |
| Korpela, Ernest J | Dem. | Washburn | 1969, 71 |
| Kostuck, John T | Prog./Rep. | Stevens Point | 1931, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Kraatz, Charles | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1876 |
| Krause, Clarence C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925, 27 |
| Krause, Edward C | Rep. | La Crosse | 1941, 43, 45 |
| Krauss, Charles A.W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Kreiss, George | Dem. | Appleton | 1864[1] |
| Krembs, A.C | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1915 |
| Kremer, Felix A | Prog. | Phillips | 1937 |
| Kretlow, Clarence C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |
| Kretlow, Edward C | Dem. | Wausau | 1915 |
| Krez, Conrad | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Krez, Frederick W | Rep. | Plymouth | 1931 |
| Kribs, Frederick H | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1858, 61 |
| Kroenke, Bernard B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37, 39 |
| Krohn, Chester A | Prog. | Marshfield | 1941 |
| Kronenwetter, Sebastian | Dem. | Mosinee | 1885 |
| Kroncke, George H | Dem. | Wilmot | 1893 |
| Kronshnabl, Herman L | Prog. | Crandon | 1935 |
| Krueger, A.H.F | Dem. | Neenah | 1880, 82 |
| Krueger, Henry Edward | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1911, 13, 33, 35, 37 |
| Krug, Shirley | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Krumrey, Henry | Rep. | Plymouth | 1901[1] |
| Krusick, Margaret Ann | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Kruszka, Michael | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891[1] |
| Kryszak, Mary O | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1929, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45 |
| Kubasta, F.W | Rep. | Merrill | 1907, 09, 15 |
| Kubatzki, Frank S | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1915, 17, 19 |
| Kuckuk, Antone | Rep. | Shawano | 1907[1] |
| Kuehn, Charles | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1849, 50 |
| Kuhlman, Ray | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1955 |
| Kull, Edwin O | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1909 |
| Kunde, Kenneth | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1963, 65, 67 |
| Kunicki, Walter J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Kuntz, Carl C | Rep. | Black Hawk/Sauk City | 1869, 70, 71, 74, 83 |
| Kuptz, Walter P | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1931 |
| Kurtenacker, Carl | Rep. | La Crosse | 1915, 17, 19 |
| Kussow, B.O. Zastrow | Dem.[2] | Cedarburg | 1858 |
| Kvam, Isaac J | Rep. | Rice Lake | 1917 |
| Kyle, David W | Dem. | Shullburg | 1859 |
| Kyle, James L | Whig[2] | Manitowoc | 1854 |
| Laabs, A.W | Rep. | Appleton | 1933, 35 |
| Laack, Charles A | Dem. | Plymouth | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Laatsch, James F | Rep. | Arlington | 1979, 81 |
| La Bar, Daniel E | Rep. | Delavan | 1929, 31, 33, 35 |
| La Budde, Otto A | Dem. | Elkhart Lake | 1911 |
| Labuwi, Edmund J | Rep. | Neosho | 1917 |
| Lacy, Charles L | Rep. | Mercer | 1929 |
| La Du, Willis F | Dem. | Mosinee | 1903 |
| La Due, Albert D | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan/La Crosse | 1851, 53 |
| La Due, Nelson | Rep. | Spafford | 1879 |

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| Ladwig, E. James | Rep. | Racine | 1979, 81, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| La Fave, Reuben | Rep. | Oconto | 1951, 53, 55[1] |
| La Fave, William G | Rep. | Peshtigo | 1969, 71 |
| Lafferty, James | Dem. | Empire | 1874 |
| Laffey, Michael | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25, 27, 29, 31 |
| Lagrand, John | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1885 |
| Lahn, Jacquelyn J | Rep. | Osseo | 1989 |
| Lain, Isaac | Rep. | Waukesha | 1861 |
| Laing, J.J.G | Dem. | Waukesha | 1915 |
| Lake, Phipps W | Whig[2] | Walworth | 1854 |
| Lallensack, Francis J | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Lamb, Eugene | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Lamb, Francis | Rep. | Madison | 1933 |
| Lamb, Joseph J | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1921 |
| Lamberson, Jay G | Rep. | Sextonville | 1891, 93, 95 |
| Lamoreux, Lawrence A | Rep. | Ashland | 1929 |
| Lamoreux, Oliver H | Cons. | Plover | 1872 |
| Lamoreux, Silas W | Dem. | Mayville | 1872 |
| Lamure, William | Dem. | Ledyard | 1885, 87 |
| Landowski, Ralph J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53, 55 |
| Landry, Robert W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1951, 53 |
| Landt, Sophronius S | Rep. | Friendship | 1895 |
| Lane, Charles A | Rep. | Plover | 1882, 83 |
| Lane, Nathan E | Rep. | Phillips | 1901, 03 |
| Lang, Ben | Rep. | Marshfield | 1931 |
| Lang, Lloyd | Rep. | Kimberly | 1941 |
| Lang, Robert A | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1903 |
| Lang, Walter W | Rep. | Superior | 1927 |
| Lange, Louie A | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1893, 95, 97, 99 |
| Langenfield, Peter | Dem. | Theresa | 1878 |
| Langer, William | Rep. | Waukesha | 1882 |
| Langland, Knud | Rep. | North Cape | 1860 |
| Langve, Dedrick M | Rep. | Westby | 1929, 31 |
| Langworthy, J | Rep.[2] | Mauston | 1857 |
| Laper, Oscar A., Jr | Rep. | Rock Springs | 1967, 69 |
| Lapham, Otis B | Rep. | Friendship | 1861, 63, 69 |
| Large, Jonathan | Dem. | Oakfield | 1865 |
| Larkin, Charles H | War Dem. | Milwaukee | 1872, 74, 75[1] |
| Larkin, Martin, Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863 |
| Larsen, Claud H | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1939 |
| Larsen, Harvey E | Rep. | Denmark | 1947, 51, 53 |
| Larsen, Lawrence R | Rep. | Racine | 1951, 53 |
| Larsen, Marty | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59 |
| Larsen, Niels P | Rep. | Denmark | 1919 |
| Larsin, James | U.L. | Menekaunee | 1891 |
| Larson, Edwin J | Rep. | Plymouth | 1939, 41, 43 |
| Larson, James | Ind. | Marinette | 1913 |
| Larson, John L | Rep. | West Salem | 1925, 27 |
| Larson, Nels | Rep. | Neenah | 1921, 25, 27, 29, 31, 37 |
| Larson, Robert J | Rep. | Medford | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Lasee, Alan J | Rep. | De Pere | 1975[1] |
| La Selle, William B | Rep. | Plainfield | 1887, 89 |
| Latham, Hollis | Dem. | Elkhorn | 1862 |
| Lathan, Raymond Lee | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1963 |
| Lathrop, Cyrus L | Dem. | Wauzeka | 1915 |
| Lathrop, Henry Allison | Dem. | Marshfield | 1887 |
| Lato, Stanley J | Dem. | Gilman | 1975, 77 |
| Latta, George W | Rep. | Antigo | 1895, 97 |
| Lauby, Alfred J | Dem. | Antigo | 1955, 57 |
| Lauderdale, James | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | La Grange | 1853, 56 |
| Laursen, Hans M | Rep. | Shell Lake | 1913, 15 |
| Lautenschlager, Peggy A | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1989, 91 |
| Laverrenz, Otto | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1880, 81 |
| Lavies, Hubert | Reform | Root Creek | 1876 |
| Lavis, Peter | Dem.[2] | Greenfield | 1854, 55, 56 |
| Lawler, William | Dem. | New Coeln | 1878 |
| Lawrence, Franklin S | Rep. | Janesville | 1880, 81 |
| Lawrence, George Henry | Rep. | Burnett Station | 1876 |
| Lawrence, William A | Whig[2] | Janesville | 1852[1] |
| Lawson, Frank E | Rep. | Walworth | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Lawton, A. Ray | Rep. | Viola | 1931 |
| Lawton, Alfred F | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1885 |
| Laycock, Henry | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1909, 13 |
| Layne, James H | Rep. | Viroqua | 1863 |
| Lea, Alfred R | Dem. | Waupaca | 1891 |
| Leach, Frank | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1874, 75 |
| Leahy, John E | Ind.Dem. | Wausau | 1883[1] |
| Leary, Warren D | Dem. | Rice Lake | 1933 |
| Leavens, Henry P | Rep. | Neenah | 1877 |
| Lebeis, Henry | Dem. | Bloomer | 1893 |
| Le Clair, Frank J | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1947, 51, 53, 55 |
| Ledvina, Laurence W | Rep. | Kellnersville | 1905, 07, 09 |
| Lee, Daniel | Dem. | De Pere | 1872 |
| Lee, Levi | Rep.[2] | Elkhorn | 1855 |
| Lee, Mordecai | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81[1] |
| Lee, Ole C | Rep. | Stoughton | 1895 |
| Lees, Edward | Dem. | Ottawa/Fountain City | 1853, 54, 75, 76 |
| Lees, Robert | Dem. | Gilmanton | 1873[1] |
| Legler, Henry E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Legried, Christopher | Rep. | Cambridge | 1897 |
| Lehman, Michael A | Rep. | Hartford | 1989, 91 |
| Lehmann, August Heinrich | Reform | Hustisford | 1874 |
| Leicht, Jacob | Rep. | S. Germantown | 1925 |
| Leidiger, Louis | Dem. | Merrill | 1933 |
| Leigh, John | Rep. | Oconto | 1875 |
| Lein, Lars O | Prog. | Edgerton | 1941 |
| Leissring, Alfred A | Dem. | La Crosse | 1893 |
| Leland, Cyrus | Dem.[2] | Sauk City | 1849 |
| Leland, Frank | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1873 |
| Lemont, James | Rep. | Bay View | 1885 |
| Lenck, Charles H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Lennon, James | Dem. | Appleton | 1883 |
| Lenroot, Arthur A., Jr | Rep. | Superior | 1943, 45[1] |
| Lenroot, Irvine L | Rep. | Superior | 1901, 03, 05 |
| Lentz, Charles | Dem. | Mayville | 1909, 11, 13, 15 |
| Leonard, Calvin D.W | Rep. | Dayton | 1862, 70 |
| Leonard, Jerris G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59[1] |
| Leonard, Peter H | Rep. | Fifield | 1889 |
| Leonardson, Jacob C | Rep. | Waterloo | 1882 |
| Leonhardt, Christopher | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1883 |
| Leonhardy, John | Dem. | Alma | 1891 |
| Leopold, Stephen R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977, 79, 81 |
| Lepak, David J | Rep. | Muskego | 1985, 87, 89 |
| Lerche, Otto | Soc. | Potter | 1919 |
| LeRoy, Edward Webster | Rep. | Marinette | 1903, 05, 07, 09 |
| Leschinsky, Wallace | Rep. | Beloit | 1955 |
| Leslie, John | Dem. | Juneau | 1885 |
| Lesselyoung, Nicholas J | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1951, 53, 55 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lessey, John F | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1851 |
| Leuch, Peter F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Lewis, Andrew H | Rep. | Hale | 1885 |
| Lewis, Calvin E | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1872 |
| Lewis, Charles G | Rep. | Sun Prairie | 1879 |
| Lewis, James M | Rep.[2] | Oconomowoc | 1857 |
| Lewis, James R | Rep. | West Bend | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Lewis, James T | Dem.[2] | Columbus | 1852[1] |
| Lewis, John C | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1859, 60 |
| Lewis, Margaret S | Rep. | Jefferson | 1985, 87, 89 |
| Lewis, Mark D | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1983, 85, 87 |
| Lewis, Rensselaer Morse | Lib. | Fond du Lac | 1873 |
| Lewis, William T | Rep. | Racine | 1897 |
| Lewison, Bernard M | Rep. | Viroqua | 1955, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Liebenstein, John W | Dem. | Scott | 1893 |
| Liehe, Charles H | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1923 |
| Lien, Edgar E | Rep. | Bloomer | 1963 |
| Lincoln, Weyman L | Union | Avoca | 1864 |
| Lindahl, Sixtus | Rep. | Superior | 1923 |
| Linderman, James L | Rep. | Osseo | 1877 |
| Lindsay, Freeman D | Rep. | Neillsville | 1877 |
| Lindsay, William | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Lingelbach, Frank J | Dem. | Oconto | 1937 |
| Lingren, Ronald H | Dem. | Menominee Falls | 1975, 77, 79 |
| Lins, John A | Rep. | Eagle | 1881[1] |
| Linse, Charles | Rep. | La Crosse | 1885 |
| Linsley, Marcus | Rep. | Kenosha | 1861 |
| Linton, Barbara J | Dem. | Highbridge | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Lippert, James G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955 |
| Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69, 71[1] |
| Liscow, William | Dem. | Iron Ridge | 1881 |
| Litscher, Leroy E | Dem. | Baraboo | 1975, 77 |
| Little, Francis | Union | Mineral Point | 1864, 65[1] |
| Little, James | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1859 |
| Littlefield, Stephen D | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1859 |
| Litza, Jacob, Jr |  | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Lloyd, Evan W | Rep. | Cambria | 1881 |
| Lloyd, John | Rep. | Clyman | 1875 |
| Loebs, John | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1903 |
| Loehr, Peter | Dem. | Dotyville | 1889 |
| Loehr, Querin | Dem.[2] | Calumet | 1853 |
| Loftus, Thomas A | Dem. | Sun Prairie | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Lomsdahl, Tom | Prog. | Osseo | 1935, 37 |
| Lonergan, Michael | Dem. | Ripon | 1871 |
| Logan, Frank | Rep. | Hurley | 1899 |
| Long, Albert H | Dem. | Prairie du Chien | 1911 |
| Long, Chester D | Rep. | Darien | 1861 |
| Long, Hugh | Dem.[2] | Darien | 1848 |
| Long, John L | Rep. | Grafton | 1931 |
| Long, Robert M | Rep. | Westfield | 1939, 41, 43, 45 |
| Longbotham, John | Rep. | Dickeyville | 1891, 93 |
| Looby, Joseph L | Dem. | Eau Claire | 1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Loomis, Charles D | Dem. | Necedah | 1882 |
| Loomis, Orlando S | Rep. | Mauston | 1929[1] |
| Loper, Alonzo A | Rep. | Eden | 1873[1] |
| Lord, Freeman H | Rep. | River Falls | 1895, 1903 |
| Lord, Simon L | Rep. | Edgerton | 1880[1] |
| Lorfeld, John | Rep. | Cleveland | 1919, 21, 29, 31 |
| Lorigan, Bryan S | Dem. | Maple Grove | 1874, 75 |
| Lorge, Gerald D | Rep. | Bear Creek | 1951, 53[1] |
| Lorge, William D | Rep. | Bear Creek | 1989, 91 |
| Lorman, Milton | Rep. | Fort Atkinson | 1977, 79 |
| Loth, Ernst | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Loucks, Steven D | Rep. | Mequon | 1989, 91 |
| Lourigan, Joseph | Dem. | Kenosha | 1951, 53, 55[1] |
| Love, John | Rep.[2] | Mineral Point | 1855 |
| Lovejoy, Allen P | Rep. | Janesville | 1879[1] |
| Loveland, Carpus E | Rep. | Rutland | 1870 |
| Lovell, Fred S | Rep.[2] | Kenosha | 1857, 58 |
| Low, Jacob | Rep. | Lowville | 1872 |
| Lown, George H | Free Soil[2] | Walworth | 1849 |
| Lowry, Goodwin | Dem. | Helena Station | 1868 |
| Lowth, John | Dem. | Lowell | 1850, 51, 59 |
| Lowth, Matthew | Dem. | Columbus | 1880 |
| Lowth, Michael F | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1865 |
| Loy, William A | Rep. | Fennimore | 1953, 55 |
| Lucas, Nicholas F | Rep. | West Allis | 1921 |
| Lucey, Patrick J | Dem. | Ferryville | 1949 |
| Luchsinger, John | Rep. | New Glarus/Monroe | 1873, 76, 77, 78, 87 |
| Luckhardt, Esther<br>(see also Doughty) | Rep. | Horicon | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Ludlow, Willis | Dem. | Monroe | 1911 |
| Ludvigsen, Alfred R | Rep. | Hartland | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Luebke, William, Jr | Prog. | West Allis | 1941, 43, 55, 57, 59 |
| Lueck, Martin C | Rep. | Hamburg | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Luedtke, Paul A | Rep. | Wausau | 1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 |
| Luehrs, Otto N | Rep. | Hayton | 1917 |
| Lund, Einer Peter | Dem. | Menomonie | 1959 |
| Luse, Louis K | Rep. | Stoughton | 1881 |
| Luscher, Gustav S | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1891, 93 |
| Lutkin, Peter C | Rep.[2] | Whitesville | 1857 |
| Luy, Jacob | Rep. | N. Milwaukee | 1907 |
| Lyle, John | Dem. | Paoli | 1878 |
| Lynch, Felix | Dem. | Danville | 1885 |
| Lynch, Richard J | Dem. | West Allis | 1963, 65, 67 |
| Lynch, Robert E | Dem. | Green Bay | 1933, 35, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Lynch, Thomas | Dem. | Clinton | 1873, 83 |
| Lynde, William Pitt | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866[1] |
| Lynn, James J | Dem. | West Allis | 1969, 71 |
| Lyon, James R | Rep. | Glendale | 1889 |
| Lyon, Joseph F | Rep. | Darien | 1868 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Lyon, Waldo | Rep. | Hustisford | 1859 |
| Lyon, William P | Rep. | Racine | 1859, 60 |
| Lyons, James E | Dem. | Colby | 1933 |
| Lytie, Harold A | Dem. | Green Bay | 1937, 39, 41[1] |
| Macauley, Robert | Rep. | Menomonie | 1883 |
| Mac Bride, Robert J | Dem. | Neillsville | 1882, 83[1] |
| Mace, James S | Prog. | Superior | 1939 |
| Mackay, Thomas C.L | Dem. | Elk Grove | 1860, 61 |
| Madden, Henry | Dem.[2] | Dodgeville | 1853 |
| Maertz, Fred C | Dem. | Reedsville | 1895, 97 |
| Magnuson, Sue Rohan (see also Rohan) | Dem. | Madison | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Mahon, Ben H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917, 21[1] |
| Mahon, Thomas J | Rep. | Eland | 1911, 13 |
| Mahoney, Daniel A | Dem. | Kenosha | 1893 |
| Mahoney, Daniel O | Rep. | Viroqua | 1893, 95 |
| Mahoney, George E | Dem. | Kenosha | 1933 |
| Mahoney, George R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Main, Robert P | Rep.[2] | Oregon | 1857 |
| Mains, David F | Rep. | Viroqua | 1907, 09 |
| Malchow, Harold C | Rep. | Green Bay | 1929, 31 |
| Malmros, G.C. Oscar | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1851 |
| Maloy, Michael | Dem. | Richfield | 1862 |
| Manders, Adrian J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65, 67 |
| Manders, Verna M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1967 |
| Manley, Ira Jr | Rep. | Markesan | 1868 |
| Manney, Francis G | Dem.[2] | Linden | 1850 |
| Manning, Thomas A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Manske, John T | Rep. | Milton | 1981, 83, 85 |
| Manson, Rufus P | Dem. | Wausau | 1871 |
| Manuel, Herman E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1901 |
| Mark, Hyman M | Rep. | Hurley | 1921, 23 |
| Markey, Phillip | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1943 |
| Markham, George H | Rep. | Independence | 1879 |
| Markham, John A | Rep. | Independence | 1919 |
| Marlett, Albert | Rep. | Oconto Falls | 1917 |
| Marotz Robert G | Rep. | Shawano | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Marquardt, August F | Rep. | Wausau | 1905, 07, 09 |
| Marsden, Thomas B | Union | Friendship | 1866 |
| Marsh, Joseph C | Rep. | Spokesville | 1895, 97 |
| Marshall, Charles W | Rep. | La Crosse | 1859 |
| Marshall, George M | Rep. | Big Spring | 1875, 76 |
| Marshall, John | Rep. | Adell | 1882 |
| Marshall, William R | Dem.[2] | St. Croix Falls | 1848 |
| Marston, Warren | Dem. | Lomira | 1867 |
| Marth, Herman A | Soc. | Wausau | 1917, 19 |
| Martin, Andrew | Dem. | Riceville | 1875, 76 |
| Martin, Constant | Dem. | Dykesville | 1866 |
| Martin, David O | Rep. | Neenah | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Martin, Harley A | Ind./Dem. | Richland Center | 1927, 29, 33 |
| Martin, Harry C | | Darlington | 1895 |
| Martin, Jacob, Sr | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1883 |
| Martin, Joseph F | Dem. | Onion River | 1903 |
| Martin, Mark | Union | Green Bay | 1864 |
| Martin, Morgan L | Ind.[2]/War Dem. | Green Bay | 1855, 74[1] |
| Martin, Nicholas T | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1889 |
| Martin, Stoddard H | Free Soil[2] | Milwaukee | 1849 |
| Martin, Thomas L | Rep. | Wilton | 1895 |
| Marvin, George Griffin | Rep. | Westford | 1871 |
| Marx, Nicholaus | Dem. | Wayne | 1864, 77 |
| Masiakowski, John | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Mason, Albert L | Rep. | Elton | 1879 |
| Mason, Jacob | Rep. | Monroe | 1868 |
| Mason, John | Rep. | Wiota | 1885 |
| Mason, Zebulon P | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1857, 58 |
| Masse, Charles A | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1879 |
| Massey, Henry L | Rep. | Potosi | 1861 |
| Masters, William | Rep. | Weyauwega | 1887 |
| Mather, Samuel W | Dem.[2] | Markesan | 1858 |
| Mathes, John | Dem.[2] | Rhine | 1854 |
| Matheson, Alexander E | Rep. | Janesville | 1921, 23 |
| Matheson, Robert J | Rep. | Racine | 1951, 53 |
| Mathews, Vincent R | Dem. | Waukesha | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Mathiowetz, Bernard F | Rep. | Ashland | 1925 |
| Mathison, Alonza J | Rep. | Beloit | 1919 |
| Mato, Louis V | Dem. | Fairchild | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Matteson, Silas C | Rep. | Waucousta | 1859 |
| Matthews, Eschines Pierson | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881 |
| Matts, Nicholas M | Rep. | Verona | 1862 |
| Matts, Peter W | Whig[2] | Montrose | 1854 |
| Matty, Richard P | Rep. | Crivitz | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Mau, Bernard A | Dem. | West Salem | 1933 |
| Mauthe, Carlton William | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1929, 31 |
| Maxon, Densmore W | Dem. | Cedar Creek | 1848, 52, 67, 68, 69, 1870, 71, 72, 82[1] |
| Maxon, Joseph S | Rep. | Walworth | 1891 |
| Maxon, Darwin E | Rep. | Milton | 1869 |
| Maxson Orrin T | Dem.[2]/Rep.[2] | Prescott | 1853, 57 |
| Maxwell, Walter S | Rep. | Kenosha | 1877, 81, 83[1] |
| May, Reuben | Rep. | Springville | 1870, 72 |
| Mayer, Christian | Ref. | Watertown | 1875 |
| Mayer, Jacob G | Dem. | Le Roy | 1862 |
| McAllister, William P | Rep.[2] | Omro | 1857, 58 |
| McArthur, Eric | Rep. | Winneconne | 1876 |
| McBride, John | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939, 41, 43[1] |
| McCabe, Maurice A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1901 |
| McCann, James A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67 |
| McCarthy, James | Dem. | Port Washington | 1866 |
| McCartney, Alexander R | Rep. | Cassville | 1869 |
| McCarty, Frank D | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1858 |
| McCarty, Thomas | Dem. | Menomonee Falls | 1870, 77 |
| McCaul, Thomas | Lib.Rep. | Tomah | 1874 |
| McClain, Edward F | Dem. | Wausau | 1975, 77, 79 |
| McClone, Anthony M | Rep. | Shiocton | 1919 |
| McCollum, J.L.R | Dem. | Sextonville | 1876, 77 |
| McCollum, John F | Dem. | Trenton | 1862, 63 |
| McComb, Archie | Rep. | Green Bay | 1913 |
| McComb, Isaac N | Dem. | Brillion | 1901 |
| McConnell, Charles D | Rep. | Ripon | 1882, 87 |
| McConnell, John E | Rep. | La Crosse | 1909, 11 |
| McConnell, Thomas | Rep. | Winneconne | 1873 |
| McConochie, Robert N | Rep. | Cambria | 1893 |
| McCord, Myron H | Rep. | Merrill | 1881[1] |
| McCormick, Andrew | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1856, 57 |
| McCormick, Francis | Dem.[2] | Ashippun | 1854 |
| McCormick, John E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| McCormick, Joseph | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1871 |
| McCormick, William L | Rep. | Hayward | 1901 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| McCourt, James Henry | Rep. | St. Croix Falls | 1887, 89 |
| McCoy, James B | Rep. | Platteville | 1887, 89 |
| McCoy, William J | Dem. | Beetown/Lancaster | 1876, 78, 83, 85 |
| McCracken, Marcus W | Dem. | Superior | 1859 |
| McCracken, Samuel | Dem.[2] | Marquette | 1854 |
| McCutchin, Robert | Prog./Rep. | Arena | 1943, 47, 49, 51 |
| McDill, A.S | Rep. | Plover | 1862[1] |
| McDill, George Davis | Rep. | Osceola Mills | 1881, 82, 83 |
| McDill, Thomas H | Union | Plover | 1867, 71, 79, 80 |
| McDonald, Alex | Dem. | Markesan | 1933 |
| McDonald, Ambrose S | Rep. | Marion | 1885, 87 |
| McDonald, David | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1848 |
| McDonald, Donald A | Lib. | La Crosse | 1874[1] |
| McDonald, John R | Rep. | Ahnapee | 1869 |
| McDonald, James | Dem. | Sussex | 1869 |
| McDonald, John D | Dem. | Summit | 1870, 71 |
| McDonald, Thomas Jr | Rep. | Lancaster | 1897, 99 |
| McDonell, Alexander A | Rep.[2] | Madison | 1858 |
| McDonnell, Martin W | Ind. | Alma | 1882 |
| McDonough, Frank | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1893[1] |
| McDougal, Milton | Dem. | Oconto Falls | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| McDowell, Archie J | Rep. | Soldiers Grove | 1925, 27, 29 |
| McDowell, Donald C | Rep. | Soldiers Grove | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| McDowell, James F | Rep. | Montello | 1919, 21 |
| McDowell, Samuel C | Rep. | Fox Lake | 1882 |
| McEachin, Neil | Dem. | Rhinelander | 1933 |
| McElroy, James | Union | Waupun | 1864 |
| McElroy, William J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1887, 89 |
| McEssy, Earl F | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| McEwen, John L | Rep. | Schofield | 1981 |
| McFarland, David | Dem. | Highland | 1863[1] |
| McFarlane, Hugh | Dem.[2] | Portage City | 1850 |
| McFetridge, Edward C | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1878, 81[1] |
| McGalloway, Peter | Dem. | Forest | 1895 |
| McGarry, Edward | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1850, 53, 64[1] |
| McGee, W.J | Rep. | Oconto | 1907 |
| McGeehan, Michael G | Dem. | Hurley | 1893 |
| McGeehan, Robert J | Dem. | De Pere | 1889, 91[1] |
| McGill, Leroy E | Rep. | Florence | 1901 |
| McGillivray, James J | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1891, 93[1] |
| McGilton, John | Rep. | Cedar Falls | 1880 |
| McGinty, Bernard | Dem. | Calamine | 1878, 80 |
| McGlachlin, Edward | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1889 |
| McGonigal, William | Whig[2] | Wingville | 1850 |
| McGowan, Frank L | Rep. | Endeavor | 1915 |
| McGranahan, William M | Dem. | Fayette | 1859 |
| McGrath, James | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1865, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74 |
| McGrath, Thomas J | Rep. | Green Bay | 1897, 99 |
| McGreer, John | Dem. | Antigo | 1899 |
| McGregor, Duncan | Rep. | Platteville | 1905, 07 |
| McGrew, Joseph B | Rep. | Richland Center | 1874[1] |
| McGuigan, Ambrose | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| McGuire, J.M |  | Danville | 1865 |
| McIndoe, Walter D | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Wausau | 1850, 54, 55 |
| McIntosh, C.E | Dem. | Lime Rock | 1869, 70, 71 |
| McIntyre, Eugene | Rep. | Waldo | 1880 |
| McIntyre, P. Bradley | Rep. | Lancaster | 1937, 39, 41, 43 |
| McIver, James | Ind. | Bay View | 1874 |
| McKay, J. Curtis | Rep. | Cedarburg | 1961, 63, 65, 67 |
| McKay, John J | Rep. | Sparta | 1860 |
| McKee, David | Dem.[2] | Potosi | 1852 |
| McKenzie, Duncan J | Rep. | Alma | 1893 |
| McKenzie, James A | Rep. | Waukesha | 1905, 07 |
| McKenzie, John | Rep. | Dekorra | 1883 |
| McKibbin, John | Rep.[2] | Geneva | 1858 |
| McKisson, James C | Dem.[2]/Rep. | Wheatland | 1853, 59 |
| McLaughlin, W.W | Union | Oregon | 1864, 65 |
| McLean, Campbell | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1862 |
| McLean, Hector | Dem. | Stockbridge | 1865 |
| McLean, Thomas | Dem. | Stockbridge | 1864 |
| McLees, John M | Rep. | Harmony | 1869 |
| McLeod, Arthur William | Rep. | Washburn | 1899 |
| McLeran, James B | Ind. | Oshkosh | 1887 |
| McMichael, William C | Rep. | Viroqua | 1860 |
| McMillan, Alex | Rep. | La Crosse | 1873 |
| McMillan, George | Rep. | Arlington | 1901 |
| McMullen, William V | Dem. | Brillion | 1889, 91 |
| McMurdo, James H | Rep. | Hortonville | 1880, 81 |
| McNair, H.A.W | Rep./Union | Fennimore | 1859, 67, 70 |
| McNamara, Martin | Dem. | Maple Grove | 1872 |
| McNaughton, Findley | Dem.[2] | Vernon | 1852 |
| McNeel, J. Henry | Rep. | Greenbush | 1870 |
| McNitt, Edwin W | Union | Otsego | 1864 |
| McParland, Leland S | Dem. | Cudahy | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| McRae, Hector C | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1879, 80 |
| McRaith, M.J | Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1865 |
| McWhorter, George | Rep.[2] | Waukesha | 1858 |
| Mead, Lewis H | Rep. | Shell Lake | 1889, 91 |
| Mead, Zerah | Whig[2] | Whitewater | 1852 |
| Meade, John F | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1849 |
| Meadows, William | Rep. | Lyons | 1881 |
| Meaux, Thomas W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83 |
| Medinger, John Donald | Dem. | La Crosse | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Meehan, James | Gr. Dem. | Meehan | 1878 |
| Meggers, George W | Rep. | Clintonville | 1923, 25 |
| Meigs, Gardiner C | Dem. | Arena | 1859, 60 |
| Meiklejohn, John | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1882 |
| Meising, Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Meisner, Rudolph A | Dem. | Wausau | 1935, 37 |
| Meissner, Gustav | Dem. | Ashippun | 1883 |
| Meland, Edward C | Rep. | DeForest | 1913 |
| Melchior, Walter | Rep. | Appleton | 1951 |
| Meloney, Joseph | Rep. | Bloomer | 1901 |
| Meloy, Charles J | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1891 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Melvin, Fordyce Rust | Rep. | Brooklyn | 1879 |
| Melvin, R.B | Rep. | Glenbeulah | 1915, 17, 19 |
| Menos, Gus G | Dem. | Glendale | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Mentink, John | Rep. | Cedar Grove | 1925, 27, 29 |
| Menzies, James | Rep. | Rock Prairie | 1881 |
| Merkel, Kenneth J | Rep. | Waukesha | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Merkt, John L | Rep. | Mequon | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 |
| Merriam, Amzy | Rep. | Geneva | 1871 |
| Merriam, John G | Rep.[2] | Lake Mills | 1855 |
| Merriam, William R | Rep. | Janesville | 1957, 59, 61, 63 |
| Merrill, Addison W | Rep. | Alma Center | 1897 |
| Merrill, Almond | Rep.[2] | Charleston | 1855 |
| Merrill, Hiram | Rep. | Janesville | 1875 |
| Merrill Leandor G | Union | Black River Falls | 1866 |
| Merrill, Lorenzo | Dem.[2]/Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1848, 59 |
| Merrill, Sereno T | Rep. | Beloit | 1876, 77 |
| Merrill, Willard | Rep. | Janesville | 1871 |
| Merriman, Charles W | Rep. | Beloit | 1897 |
| Merritt, Edward E | Rep. | Neillsville | 1873 |
| Merritty, Patrick | Dem. | Hales Corners | 1880 |
| Mersch, M.J | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1927, 29 |
| Merten, Walter L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1951, 53 |
| Mertz, Edward F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 65, 67 |
| Merz, Louis L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59, 61 |
| Messenger, R.N | | Milwaukee | 1853 |
| Messmore, Isaac E | Rep. | La Crosse | 1861 |
| Metcalf, Theophilus F | Rep. | Spring Lake | 1870 |
| Metcalfe, Frank B | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911, 15, 17, 19 |
| Metz, Sharon K | Dem. | Green Bay | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Metzler, Louis | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905 |
| Metzner, Carroll E | Rep. | Madison | 1955, 57 |
| Meunier, Alex J | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1943, 45, 47[1] |
| Meyer, Charles G | Dem. | Fredonia | 1871, 81 |
| Meyer, Emil | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1931 |
| Meyer, John R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1957 |
| Meyer, Joseph | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853 |
| Meyer, William A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1929, 31 |
| Meyers, August G | Rep. | Howards Grove | 1905 |
| Meyers, Joseph A | Peoples | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Michalski, Clemens F | Lib.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935 |
| Middleton, William J | Rep. | Berlin | 1899, 1901 |
| Mielke, Janet Soergel | Dem. | Milton Junction | 1971, 73 |
| Mihills, Uriah D | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1870, 71 |
| Milbrath, Charles W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Millar, James D | Rep./Prog. | Menomonie | 1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 37 |
| Millard, Benjamin F | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1889 |
| Millard, Burton | Rep.[2] | Wausau | 1858 |
| Miller, Anton M | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1921, 23, 25, 27[1] |
| Miller, Arthur J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1927 |
| Miller, Charles H | Dem. | West Bend | 1867 |
| Miller, Clarkson | Rep. | Geneva | 1860 |
| Miller, Delbert | Rep. | West Allis | 1917, 19 |
| Miller, Edwin A | Rep. | Hixton | 1901 |
| Miller, Gard | Rep. | Ripon | 1905 |
| Miller, Henry | Dem. | Wausau | 1887 |
| Miller, Herman | Rep. | Wausau | 1901, 03 |
| Miller, Jerome B | Rep. | Alma Center | 1895 |
| Miller, Joseph | Dem. | Brillion | 1883, 85 |
| Miller, Lucius M | Dem.[2] | Oshkosh | 1853 |
| Miller, Marjorie "Midge" | Dem. | Madison | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Miller, Samuel | Rep. | Shopiere | 1862 |
| Miller, Samuel S | Rep. | Whitehall | 1887 |
| Miller, Thomas H | Rep. | La Crosse | 1907 |
| Miller, V.V | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1917 |
| Miller, Walter L | Rep. | Winneconne | 1889 |
| Miller, William | Rep. | Rusk | 1887[1] |
| Miller, William H | Rep./Union | Door Creek | 1863, 64 |
| Miller, William F | Rep. | West Salem | 1921, 23, 29, 31, 39, 41, 43 |
| Milliken, Nathaniel W | Ind.Rep. | Saxeville | 1882 |
| Mills, Edgar G | Rep. | West Superior | 1893[1] |
| Mills, Fergus | Dem. | Seneca | 1876 |
| Mills, Hugh B | Rep. | Lancaster | 1876 |
| Mills, Joseph T | Rep. | Millston | 1856, 57, 62, 79 |
| Mills, Thomas B | Rep. | Millston | 1885, 87, 89[1] |
| Minch, Oscar F | Dem. | Paoli | 1897, 99 |
| Miner, Cyrus | Rep. | Janesville | 1889 |
| Miner, Eliphalet S | Union | Necedah | 1865, 66[1] |
| Miner, James H | Rep. | Richland Center | 1870 |
| Miner, Levi A | Rep. | South Milwaukee | 1901 |
| Minier, Ethan B | Rep. | New Richmond | 1923, 25 |
| Minkley, Carl | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Minor, David N | Rep. | Rubicon | 1861 |
| Minor, Edward S | Rep. | Fish Creek | 1878, 80, 81[1] |
| Mireau, George | Dem. | Rice Lake | 1959 |
| Mitchell, Abner | Whig[2] | Spring Grove | 1854 |
| Mitchell, Franklin | Rep. | Juda | 1877, 78, 79 |
| Mitchell, John | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1856 |
| Mitchell, John A | Rep. | Palmyra | 1919 |
| Mitchell, Martin | Rep. | Brodhead | 1860 |
| Mitchell, Robert | Rep. | Douglas Center | 1875 |
| Mitchell, William F | Rep. | Gibbsville | 1861 |
| Mittness, Lewis T., Jr | Dem. | Janesville | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Mleziva, Joseph M | Rep. | Luxemburg | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Mockrud, Arthur O | Rep. | Westby | 1947, 49, 51, 53 |
| Moeller, Adolph | Rep. | New Holstein | 1882 |
| Mogilka, David R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59 |
| Mohn, Leo O | Dem. | Woodville | 1971, 73, 75, 77 |
| Mohr, Charles | Rep. | Portage | 1895 |
| Mohr, Christian Friederich | Rep. | Portage | 1887, 89 |
| Mohr, Thomas | Ref. | Manitowoc | 1876, 77 |
| Moldenhauer, Earle F | Dem. | Clintonville | 1933 |
| Moldenhauer, Henry R | Dem. | Lebanon | 1901, 03 |
| Molinaro, George | Dem. | Kenosha | 1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Monroe, Publius V | Dem.[2] | New Berlin | 1852 |
| Monroe, William | Union | Fayette | 1867 |
| Monson, Chris | Rep. | Five Points | 1911 |
| Monson, Martin O | Rep. | South Wayne | 1947, 49, 51, 53 |
| Monteith, John B | Union | Genesse | 1865 |
| Monteith, John | Rep. | Fennimore | 1873 |
| Montgomery, Edwin | Rep. | Hancock | 1871[1] |
| Moody, James P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1977[1] |
| Mooers, Benjamin H | Dem.[2] | Grafton | 1848 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Moore, Benjamin F | Whig[2] | Fond du Lac | 1852 |
| Moore, Charles W | Rep. | Chetek | 1889, 91 |
| Moore, Gwendolynne | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1989, 91 |
| Moore, Harvey | Dem.[2] | Ozaukee | 1851 |
| Moore, Harvey Thomas | Union Dem. | Brodhead | 1862[1] |
| Moore, Jonathan B | Rep. | Muscoda | 1860 |
| Moore, William H | Prog.Rep. | Sawyer | 1933 |
| Moore, William V | Rep. | Burlington | 1872 |
| Moors, Charles W | Rep. | Hancock | 1880, 81 |
| Moran, Bernard N | Rep. | Rhinelander | 1915[1] |
| Moran, Patrick H | Dem. | Morrison | 1882 |
| More, George E | Rep. | Royalton | 1871 |
| More, Robert | Rep. | Emerald Grove | 1899 |
| Morgan, Daniel H | Rep. | Albany | 1885 |
| Morgan, Frederic A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1871 |
| Morgan, John E | Rep. | Spring Green | 1897, 99 |
| Morgan, John J | Rep. | Durand | 1915 |
| Morgan Roswell J | Rep. | Polar | 1903 |
| Morman, Thomas J | Dem.[2] | Stevens Point | 1851 |
| Morrill, John | Rep. | Hixton | 1870 |
| Morris, Charles E | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1848 |
| Morris, Charles F | Rep. | Iron River | 1903 |
| Morris, David J | Rep. | Ridgeway | 1907 |
| Morrison, David L | Dem.[2] | Fort Atkinson | 1854, 56 |
| Morrow, Joseph M | Ind.Dem. | Sparta | 1862 |
| Morse, Calvin R | Rep. | River Falls | 1899 |
| Morse, Hiram D | Union | Waterford | 1867 |
| Morse, William M | Dem.[2] | Alderly/Ashippun | 1857, 66, 75 |
| Mortensen, Harry J | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1909, 11, 15 |
| Morton, Earl D | Rep. | Kenosha | 1957, 59[1] |
| Mory, Charles H | Rep. | Black Creek | 1913 |
| Moscowitt, Frederick | Dem./Lib.Rep. Lib.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1855, 57, 59, 75, 78 |
| Moseley, Herbert B | Rep. | Beloit | 1923, 25 |
| Moser, Conrad, Jr | Union/Rep. | Alma | 1867, 68 |
| Moser, Fred J | Dem. | Cumberland | 1965 |
| Mosher, John | Union | Waterloo | 1866 |
| Mosher, Jonathan | Rep.[2] | Stoughton | 1855 |
| Mosher, Orville W | Rep. | New Richmond | 1899[1] |
| Mosher, Thomas H | Rep. | Kneeland | 1897 |
| Mott, Thomas R | Whig[2] | Watertown | 1852 |
| Moul, Fred E | Rep. | Burnett | 1921, 23, 25, 29 |
| Moulton, Powers G | Rep. | Onalaska | 1870, 71 |
| Mowe, Daniel | Union | Orfordville | 1865 |
| Moyer, Raymond J | Dem. | Rochester | 1983 |
| Muckerheide, Jacob H | Dem. | Kewaskum | 1879 |
| Muehl, Adam | Dem. | St. Martin | 1868 |
| Mueller, Ervin | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961 |
| Mueller, Frank F | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1907 |
| Mueller, Fred A | Rep. | Black Creek | 1925 |
| Mueller, Joseph F | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1937 |
| Mulder, John | Rep. | La Crosse | 1929, 31, 33, 35 |
| Mulder, Leland E | Dem. | Holmen | 1959 |
| Mulholland, Henry | Dem. | Meeme | 1860, 65 |
| Mullen, Earl | Prog. | Madison | 1943, 45, 47 |
| Mullowney, James | Dem. | Kildare | 1878, 79 |
| Mumbrue, Henry C | Ind. Rep. | Waupaca | 1876[1] |
| Munger, Alvah R | Rep. | Boltonville | 1891 |
| Munn, Henry B | Dem. | Portage | 1860 |
| Munroe, Orlando C | Rep. | Racine | 1861, 63 |
| Munts, Mary Lou | Dem. | Madison | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Murdock, James | Dem.[2] | Neosho | 1850 |
| Murphy, Francis T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1937 |
| Murphy, James L | Rep. | Marinette | 1887 |
| Murphy, James S | Dem. | Benton | 1859 |
| Murphy, James W | Dem. | Briggsville | 1879[1] |
| Murphy, John A | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1887 |
| Murphy, John D | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan Falls | 1851 |
| Murphy, Joseph P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1951, 53, 55, 57 |
| Murphy, Matthew | Dem.[2] | New Diggins | 1852, 56 |
| Murphy, Michael | Dem. | Maple Grove | 1865, 67 |
| Murphy, Newton S | Rep. | Whitewater | 1859 |
| Murphy, Peter J | Dem. | Cato | 1913, 15 |
| Murphy, William | Dem. | Briggsville | 1869, 74 |
| Murray, Horatio J | Rep.[2]/Union | Turtle/Beloit | 1856, 67 |
| Murray, James | Dem. | New Berlin | 1867 |
| Murray, Milton T | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1931, 33, 35, 37[1] |
| Murray, Nathaniel O | Rep. | Pepin | 1882 |
| Murray, Thomas B | Dem. | Superior | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Murray, William D | Whig[2] | Beloit | 1853 |
| Musser, Terry M | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Mutter, Robert | Rep. | Racine | 1919 |
| Muzzy, John | Dem.[2] | Mayville | 1851 |
| Myhra, Norman L | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1961, 63, 65 |
| Naber, Herman | Union Ind. Dem. | Shawano | 1864, 75, 80, 83 |
| Nager, Edward | Dem. | Madison | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Naleid, Roy F | Dem. | Racine | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Narracong, Jonas W | Rep. | Lodi | 1870 |
| Nash, Jonathan W | Rep. | Oak Grove | 1860 |
| Nash, Thomas E | Dem. | Centralia | 1885 |
| Nash, William F | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1878[1] |
| Nason, Solomon L | Greenback | Nasonville | 1878 |
| Nass, Stephen L | Rep. | Whitewater | 1991 |
| Naumann, Robert | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1923, 25 |
| Nawrocki, William L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Neaville, James H | Dem. | Potosi | 1868 |
| Needham, Randolph J | Union | Stockbridge | 1867 |
| Neeves, George A | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1872 |
| Neff, Danverse | Rep. | Calamine | 1876 |
| Nehs, Victor | Prog. | Neillsville | 1935, 37 |
| Nein, Henry | Rep. | La Crosse | 1923 |
| Neitzel, Charles | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1907, 09 |
| Nelsen, Betty Jo | Rep. | Shorewood | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Nelson, Andrew G | Rep. | Waupaca | 1885 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Nelson, Carl M | Rep. | Medford | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Nelson, Charles E | Rep. | Superior | 1947, 49, 51 |
| Nelson, E.F | Rep. | Elmhurst | 1905, 07 |
| Nelson, George A | Rep. | Milltown | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Nelson, Homer | Rep. | Markesan | 1877 |
| Nelson, Jerome | Rep. | Nelsonville | 1887 |
| Nelson, Joseph | Rep.[2] | Raymond | 1857 |
| Nelson, Knute | Rep. | Cambridge | 1868, 69 |
| Nelson, Lowell A | Rep. | Grantsburg | 1957 |
| Nelson, Peter | Rep. | Racine | 1893 |
| Nelson, Peter N | Rep. | Beaver | 1909 |
| Nelson, Philip E | Rep. | Maple | 1927, 29[1] |
| Nelson, Thomas L | Rep. | Prescott | 1875 |
| Nelson, W. Grant | Rep. | Racine | 1923 |
| Nelson, William | Rep. | Deerfield | 1915 |
| Nelton, Peter | Dem. | Independence | 1911 |
| Nestingen, Ivan A | Dem. | Madison | 1955 |
| Neubauer, Jeffrey A | Dem. | Racine | 1981, 83, 85, 87 |
| Neuhauser, Francis A | Dem. | Le Roy | 1877 |
| Neumeister, Otto C | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1915 |
| Neville, John C | Dem. | Green Bay | 1860 |
| Newcomb, John | Rep. | Pepin | 1887 |
| Newell, Franklin | Rep.[2]/Union | Paris | 1856, 66 |
| Newell, James E | Rep. | Viroqua | 1875 |
| Newick, Samuel | Rep. | Beetown | 1862 |
| Newman, Alfred W | Rep. | Trempealeau | 1863[1] |
| Newman, Gideon Ellis | Rep. | Cooksville | 1877 |
| Newton, Selim | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1861 |
| Nicholls, John | Union/Rep. | Trempealeau | 1867, 68 |
| Nichols, Abner | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1848 |
| Nichols, Archibald | Whig[2]/Rep. | Markesan | 1848, 54, 62, 71, 72 |
| Nichols, Henry F.C | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1872, 73 |
| Nichols, Henry T.C | Rep. | New Lisbon | 1879 |
| Nichols, Marshall C | Rep. | Viroqua | 1883 |
| Nicol, Alex L | Prog./Rep. | Sparta | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Niebler, John H | Rep. | Menominee Falls | 1973 |
| Niedermann, J.C.U | Union | Milwaukee | 1864 |
| Nield, Wallace E | Rep. | Racine | 1947 |
| Nikolay, Frank L | Dem. | Colby | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 69 |
| Niemuth, Leo T | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Niss, Charles Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Nitschke, Elmer C | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Nixon, Robert A | Rep. | Washburn | 1929, 31, 33 |
| Noble, Butler G | Rep.[2] | Whitewater | 1858 |
| Noble, Morgan L | Free Soil[2]/ Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1849, 50 |
| Noggle, David | Dem.[2]/Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1854, 57 |
| Nolan, James P | Dem. | Maple Grove | 1891 |
| Nolan, Thomas S | Rep. | Janesville | 1919 |
| Noll, William | Rep. | Cascade | 1876 |
| Noller, George | Dem. | Lake Five | 1883 |
| Noon, Jeremiah | Rep.[2] | Merton | 1856 |
| Norcross, Pliny | Union/Rep. | Janesville | 1867, 85, 1905, 07 |
| Nordman, Edward | Dem. | Polar | 1913, 15, 17 |
| Norman, John A | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Norquist, John Olof | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81[1] |
| Northrop, George C | Union | Racine | 1864 |
| Northrop, Stiles S | Rep. | Ogden | 1861 |
| Northrup, Samuel | Rep.[2] | Dellona | 1858 |
| Nortman, Walter | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1939 |
| Norton, John E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1901 |
| Norton, Nelson R | Dem.[2] | Burlington | 1854 |
| Notbohm, Edward C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Notestein, Barbara | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Novotny, Ray | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1933, 35 |
| Nowakowski, Richard B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1953, 55 |
| Nowakowski, Richard C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63 |
| Noyes, David K | Rep.[2] | Baraboo | 1856 |
| Nuernberg, Fred E | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1951, 53, 55 |
| Nuss, William J., Jr | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1941, 43, 45 |
| Nute, Benjamin | Dem.[2] | Milford | 1849 |
| Nuttelman, Norbert | Rep. | West Salem | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Nye, Frank M | Rep. | Clear Lake | 1885 |
| Nye, Ray J | Rep. | Superior | 1907, 11, 13, 15[1] |
| Nye, William M | Rep. | Beloit | 1887 |
| Nyman, Carl R | Prog. | Hayward | 1937 |
| Oakes, George | Rep. | New Richmond | 1919, 21 |
| Oberle, Eugene W | Dem. | Stanley | 1971, 73 |
| Oberman, Jacob | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1865 |
| Obey, David R | Dem. | Wausau | 1963, 65, 67, 69 |
| O'Brien, John | Rep. | Milton | 1881 |
| O'Brien, Wm. H | Dem. | Stangeville | 1915, 17, 19 |
| Ockler, William | Dem. | Muskego Center | 1871 |
| O'Connell, Michael F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| O'Connor, Eugene | Dem. | Watertown | 1869 |
| O'Connor, George M | Rep. | Hancock | 1927, 29, 31 |
| O'Connor, Michael | Rep. | Hancock | 1911, 13 |
| O'Connor, Thomas | Dem. | Halder | 1891 |
| O'Day, John | Dem. | Merrill | 1911, 13 |
| Oddie, John M | Rep. | Boyceville | 1885 |
| Oestreicher, John C | Dem. | Marshfield | 1971, 73 |
| Oetling, Charles | Dem. | Howard's Grove | 1863, 71 |
| Officer, William H | Union | Springville | 1864, 65 |
| O'Flaherty, John | Dem. | Morrison | 1879 |
| Offner, Paul | Dem. | La Crosse | 1975[1] |
| Ofstie, John E | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1915 |
| O'Hara, Samuel | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1863 |
| Ohl, Henry J | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Olen, Otto L | Rep. | Clintonville | 1907, 11 |
| Oliver, Ellis C | Rep. | Howard's Grove | 1889 |
| Oliver, James T | Rep. | Green Bay | 1921, 23 |
| Ollis, John | Rep. | DeForest | 1878 |
| Olmstead, Nathan | Whig[2]/ Dem.[2] | Cottage Inn | 1851, 53 |
| Olmsted, Frank J | Rep. | Elcho | 1919 |
| Olsen, Olaf C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 25 |
| Olson, Brown | Rep. | Westby | 1891 |
| Olson, Clarence V | Prog. Rep. | Ashland | 1933, 35 |
| Olson, George | Rep. | Taylor | 1899 |
| Olson, Hans H | Rep. | Berlin | 1897 |
| Olson, Russell A | Rep. | Bassett | 1961, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 77 |
| Olson, William | Rep. | Monroe | 1919, 21, 25[1] |
| Oltman, W.L | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1905 |
| O'Malley, David D | Dem. | Waunakee | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| O'Malley, Dominick | Dem. | Westport | 1861 |
| O'Malley, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omernick, Raymond J | Rep. | Wittenberg | 1979 |
| O'Neal, James | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1868 |
| O'Neil, Edward | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1854, 55[1] |
| O'Neil, James | Dem.[2] | Neillsville | 1849 |
| O'Neil, Jeremiah | | Wauzeka | 1907 |
| O'Neill, James | Rep. | Neillsville | 1885 |
| O'Neill, John | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1882, 83 |
| O'Neill, Thomas | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1875 |
| O'Neill, William | Rep. | Washburn | 1893, 95 |
| Onstad, Otto | Rep. | Cambridge | 1909, 11 |
| Opachen, Anthony J | Dem. | Medford | 1933 |
| Opitz, David W | Rep. | Saukville | 1973, 75, 77, 79[1] |
| Opitz, William F | Dem. | Mequon River | 1861 |
| Ordway, David S | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 1860 |
| Orlich, Sam L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1967, 69, 71 |
| Ormsby, James B | Rep. | Oxford | 1859 |
| O'Rourk, John | Dem. | Kildare | 1868 |
| O'Rourk, Patrick Henry | Dem. | Cascade | 1872[1] |
| Orton, Charles H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866 |
| Orton, Harlow S | Whig./Cons. Dem. | Madison | 1854, 59, 71 |
| Orton, Philo A | Rep. | Darlington | 1899, 1901 |
| Osborn, Albert K | Rep./Union | Iola | 1863, 64, 66 |
| Osborn, Albert L | Rep. | Hurley | 1903 |
| Osborn, Charles F | Rep. | Darlington | 1889, 91 |
| Osborn, Sylvester W | Union | Darlington | 1865 |
| Osborne, Marvin | Rep. | Magnolia | 1874, 75 |
| Osborne, Tobias G | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1851 |
| Ostby, Byron C | Rep. | Superior | 1949, 51 |
| Ostrander, James H | Whig[2] | Aztalan | 1853 |
| Ostrander, James W | Rep. | Jefferson | 1873, 75, 79, 82 |
| Ostrander, Jared F | Rep.[2] | Aztalan | 1857 |
| Oswald, John J | Dem. | Lancaster | 1891 |
| Ott, Alvin | Rep. | Forest Junction | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Ott, Henry | Rep. | Plymouth | 1913, 21, 23 |
| Otte, Carl | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81[1] |
| Otto, Arnold C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917, 19 |
| Ourada, Thomas D | Rep. | Antigo | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Overbeck, Henry J | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1897, 99, 1901 |
| Owen, David | Rep. | Portage | 1877 |
| Owen, John W | Rep. | Racine | 1901 |
| Owen, William | Union | Cambria | 1865 |
| Owen, William E | Rep. | Menomonie | 1957, 61, 63[1] |
| Owens, Samuel | Rep. | Green Lake | 1919 |
| Pabst, Richard E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 |
| Packard, Wesley L | Rep. | Lodi | 1967, 69 |
| Packard, William P | Dem. | Racine | 1880, 83 |
| Paddock, Benjamin G | Rep. | LaValle | 1889 |
| Paddock, William | Rep. | Markesan | 1881 |
| Padrutt, Arthur L | Prog. | Chippewa Falls | 1941, 43, 45, 47[1] |
| Page, George E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905[1] |
| Page, Lucius H | Whig[2] | Fulton | 1849 |
| Pahl, Ernst F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925, 29 |
| Pahl, Louis P | Ref. | Oconto | 1876 |
| Paine, Charles C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1880 |
| Palmer, Alexander S | Dem.[2] | Geneva | 1850 |
| Palmer, Cassius C | Rep. | West Salem | 1869 |
| Palmer, Edwin | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Palmer, Ephraim | Rep. | Edgerton | 1862 |
| Palmer, Henry L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1853, 60, 62, 73[1] |
| Palmer, John T | Dem.[2] | Waterford | 1856 |
| Palmer, Lucian H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1907 |
| Palmer, Rodman | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1861 |
| Palmer, Thomas | Dem. | Mayville | 1859 |
| Palmer, William | Union | Logansville | 1865, 66 |
| Panzer, Frank E | Rep. | Oakfield | 1931[1] |
| Panzer, Mary E | Rep. | West Bend | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Pape, A.H | Dem. | New London | 1882, 83 |
| Parish, John K | Rep. | Medford | 1885 |
| Park, Harry J | Rep. | Spring Valley | 1901 |
| Parker, Charles D | Rep. | Pleasant Valley | 1869, 70 |
| Parker, Charles H | Rep./ Greenback | Beloit | 1868, 69, 78 |
| Parker, George W | Rep.[2] | Metomen | 1855, 56 |
| Parker, Ira W | Rep. | Green Lake | 1921 |
| Parker, Lowell Holden | Rep. | Beloit | 1899 |
| Parker, Maynard T | Rep. | Ahnapee | 1897 |
| Parker, Nathan | Rep. | Hartford | 1861 |
| Parker, Ruel | Dem.[2] | Portland | 1854 |
| Parkin, John | Rep. | Marshfield | 1969 |
| Parkinson, Daniel M | Dem.[2] | Willow Springs | 1849 |
| Parkinson, Eugene D | Dem. | Darlington | 1911 |
| Parkinson, James W | Dem. | Brothertown | 1880, 93 |
| Parkinson, Peter, Jr | Dem.[2] | Fayette | 1854 |
| Parks, Francis G | Rep. | Eagle | 1873 |
| Parks, Rufus | Union | Waterville | 1867 |
| Parry, William T | Rep. | Portage | 1881, 82[1] |
| Parys, Ronald G | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965, 67, 69[1] |
| Patch, Henry | Dem.[2] | Patch Grove | 1858 |
| Patch, Horace D | Dem.[2] | Beaver Dam | 1852 |
| Patchin, Melvin B | Dem. | Fremont | 1860 |
| Patten, Azel Wilder | Dem. | Neenah | 1872 |
| Patterson, Andrew | Rep. | Fox River | 1885 |
| Patterson, Henry A | Rep. | Janesville | 1873 |
| Paul, Alexander M | Dem. | Milton | 1913[1] |
| Paulson, David E | Rep. | Amery | 1979, 81, 85, 87 |
| Paulson, Russell | Rep. | Strum | 1951, 53 |
| Paulu, John | | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Paulus, Christoph | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895, 15 |
| Peak, Uriel H | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1852 |
| Peabody, Raymond A | Rep. | Milltown | 1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Pearl, Elisha | Free Soil[2] | Lisbon | 1853 |
| Pease, Harlow | Rep.[2] | Waterloo | 1858 |
| Pease, Spencer A | Dem. | Montello | 1865, 66, 70, 71 |
| Peavey, H.H | Prog. Rep. | Washburn | 1913 |
| Peckham, William Pitt | Lib. Rep. | Neenah | 1874 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Pedersen, James | Rep. | Marinette | 1919, 23 |
| Pederson, Eli | Rep. | Primrose | 1883 |
| Peik, Carl J | Prog. | Chilton | 1939 |
| Peirce, Clarence E | Rep. | Germania | 1891, 93[1] |
| Peirce, Jabez | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1849 |
| Pelecky, Stan T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1963 |
| Pellant, Howard F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1953, 55, 57, 59 |
| Peloquin, Bruce S | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1965, 67, 69[1] |
| Peltier, John | Rep. | Brussels | 1921, 23 |
| Pemberton, John | Rep. | Delavan | 1878 |
| Pengra, Marshal H | Rep. | Juda | 1871, 72 |
| Penniston, S. Dell | Rep. | Argyle | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Perala, Reino A | Dem. | Superior | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| Perkins, Albert J | Rep. | Medford | 1893 |
| Perkins, James W | Rep. | New Chester | 1885, 87 |
| Perkins, Nathaniel | Dem.[2] | Sauk City | 1851 |
| Perry, Charles B | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1911, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 37 |
| Perry, Clark M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1919, 21 |
| Perry, Cyrus | Rep. | Waterloo | 1869 |
| Perry, Eli P | Union | New London | 1867 |
| Perry, William M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1905, 07 |
| Perry, William W | Rep. | Prairie du Sac | 1872 |
| Persons, Enos Warren | Dem. | De Pere | 1885[1] |
| Persons, James H | Rep. | Plum City | 1873, 74 |
| Peters, Henry M | Rep. | Menasha | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Peters, Peter | Dem. | Rubicon | 1861, 65 |
| Peters, William H | Dem. | Montello | 1878 |
| Petersen, F. Jr | Dem. | Appleton | 1905, 07 |
| Petersen, John C | Greenback Dem. | Appleton | 1879, 80 |
| Petersen, P. Walter | Rep. | Racine | 1917 |
| Peterson, Arthur L | Rep. | Prescott | 1951, 53 |
| Peterson, Atley | Rep. | Soldiers Grove | 1879, 80, 81, 82 |
| Peterson, Barney S | Rep. | Waupaca | 1903 |
| Peterson, Casper H.M | Dem. | New Holstein | 1868, 69, 72, 81 |
| Peterson, Charles A | Rep. | Rosendale | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Peterson, Elmer C | Prog. | Poplar | 1935, 37, 39, 41[1] |
| Peterson, Francis L | Rep. | Boyceville | 1965 |
| Peterson, Frederick J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921, 23, 27 |
| Peterson, Halvor H | Rep. | Orfordville | 1871 |
| Peterson, J.P | Rep. | Luck | 1907 |
| Peterson, James D.H | Rep. | La Crosse | 1925, 55, 57, 59 |
| Peterson, Lewis W | Rep. | Green Bay | 1909 |
| Peterson, Merlin J | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1961, 63 |
| Peterson, P.H | Rep. | Ogdensburg | 1905 |
| Peterson, Peter N | Rep. | Amherst | 1897 |
| Peterson, Reuben W | Rep. | Berlin | 1935, 37, 39 |
| Peterson, Richard E | Rep. | Waupaca | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Peterson, Sewell A | Rep. | Rice Lake | 1893 |
| Peterson, Thorlief A | Dem. | Soldiers Grove | 1933, 35 |
| Petrie, Jost D | Rep./Union | Concord | 1861, 67 |
| Petrus, John R | Rep. | Highland | 1953 |
| Petters, O. Hugo | Dem. | Murone | 1859 |
| Pettit, Paris | Union | East Troy | 1866 |
| Pfaff, Frederick A | Dem. | Cross Plains | 1861 |
| Pfennig, Charles H | Rep. | Kenosha | 1913 |
| Pfennig, Frederick S | Rep. | Kenosha | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Pfunder, Frederick | Dem. | Nero | 1880 |
| Phalen, Dennis T | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1891[1] |
| Phalen, Eugene A | Rep. | West Allis | 1929 |
| Phelps, A. Warren | Lib. Rep. | Milwaukee | 1874 |
| Phelps, Chauncey M | Dem.[2] | Addison | 1849 |
| Phelps, Joseph A | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1852 |
| Philips, Enos M | Rep. | Big Valley | 1863 |
| Phillips, Albert L | Rep. | Racine | 1869, 70[1] |
| Phillips, Benjamin F | Dem.[2] | Mukwa | 1857 |
| Phillips, Bradley | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1872 |
| Phillips, Charles Henry | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1870, 76, 77[1] |
| Phillips, John | Rep./Union | Stevens Point | 1860, 64[1] |
| Phillips, Joseph | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1866, 67, 69 |
| Phillips, Peter | Rep. | Meeme | 1882 |
| Phillips, Peter, Sr | Rep. | S. Kaukauna | 1909 |
| Phillips, Sewall A | Rep. | Royalton | 1880, 81 |
| Pickart, Christian | Dem. | Malone | 1905, 07, 09, 11, 13, 15 |
| Pickett, Armine | Rep. | Welaunee | 1861 |
| Pieper, Carl | Rep. | Menomonie | 1915, 17 |
| Pierce, Albert H | Rep. | Monticello | 1859, 68 |
| Pierce, Humphrey | Dem. | Appleton | 1882 |
| Pierce, Robert W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1883, 85 |
| Pierce, Solon Wesley | Rep. | Friendship | 1870, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 97 |
| Pierce, William A | Dem.[2] | Sun Prairie | 1852 |
| Pierron, Louis L | Rep. | Belgium | 1919, 21 |
| Pierron, Peter L | Rep. | Port Washington | 1905 |
| Pierron, William | Rep. | Silver Springs | 1881, 91 |
| Pierson, Leander J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Pike, Alanson | Union | Whitewater | 1865 |
| Pike, Jarvis K | Whig[2] | Cold Springs | 1849 |
| Pinkney, Bertin | Whig[2] | Ripon | 1850[1] |
| Pinn, Roy L | Prog. Rep. | Superior | 1929 |
| Pinney, Silas U | Dem. | Madison | 1875 |
| Piper, August J | Rep. | Racine | 1929, 31 |
| Piper, Francis V | Dem. | Pipersville | 1883 |
| Piper, Jonathan | Dem. | Ixonia Center | 1865 |
| Place, Jacob C | Dem. | Hartford | 1880 |
| Plache, Kimberly M | Dem. | Racine | 1989, 91 |
| Platto, John V.V | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1862 |
| Plewa, John R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83[1] |
| Plisch, Robert | Dem. | Zeigler | 1895 |
| Plizka, William G | Rep. | Mellen | 1985 |
| Plocker, William | Rep. | Fair Water | 1875 |
| Ploeger, Charles F | Rep. | Seymour | 1915 |
| Ploetz, Frank W | Rep. | Coloma | 1919, 21 |
| Plous, Lois | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1979, 81, 83 |
| Plowman, Arthur J | Dem. | Elderon | 1911 |
| Plumer, Bradley G | Dem. | Wausau | 1866 |
| Plumer, Daniel L | Lib. Reform | Wausau | 1873 |
| Plummer, Samuel F | Rep. | Durand | 1897 |
| Plummer, Samuel L | Rep. | Arkansas | 1874 |
| Plummer, William E | Rep. | Durand | 1891 |
| Poertner, Adam | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863 |
| Polacheck, Charles | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Polakowski, John | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923 |
| Polakowski, Walter | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1921[1] |
| Pole, Charles | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1868, 69 |
| Polewczynski, Louis S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1927 |
| Polley, Horace N | Rep. | Augusta | 1897, 99 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polin, Peter | Rep. | | 1871 |
| Poltl, Adam F | Prog. | Hartford | 1935 |
| Pommerening, Glen E | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 |
| Pomrening, Herman J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1901 |
| Poole, Eugene J | Dem. | Cedarburg | 1915, 17 |
| Pooler, Frank | Rep. | Onalaska | 1882 |
| Poor, Gilbert H | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Pope, Anson W | Whig[2]/Rep. | Janesville | 1849, 61, 66 |
| Pope, Carl C | Rep. | Black River Falls | 1862, 63, 77, 78[1] |
| Poppert, George | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1885 |
| Porath, Herman A | Rep. | Neenah | 1919 |
| Porter, Cloyd A | Rep. | Burlington | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Porter, Hugh | Rep. | Seneca | 1887, 89, 99 |
| Porter, James W | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1853 |
| Porter, John L | Rep. | Pacific | 1873 |
| Porter, John W | Rep. | Cambridge | 1919 |
| Porter, Joseph K.P | Rep. | Cooksville | 1859 |
| Porter, Thomas | Rep. | New Richmond | 1885 |
| Porter, William H | Rep. | Marshall | 1891 |
| Porth, Peter | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1874 |
| Post, Lorenzo L | Dem. | Weyauwega | 1878, 79 |
| Potter, Barnabas S | Dem. | West Bend | 1903, 05, 07 |
| Potter, Calvin J | Dem. | Kohler | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89[1] |
| Potter, Jerome B | Dem. | Sentinel | 1869, 70 |
| Potter, John F | Rep.[2] | East Troy | 1856 |
| Potter, John Jr | Greenback | Menasha | 1878, 79 |
| Potter, Peter | Dem.[2] | LeRoy | 1857 |
| Potter, Rosemary | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1989, 91 |
| Potter, William D | Union | Cambridge | 1866 |
| Potts, Andrew R | Rep. | Waupaca | 1911, 13[1] |
| Pound, Albert E | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1873 |
| Pound, Thaddeus C | Union | Chippewa Falls | 1864, 66, 67, 69 |
| Powell, Abner | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1869 |
| Powell, Henry | Rep. | Mazomanie | 1887 |
| Powell, John W | Rep. | Rosendale | 1905 |
| Powell, Lewis W | Rep. | Kenosha | 1931 |
| Powell, Oliver S | Rep. | River Falls | 1870, 71, 72 |
| Powell, Robert T | Rep. | Indian Ford | 1871 |
| Power, Robert | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1863 |
| Powers, David J | Whig[2] | Palmyra | 1853 |
| Powers, Joseph | Union | Hebron | 1864 |
| Powers, L.P | Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1863 |
| Powers, Simon D | Dem.[2] | Port Washington | 1852 |
| Powers, Simon D | | Tomah | 1862 |
| Pratt, Delando | Dem.[2] | Baraboo | 1848 |
| Pratt, George E | Rep. | River Falls | 1897 |
| Pratt, George W | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1889[1] |
| Pratt, Martin V | Rep. | Evansville | 1881, 89 |
| Pratt, Orris | Rep. | Spring Prairie | 1883 |
| Pratt, Samuel | Free Soil[2]/ Rep.[2] | Spring Prairie | 1849, 55, 63[1] |
| Prehn, Fred | Rep. | Marathon | 1905 |
| Prentice, William H | Rep.[2] | Sheboygan Falls | 1858 |
| Prentiss, Theodore | Dem. | Watertown | 1861 |
| Prentiss, William A | Union/Rep. | Milwaukee | 1867, 68 |
| Prescott, Frank L | Rep. | Whitefish Bay | 1915, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 |
| Price, David J | Rep. | Bayview | 1881 |
| Price, Frederick M | Rep. | Peshtigo | 1901, 03 |
| Price, Clinton G | Rep. | Mauston | 1923, 25 |
| Price, William T | Dem.[2]/Rep. | Black River Falls | 1851, 82[1] |
| Prickett, Harlow E | Dem.[2] | Black River Falls | 1858 |
| Priebe, Kenneth A | Rep. | Appleton | 1959, 61 |
| Priest, Daniel B | Rep. | Viroqua | 1863, 68 |
| Priestley, Charles W | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1885 |
| Prince, John E | Rep. | Jim Falls | 1933 |
| Pritchard, John T | Rep./Dem. | Eau Claire | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59, 61 |
| Pritchard, Richard | Rep. | Manchester | 1880 |
| Prochnow, Theodore | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893, 95 |
| Proctor, John | Union | Neenah | 1866, 67 |
| Proctor, William H | Rep. | Fall River | 1882 |
| Prosser, David T., Jr | Rep. | Appleton | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Proxmire, William | Dem. | Madison | 1951 |
| Przybylski, Joseph J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Pugh, William T | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1891 |
| Puhlman, Otto | Dem. | Plymouth | 1873 |
| Pulcifer, Daniel H | Union/Rep. | Shawano | 1867, 79 |
| Pullen, Lloyd T | Rep. | Argyle, Evansville | 1861, 63, 76 |
| Purple, Chauncey H | Whig[2] | Brookfield Center | 1854 |
| Putnam, Edson A | Rep. | Oakfield | 1876 |
| Putnam, George Washington | Rep. | Ash Ridge | 1872, 73 |
| Pyszczynski, Peter | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Putnam, Henry C | Rep. | Brodhead | 1891, 93[1] |
| Putnam, John D | Dem. | River Falls | 1883 |
| Quackenbush, Robert L | Rep. | Sparta | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Quarles, Joseph V | Rep. | Kenosha | 1879[1] |
| Quigg, Charles E | Dem. | Tomah | 1893 |
| Quinn, Jerome F | Rep. | Green Bay | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Race, John J | Dem. | Fredonia Station | 1883, 85 |
| Racek, E | Dem. | Watertown | 1905 |
| Radcliffe, John Q | Dem. | Strum | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Rademacher, Peter J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Radtke, Randall J | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Raesser, Christopher S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879, 80, 89 |
| Raether, Bernard H | Dem. | Augusta | 1955 |
| Ragatz, J.B | Rep. | Prairie du Sac | 1905 |
| Rahr, Charles | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1923 |
| Rahr, Reinhardt | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1887 |
| Raihle, Paul H | Rep. | Cadott | 1925 |
| Raihle, Sylvia Havre | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1949, 51, 53, 55 |
| Raineri, Alex J | Rep. | Hurley | 1945, 47 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Rakow, Edward F | Dem. | Burlington | 1903, 33, 35, 37 |
| Ramsey, George R | Whig[2] | Janesville | 1852 |
| Ramsey, Thomas F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905, 09 |
| Ramsey, William H | Dem. | Ozaukee | 1855, 61 |
| Ramstack, Grover W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933 |
| Rand, Elijah K | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1862, 63 |
| Randall, Alexander W | Dem.[2] | Waukesha | 1855 |
| Randall, Benjamin | Dem.[2] | Lebanon | 1848 |
| Rankin, Joseph | Dem. | Mishicot/Manitowoc | 1860, 71, 72, 73, 74[1] |
| Rankl, George | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1901, 03 |
| Rappel, Martin | Dem. | Reedsville | 1917 |
| Rasmus, Ingolf E | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1931 |
| Rasmusen, Holger B | Rep. | Spooner | 1949, 51, 53[1] |
| Rasmussen, James Jesse | Rep. | Fort Howard | 1881, 83 |
| Rasmussen, Kapp E | Rep. | Rice Lake | 1899, 1901 |
| Rath, Valentine P | Dem. | Antigo | 1939 |
| Ray, Adam E | Free Soil[2] | Troy | 1851 |
| Ray, George A | Rep. | La Grange | 1868 |
| Ray, George H | Rep. | La Crosse | 1895, 97, 99, 1901, 03 |
| Raymond E.A | Rep. | Green Bay | 1911 |
| Raymond, James O | Union | Plover | 1866 |
| Raymond, Shepard O | Union | Geneva | 1866 |
| Raymond, William | Rep. | Belle Center | 1870 |
| Read, John M | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1881[1] |
| Reader, William | Rep. | Antigo | 1909, 11 |
| Rechlicz, Joseph T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Reckard, Marshall H | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1931 |
| Redford, Alvin J | Rep. | Waukesha | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Reed, Curtis | Dem. | Menasha | 1853, 61 |
| Reed, Darius | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Sullivan | 1854, 56 |
| Reed, Dennis A | Union/Ind. | Sturgeon Bay | 1865, 74 |
| Reed, Frank M | Rep. | Necedah | 1903 |
| Reed, Henry | Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1869 |
| Reed, Horatio G. H | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1870 |
| Reed, Orson | Dem. | Summit | 1853[1] |
| Reed, Roy E | Rep. | Ripon | 1911 |
| Reed, William W | Rep./Union | Jefferson | 1861, 66, 67[1] |
| Regan, Matthias J | Dem. | Eagle | 1883 |
| Reger, Fred C | Rep. | Merrill | 1963 |
| Reiland, Donald E | Rep. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1953 |
| Reilly, John E., Jr | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1951, 53 |
| Reinhardt, George | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1915 |
| Reinhardt, William | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1854 |
| Reinnoldt, Henry Otto | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1897[1] |
| Reis, Alvin C | Rep. | Madison | 1927, 29[1] |
| Remington, Cyrus C | Dem.[2] | Baraboo | 1854 |
| Rentz, Henry N | Rep. | Jefferson | 1915 |
| Resch, Mitchell | Dem. | Green Bay | 1876 |
| Resley, Arthur | Dem.[2] | Appleton | 1853 |
| Reukema, Rip | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893[1] |
| Reuschlein, Francis | Dem. | Burlington | 1893 |
| Reuter, Christian | Dem. | Roxbury | 1891 |
| Reuther, Peter | Rep. | Centerville | 1872 |
| Rewald, Anthony B | Rep. | Burlington | 1955, 57 |
| Rewey, Jefferson W | Rep. | Rewey | 1868, 81, 82 |
| Reymert, James D | Free Soil[2]/ Dem.[2] | Norway/Milwaukee | 1849, 57[1] |
| Reynolds, Benoni O | Rep. | Geneva | 1876[1] |
| Reynolds, Charles | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1903, 05 |
| Reynolds, James | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1857, 68 |
| Reynolds, James C | Rep. | Lake Geneva | 1885, 87[1] |
| Reynolds, John F | Rep. | Genoa Junction | 1895, 97[1] |
| Reynolds, Joseph B | Greenback Dem. | Chilton | 1879 |
| Reynolds, Martin L | Dem. | Ladysmith | 1991 |
| Reynolds, Thomas | Rep. | Jacksonport | 1907, 09 |
| Rhea, Arnt O | Rep. | Thorp | 1913 |
| Rheingans, Gustave E | Prog.Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1927, 29 |
| Rhoda, David | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1873 |
| Rhodes, Jonas W | Ind. | Kenosha | 1871 |
| Ribble, John B | Dem.[2] | Horicon | 1855 |
| Rice Carlton E | Union | Sparta | 1864 |
| Rice, Ira A | Rep. | Waterford | 1870 |
| Rice, John T | Rep. | Waterford | 1877 |
| Rice, Ora R | Rep. | Delavan | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Rice, Richard M | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1943 |
| Rice, William | Dem. | Morrison | 1878 |
| Rich, Corydon L | Dem. | Shiocton | 1854, 73 |
| Richards, Daniel H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1868, 70, 71, 74, 75 |
| Richards, Dell H | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1913 |
| Richards, John F | Rep. | Tomah | 1872 |
| Richards, Richard | Rep. | Racine | 1873 |
| Richardson, Albert D | Rep. | Spring Green | 1913 |
| Richardson, Erasmus D | Dem.[2] | Geneva | 1848 |
| Richardson, Hamilton | Union | Janesville | 1864[1] |
| Richardson, John E | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1899 |
| Richardson, N.B | Rep. | Warren | 1869 |
| Richardson, Silas | Dem. | Waukesha | 1863 |
| Richardson, William | Whig[2] | Fairplay | 1852 |
| Richmond, George N | Lib.Dem. | Appleton | 1874, 75[1] |
| Richter, August | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871 |
| Ricker, Ezekiel | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1852, 53 |
| Rickerson, Charles | Dem.[2] | Sun Prairie | 1849 |
| Riebau, Ernest L | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47 |
| Riehle, Ben A | Dem. | Athens | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| Riemer, Gustav J | People's | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Ries, Florian J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1877 |
| Riley, Frank E | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1939, 41, 43, 45 |
| Ring, Merritt C | Rep. | Neillsville | 1889[1] |
| Ringle, Bartholomew | Dem. | Wausau | 1864, 72, 75, 76, 77 |
| Ringle, John | Dem. | Wausau | 1879, 80, 81, 93[1] |
| Ringle, Oscar L | Dem. | Wausau | 1913 |
| Riordan, James | Dem. | Franklin | 1861 |
| Riordan, Jeremiah | Dem. | West Bend | 1874 |
| Ripley, Henry A | Rep. | Oakfield | 1899 |
| Risser, Fred A | Dem. | Madison | 1957, 59, 61[1] |
| Risum, Otto A | Rep. | Pulcifer | 1897 |
| Robbins, Hanmer | Rep./Union | Platteville | 1857, 58, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68 |
| Roberts, David | Dem.[2] | North Prairie | 1858 |
| Roberts, Henry B | Dem.[2] | Caledonia | 1848 |
| Roberts, Virgil D | Dem. | La Crosse | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 87, 89, 91 |
| Robertson, Alan S | Rep. | Blair | 1971, 79, 81 |
| Robertson, Robert C | Rep. | Vernon | 1860 |
| Robinson, Charles D | Dem.[2] | Green Bay | 1850 |
| Robinson, Eli | Dem.[2] | Benton | 1853 |
| Robinson, Frederich | Dem. | Kenosha | 1872, 76 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson, George M | Free Soil[2] | Salem | 1850 |
| Robinson, James | Dem. | Chilton | 1853, 58, 63, 70 |
| Robinson, John | Dem. | Francis Creek | 1885 |
| Robinson, John H | Dem. | Wausau | 1981, 83, 85, 87 |
| Robinson, Joseph S | Rep. | Platteville | 1933, 35 |
| Robinson, Nathaniel S | Rep. | Neenah | 1875 |
| Robinson, Thomas | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1867 |
| Robinson, William | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1873, 74 |
| Roblier, Hiram W | Rep. | Wyocena | 1874 |
| Robson, Judith | Dem. | Beloit | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Roche, Mathew | Dem.[2] | Westport | 1853 |
| Roche, Patrick | Dem. | Danville | 1877 |
| Roche, Robert H | Dem. | Portage | 1937 |
| Rockwell, D. Henry |  | Oconomowoc | 1849 |
| Rockwell, Reuben | Rep. | Springfield | 1859 |
| Rodolf, Charles G | Dem.[2] | Orion/Highland | 1851, 58[1] |
| Rodolf, Theodore | Dem. | La Crosse | 1868, 70 |
| Rodrian, Jacob | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1895 |
| Roe, Ole K | Rep. | Stoughton | 1901 |
| Roe, William H | Dem.[2] | Mt. Pleasant | 1853 |
| Roemer, John Andrew | Dem. | Appleton | 1873 |
| Roemhild, Frank | Rep. | Prairie Farm | 1925 |
| Roessler, O.F | Dem. | Jefferson | 1911, 13 |
| Roethe, Henry | Dem. | Plainville | 1869 |
| Roethe, Henry E | Rep. | Fennimore | 1907, 09, 13[1] |
| Roethel, Herman | Soc./Rep. | Kiel | 1919, 27 |
| Roethlisberger, Rudy W | Rep. | Verona | 1945, 47 |
| Roettiger, Henry Jr | Rep. | Fountain City | 1899 |
| Rogan, Patrick | Dem. | Watertown | 1851, 53, 55, 66 |
| Rogan, Paul J | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1949, 51[1] |
| Rogan, Peter | Dem. | Watertown | 1858, 62 |
| Rogers, Arthur M | Rep. | Crandon | 1917 |
| Rogers, Asa | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1875 |
| Rogers, Charles | Union | Hingham | 1865 |
| Rogers, E.D | Dem. | Necedah | 1878 |
| Rogers, James. E | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1881 |
| Rogers, Oran | Rep. | Cascade | 1860 |
| Rogers, William | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1882, 1901 |
| Rogers, William J | Dem. | Kaukauna | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Rohan, John E | Dem. | Kaukauna | 1929 |
| Rohan, Sue (see also Magnuson) | Dem. | Monona | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Rohan, William M | Dem. | Ladysmith | 1911, 33, 37, 43, 47, 49 |
| Rohl, Edwin C | Dem. | Prescott | 1959 |
| Rohner, Henry | Rep. | Racine | 1973 |
| Rollis, Christopher J | Rep. | Oregon | 1885 |
| Rollmann, Henry | Dem. | Chilton | 1907, 09[1] |
| Rolph, Frederick B | Union | Monroe | 1864 |
| Romell, Louis C | Rep. | Adams | 1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 61, 63, 65 |
| Rood, Anson | Rep./Union | Stevens Point/ Kilbourn City | 1857, 64, 71 |
| Rood, Davenport | Dem.[2] | Jefferson | 1848 |
| Rood, Lewis | Whig[2] | Hazel Green | 1854 |
| Rood, Samuel R | Dem.[2] | Packwaukee | 1855 |
| Rooney, James F | Dem. | Racine | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 |
| Root, Eleazor | Whig[2] | Dartford | 1852 |
| Root, Warren L | Rep. | Appleton | 1901, 03 |
| Root, Wilbur M | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1879, 80, 82, 87 |
| Rosa, Charles D | Rep. | Beloit | 1913, 17 |
| Rose, Solomon L | Dem.[2] | Beaver Dam | 1855[1] |
| Roseland, Luther M | Rep. | Viroqua | 1921 |
| Rosenkrans, Omar L | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1891, 97 |
| Rosenkranz, Herman | Dem. | Lomira | 1895 |
| Rosenthal, Adolph | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1854 |
| Rosenzweig, Peggy A | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Roskie, C.F | Ind. Rep. | Montello | 1881 |
| Ross, Freeman M | Rep. | Cambria | 1869 |
| Ross, James | Union | Madison | 1865 |
| Rossman, George P | Rep. | Ashland | 1901 |
| Rossman, Louis | Rep. | Phillips | 1891 |
| Rossman, Phillip | Rep. | Greenwood | 1891 |
| Roth, Tobias A | Rep. | Appleton | 1973, 75, 77 |
| Rothe, Emil | Dem. | Watertown | 1863 |
| Rounds, William P | Rep. | Menasha | 1870, 71[1] |
| Roundy, Daniel C | Union | Geneva | 1864 |
| Rounseville, Samuel | Ind.Rep./ Union | Meeme/Sheboygan Falls | 1862, 66 |
| Rountree, John H | Rep. | Platteville | 1863[1] |
| Rowe, Hallie H | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1949 |
| Rowe, William E | Rep. | Arena | 1869, 72, 73, 74 |
| Rowell, Mark W | Rep. | Hartland | 1899 |
| Rowlands, E. Myrwyn | Rep. | Cambria | 1927, 29, 31, 33[1] |
| Rowlands, John R | Rep. | Cambria | 1875 |
| Royce, Elwyn E | Rep. | Marshfield | 1923, 25 |
| Royce, Henry M | Rep. | Oconto | 1874 |
| Roycraft, Thomas A | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1905, 07, 11 |
| Roys, Samuel H | Dem.[2] | Stoughton | 1848, 49 |
| Ruan, John | Dem. | Oak Creek | 1855, 60 |
| Rubin, Ben | Soc./Prog. | Milwaukee | 1931, 37, 39, 41 |
| Ruch, John | Rep. | Boltonville | 1880 |
| Rudd, Eli O | Rep. | Reedsburg/ Rudd's Mill | 1859, 72 |
| Rude, Brian D | Rep. | Coon Valley | 1983[1] |
| Rudzinski, Theodore | People's | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Ruffing, Alex C | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919, 21, 23, 25[1] |
| Rugee, John | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1861 |
| Ruka, John J | Rep. | Boscobel | 1917, 19 |
| Runals, Edmund L | Rep. | Ripon | 1857, 58 |
| Rundell, Elmer Lloyd | Rep. | Roberts | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Runden, Randolph H | Rep. | Union Grove | 1941, 43, 45, 47 |
| Runkel, Henry C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1868, 69, 70 |
| Runkel, John | Dem. | Lowell | 1873 |
| Rupp, Lewis | Dem. | Charlesburg | 1903, 11 |
| Rusch, William | Dem. | Herman | 1871 |
| Rush, John D | Dem. | Winneconne | 1859 |
| Rusk, Allen | Rep. | Liberty | 1878, 81 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Rusk, Jeremiah M | Rep. | Viroqua | 1862 |
| Rusk, Lycurgus J | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1899 |
| Russell, Francis | Dem. | Westfield | 1868 |
| Russell, Joseph E | Dem. | Hartford | 1933 |
| Russell, Richard C | Union | Oshkosh | 1864 |
| Rust, Fred | Rep. | Medford | 1953 |
| Rutherford, Gilbert | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1897 |
| Rutkowski, James A | Dem. | Hales Cornors | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Rutledge, John | Dem. | Ixonia Center | 1869 |
| Ryan, Donald P | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1935, 37 |
| Ryan, Hugh | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1885 |
| Ryan, James | Dem. | Ridgeway | 1882, 83[1] |
| Ryan, John | Rep. | | 1899 |
| Ryan, Mark W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63 |
| Ryan, Michael W | Dem. | Medford | 1899 |
| Ryan, Sam Jr | Dem. | Appleton | 1865 |
| Ryczek, Ervin John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Rynders, Burt W | Dem. | Antigo | 1921 |
| Sachtjen, Herman W | Rep. | Madison | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Sacket, Hobart S | Rep. | Berlin | 1872[1] |
| Safford, Truman J | Whig[2] | Exeter | 1852 |
| Sage, Ezra C | Union | New Lisbon | 1867 |
| Sage, Sidney A | Rep. | Western Union | 1881 |
| Salentine, Peter | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1877 |
| Salisbury, Elijah C | Union | Union Grove | 1865 |
| Salter, J.W | Rep. | Unity | 1923 |
| Salter, Robert | Dem. | Newburg | 1862 |
| Sampson, Bennett E | Dem. | Oakfield | 1891, 93 |
| Samuelson, Svend | Rep. | Eaton | 1871 |
| Sanasarian, Harout O | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1969, 71, 73, 75 |
| Sanborn, Albert W | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1885[1] |
| Sanborn, Alden S | Dem. | Mazomanie | 1862, 63, 64, 70 |
| Sanders, Horace T | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1853 |
| Sanders, Jacob | Lib. | Milwaukee | 1873 |
| Sanderson, John | Rep. | Cambria | 1879 |
| Sanderson, Joseph | Rep. | Randolph | 1895 |
| Sanderson, Robert B | Rep./Union | Poynette | 1862, 66[1] |
| Sanderson, Thomas | Rep. | Leeds | 1871 |
| Sanger, Casper M | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1873 |
| Sarau, Christian | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1899, 1901[1] |
| Sarnow, Christian | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1877, 79 |
| Satter, Rodney J | Rep. | Prairie du Chien | 1951, 53 |
| Saugen, Chris N | Rep. | Eleva | 1905, 17, 23, 25, 27, 29 |
| Saugestad, Oluf A | Ind.Rep. | Baldwin | 1882 |
| Savage, James R | Dem.[2] | Springville | 1858 |
| Sawyer, Hiram | Dem. | Burnett | 1866 |
| Sawyer, Hiram Wilson | Dem. | Hartford | 1873, 74 |
| Sawyer, James | Union | Fond du Lac | 1865 |
| Sawyer, Parker | Rep. | Summit | 1859 |
| Sawyer, Percy | Rep. | Waukesha | 1913 |
| Sawyer, Philetus | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1857, 61 |
| Sayles, Whitman | Dem.[2] | Rubicon | 1853 |
| Sayre, David F | Rep. | Fulton | 1873 |
| Scanlan, Luke | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Scanlon, John | Greenback | Symco | 1879 |
| Schaeffer, Frank E., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| Schaettle, Frank | Rep. | Mondovi | 1917 |
| Schaetzel, Valentine | Dem. | Menomonie | 1861 |
| Schafer, John C | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1921 |
| Schaller, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53 |
| Schantz, Adam | Dem. | Addison | 1854, 63[1] |
| Scharpf, Jacob | Rep. | Rubicon | 1919 |
| Schatz, Herman | Dem. | Brookfield | 1882 |
| Schaubs, Ernst | Dem. | Brillion | 1887 |
| Schauer, Anton G | Rep. | Tisch Mills | 1905, 07, 27, 29 |
| Schaus, Thomas M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1965 |
| Scheffel, John | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1869 |
| Scheibe, Emil Paul | Dem. | Aika | 1889 |
| Scheiber, Frederick | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1883 |
| Schellenberg, Herman | Dem. | Horn's Corners | 1895, 97, 1901 |
| Schenk, Herberg C | Prog. | Madison | 1935, 37, 39 |
| Schermerhorn, W. Scott | Union | Lodi | 1867 |
| Scheuber, Adolf | Dem. | Erfurt | 1877 |
| Scheuer, Raymond J | Dem. | Mishicot | 1933 |
| Schider, Adam A | Rep. | Manawa | 1927 |
| Schiewitz, Charles S | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Schilling, F.X | Rep. | Marathon | 1913 |
| Schilling, Harry W | Prog./Rep. | Onalaska | 1935, 37, 47, 49, 51 |
| Schindler, S.A | Rep. | New Glarus | 1913, 15, 17 |
| Schlabach, Rudolph M | Rep. | La Crosse | 1939[1] |
| Schletz, John A | Dem. | Grafton | 1862 |
| Schlichting, Bernard | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1875 |
| Schlueter, Fred W | Rep. | Ripon | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Schlytter, Melvin H | Rep. | Wittenberg | 1939 |
| Schmeichel, Ewald J | Rep. | Two Rivers | 1957, 59 |
| Schmidlkofer, Andrew | Dem. | Calvary | 1885, 87 |
| Schmidt, Carl H | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1870[1] |
| Schmidt, Casper | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1889 |
| Schmidt, Charles J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61[1] |
| Schmidt, Earl W | Rep. | Shawano | 1975, 77, 79, 81 |
| Schmidt, Gary J | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1985, 87, 89 |
| Schmidt, George | Rep. | Arcadia | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Schmidt, George W | Rep. | Stanley | 1923 |
| Schmidt, John | Union/Dem. | Fess Corners | 1864, 80, 93 |
| Schmidt, Nicholas | Dem. | Marathon City | 1907, 09, 11 |
| Schmidt, Robert | Dem. | Greendale | 1961, 63, 65 |
| Schmidt, Walter R | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1957 |
| Schmidtner, Leonard A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1860 |
| Schmiege, Oscar J | Rep. | Appleton | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Schmittfranz, Joseph | Rep. | Thorp | 1931 |
| Schmitz, Fred | Reform | | 1875 |
| Schmitz, Joseph A | Rep. | Germantown | 1939, 41, 43 |
| Schmitz, Philip, Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891, 93 |
| Schneeberg, Ervin F | Rep. | Brown Deer | 1969 |
| Schneider, Edward M | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1945 |
| Schneider, John, Jr | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1945, 47, 49 |
| Schneider, Marlin D | Dem. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Schneider, Philip | Dem. | Barton | 1866, 75, 76, 83[1] |
| Schneiders, Lolita | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 1981, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Schnitzler, John Louis | Rep. | De Pere | 1913 |
| Schober, John C | Rep. | New Berlin | 1981, 83, 85, 87 |
| Schoenbaum, George H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Schoenebeck, Carl | Rep. | Lena | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Schoenwetter, August F | Dem. | Lowell | 1885 |
| Scholey, M.J | Dem. | Kenosha | 1911 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schoonover, Ray H | Rep. | Monroe | 1947 |
| Schott, George | Dem. | Rubicon | 1872, 76 |
| Schottler, Martin | Dem. | Staatsville | 1863, 64 |
| Schowalter, Elmer J | Rep. | Jackson | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63 |
| Schowalter, Henry O | Dem. | West Bend | 1937 |
| Schowalter, Herbert J | Rep. | Saukville | 1969, 71 |
| Schrage, Joseph | Rep.[2] | Sheboygan | 1855 |
| Schreiber, Martin E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1943 |
| Schreiner, David | Rep. | Lancaster | 1911 |
| Schricker, Kenneth M | Rep. | Spooner | 1971, 73, 75, 77 |
| Schrimpf, Charles M | Rep. | Appleton | 1923 |
| Schroeder, Frederick C | Rep. | West Bend | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Schroeder, Herman R | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1917, 19 |
| Schroeder, William A | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1915, 17 |
| Schuele, Wilfred | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1959, 61, 63, 65[1] |
| Schuette, Charles | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1927 |
| Schuetz, Henry | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Schuler, Frederick C | Dem. | Boltonville | 1885, 87, 89 |
| Schultz, A.C | Rep. | Bruce | 1925, 27 |
| Schultz, Charles | Dem. | Neenah | 1913 |
| Schultz, Dale W | Rep. | Hillpoint | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Schulze, Ferdinand | Rep. | Portage | 1885 |
| Schutte, Charles | Dem.[2] | Meeker | 1853 |
| Schwalbach, George J | Dem. | Appleton | 1921 |
| Schwalbach, Henry V | Dem. | South Germantown | 1909, 11 |
| Schwalbach, John F., Jr | Dem. | South Germantown | 1881 |
| Schwartz, Jerome T | Dem. | Armstrong Creek | 1991 |
| Schwefel, Fred F | Ind.[2] | Lebanon | 1855 |
| Schwefel, William | Dem. | Lebanon | 1891, 93 |
| Schwefel, William S | Rep. | Oakfield | 1965, 67, 69, 71 |
| Schwittay, Albert E | Rep. | Marinette | 1913 |
| Scofield, Charles S | Rep. | Red River | 1875 |
| Scollard, William | Dem. | Hartford | 1878 |
| Scott, David |  | Waupaca | 1854 |
| Scott, George E | Rep. | Prairie Farm | 1905, 07, 09[1] |
| Scott, James | Rep. | Darlington | 1887 |
| Scott, John | Rep. | Poynette | 1905, 07 |
| Scribner, James K | Rep. | Eldorado Mills | 1876 |
| Scribner, Wiley S | Union | Fairplay | 1866 |
| Scribner, William M | Rep. | Bancroft | 1921 |
| Seabold, John E | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 1881 |
| Seaman, Galen B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1873 |
| Seamonson, William | Rep. | Stoughton | 1876 |
| Sears, Edgar | Union | Pine River | 1867, 68 |
| Seaton, James W | Dem. | Potosi | 1859, 60[1] |
| Seaver, John D | Whig[2] | Cooksville | 1851 |
| Seaver, Joseph W | Free Soil[2] | Darien | 1853 |
| Sedgwick, David E | Rep. | Wrightstown | 1880 |
| Seely, David J | Dem. | Elk Grove | 1866, 67 |
| Seery, Thomas | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Seftenberg, Chester D | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1927 |
| Segar, John A | Whig[2] | Johnstown | 1850 |
| Selden, George W | Rep.[2] | Racine | 1858 |
| Sell, John | Dem.[2] | Addison | 1856 |
| Sell, John M | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Sell, Ronald A | Dem. | Caledonia | 1983 |
| Sellers, Malcolm | Whig[2] | Beaver Dam | 1850 |
| Sellers, Malcolm A | Rep. | Green Bay | 1925, 27 |
| Selsemeyer, August | Dem. | Howard's Grove | 1881 |
| Semmann, John L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871, 74 |
| Semmann, L | Dem. | Oak Creek | 1862 |
| Semple, Parlan | Rep. | Shawano | 1869, 71 |
| Sengstock, Roy H | Rep. | Marinette | 1941, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 |
| Senn, John J | Rep. | Fountain City | 1877, 78 |
| Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr | Rep. | Shorewood | 1969, 71, 73, 75[1] |
| Serwe, Michael | Dem. | Ashland | 1875 |
| Sessions, Milan H | Rep. | Waupaca | 1869[1] |
| Sether, Ole C | Rep. | Scandinavia | 1897 |
| Seymour, Edward A | Rep. | De Pere | 1955, 57 |
| Seymour, Robert T | Rep.[2] | Lafayette | 1856 |
| Seymour, Silas J | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1876, 77 |
| Shabaz, John C | Rep. | New Berlin | 1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 |
| Shafter, James M | Whig[2] | Sheboygan | 1852 |
| Shafter, William N | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1859 |
| Shannahan, Daniel | Dem. | Newtonboro | 1863 |
| Shannon, Susan Jane (see also. Engeleiter) | Rep. | Brookfield | 1975, 77[1] |
| Sharp, Elijah S | Rep. | Delavan | 1872, 75 |
| Sharp, John W | Rep.[2] | Door Creek | 1858 |
| Sharp, Robert G | Rep. | Oconto | 1913 |
| Sharp, Tarrett C | Dem. | Elkhart Lake | 1883, 85 |
| Sharpstein, John R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1863[1] |
| Shauger, L.S | Rep. | Ogema | 1929, 31 |
| Shaw, Major | Rep. | Hingham | 1872 |
| Shaw, Moses | Rep. | Algoma | 1909 |
| Sheahan, Frank D | Prog. | Superior | 1941, 45 |
| Shear, Thomas J | Rep. | Hillsboro | 1882, 89 |
| Shearer, Conrad | Rep. | Kenosha | 1923, 25, 27[1] |
| Shears, Henry | Whig[2] | Oconomowoc | 1850 |
| Sheffer, George P | Rep. | New Diggings | 1897 |
| Sheldon, John P | Rep. | Darlington | 1919 |
| Sheldon, Thomas H | Rep. |  | 1880 |
| Shepard, Ashbel King | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881 |
| Shepard, Charles E | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1882 |
| Shepard, J.L | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1878 |
| Shepard, Leander H | Rep. | Burnett | 1877 |
| Sherman, Adelmorn | Rep. | Janesville | 1869, 70, 71 |
| Sherman, Benjamin F | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1880[1] |
| Sherman, John M | Rep.[2] | Burnett | 1855 |
| Shibley, Jacob B | Rep. | Bassett's Station | 1868 |
| Shimek, Albert D | Dem. | Algoma | 1933, 35, 37, 39 |
| Shinnick, Thomas | Dem. | Watertown | 1867, 76 |
| Shoemaker, Richard A | Dem. | Menomonie | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87[1] |
| Sholes, Charles C | Rep.[2] | Kenosha | 1855[1] |
| Sholes, C. Latham | Free Soil[2] | Kenosha | 1852, 53[1] |
| Sholts, A.H | Rep. | Oregon | 1911 |
| Short, Dennis | Dem. | Theresa | 1873 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Short, John W | Dem. | Chilton | 1935 |
| Shortner, Frank J | Dem. | Edgar | 1933 |
| Showalter, Reuben B | Rep. | Lancaster | 1887, 89 |
| Shufelt, Sidney A | Rep. | Omro | 1876, 77 |
| Shultis, Norman | Union | North Prairie | 1864 |
| Shumway, P.J | Dem. | Wauwatosa | 1862 |
| Shumway, Perley J | Dem.[2] | Wauwatosa | 1848 |
| Shurbert, Floyd E | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67 |
| Sibbald, John C | Prog. | Grandview | 1935 |
| Sicula, Paul E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Sidler, Cornelius A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Sieb, John L | Rep. | Racine | 1931, 35, 37, 39 |
| Siebers, Henry | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Siebert, Matt G | Dem. | Salem | 1935, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Sieker, William F | Rep. | Franklin | 1895, 97 |
| Sievers, Henry | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1919 |
| Sigman, David | Prog.Rep. | Two Rivers | 1931, 35, 37 |
| Silbaugh, Rudy | Rep. | Stoughton | 1991 |
| Silkworth, Charles A | Rep. | Osseo | 1901 |
| Silverthorn, Willis C | Dem./ Lib.Dem. | Wausau | 1868, 74[1] |
| Simmons, Charles F | Rep. | Ripon | 1889 |
| Simmons, Le Roy J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945, 47, 49, 51 |
| Simmons, Rouse | Rep. | Kenosha | 1875 |
| Simmons, William | Union | Nekimi | 1865, 66 |
| Simmons, Zalmon G | Union | Kenosha | 1865 |
| Simon, Matthias | Dem. | Ahnapee | 1859, 63 |
| Simpson, Eber | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1919 |
| Simpson, Edward B | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879, 80[1] |
| Simpson, Elva | Dem. | Iron Ridge | 1860 |
| Simpson, Philemon B | Dem.[2] | Shullsburg | 1853[1] |
| Skeels, Albert M | Union | Ripon | 1866, 67 |
| Skinner, Jacob | Whig[2] | Palmyra | 1852 |
| Slaby, John W | Dem. | Phillips | 1971 |
| Slack, George | Rep. | Platteville | 1923, 25 |
| Slade, Edwin | Union | Glenbeulah | 1865 |
| Slade, S. Dwight | Rep. | Slade's Corners | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Slagg, Stanley W | Rep. | Edgerton | 1929, 31 |
| Slater, Ben G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1939 |
| Slater, Harry G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Slaughter, George H | Dem. | Mendota | 1866 |
| Sleyster, Roelof | Rep. | Waupun | 1870 |
| Slight, James F | Rep. | Peshtigo | 1905 |
| Sloan, A. Scott | Rep.[2] | Beaver Dam | 1857 |
| Sloan, Henry C | Dem./Rep. | Appleton | 1881, 95 |
| Sloggy, Samuel | Rep. | Ontario | 1885, 87 |
| Slothower, Elias | Dem.[2] | Gratiot | 1848 |
| Slupecki, Edward I | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Small, William | Rep. | Sussex | 1880 |
| Smalley, Sherman E | Rep. | Cuba City | 1901, 03 |
| Smart, Joseph F | | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Smart, Reuben D | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1875 |
| Smelker, Roy C | Rep. | Dodgeville | 1903, 05 |
| Smiley, Daniel | Union | Albany | 1866 |
| Smiley, John | Rep. | Orfordville | 1885 |
| Smith, Aaron B | Union | Lake Mills | 1864 |
| Smith, Adam | Dem. | Burke | 1859 |
| Smith, A.E | Prog.Rep. | Viroqua | 1923, 25, 27 |
| Smith, Albert E | Rep. | Delavan | 1901, 03 |
| Smith, Archibald D | Rep. | Lind | 1872 |
| Smith, Byron | Dem.[2] | Erin | 1855 |
| Smith, Charles H | Dem. | Markesan | 1903[1] |
| Smith, Clinton E | Dem. | Randolph | 1891 |
| Smith, Daniel | Union | Richmond | 1864 |
| Smith, Delbert K | Rep. | Big Bend | 1895, 97 |
| Smith, Don V | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Smith, E.C | Free Soil[2] | Spring Valley | 1850 |
| Smith, E.C | Dem. | Markesan | 1889, 91 |
| Smith, Erastus G | Rep. | Beloit | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Smith, Francis | Rep. | Millard | 1861 |
| Smith, Dr. Frank | Rep. | Madison | 1909 |
| Smith, Fred | Dem. | Watertown | 1907 |
| Smith, Fred C | Rep. | Ashland | 1923 |
| Smith, George B | Dem. | Madison | 1859, 64, 69 |
| Smith, George C | Rep. | Oakfield | 1858, 59 |
| Smith, George H | Rep. | Galesville | 1882 |
| Smith, Heber | Rep. | Watertown | 1860 |
| Smith, Henry | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1878 |
| Smith, Herbert H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925[1] |
| Smith, Hiram N | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1871 |
| Smith, Horatio N | Dem.[2] | Sheboygan | 1850[1] |
| Smith, Ira E | Rep. | Bradley | 1919 |
| Smith, Ira P | Dem. | Mishicot | 1881 |
| Smith, Jesse | Whig[2]/Union | Vernon/Dodge's Corners | 1854, 66, 67 |
| Smith, John | Dem.[2] | Caledonia | 1854 |
| Smith, John A | Rep. | Geneva | 1868, 69 |
| Smith, John Andrew | Dem. | Glenbeulah | 1868 |
| Smith, John Montogmery | Dem. | Mineral Point | 1893 |
| Smith, Jonathan J | Rep. | Barron | 1895, 97 |
| Smith, Lewis H | Rep. | Arlington | 1891 |
| Smith, Lindsey J | Rep. | Troy Center | 1881 |
| Smith, Patricia Spafford | Dem. | Rice Lake | 1979, 81, 83 |
| Smith, Perry H | Dem. | Appleton | 1855, 58, 59[1] |
| Smith, Philip M | Rep. | Janneys/Richland Center | 1874, 78 |
| Smith, Richard M | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1856 |
| Smith, Samuel W | Union | Markesan | 1863 |
| Smith, Simon | Rep. | Beloit | 1907, 09, 11 |
| Smith, William | Rep. | La Crosse | 1889 |
| Smith, William E | Whig[2]/Rep. | Fox Lake | 1851, 71[1] |
| Smith, William H | Dem. | Eau Galle | 1863 |
| Smith, William L | Rep. | Neillsville | 1917[1] |
| Smith, William L | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15, 17 |
| Smith, William M | Rep. | Linden | 1921 |
| Smith, Winfield | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1872 |
| Smoke, David | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1864, 66, 68 |
| Sneddon, John | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Snover, David G | Dem. | Eagle | 1863 |
| Snover, John C | Dem.[2] | Eagle | 1851 |
| Snyder, Harry G | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1975, 77, 79 |
| Sobocinski, Sherman R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59, 61 |
| Soik, Nile W | Rep. | Whitefish Bay | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Sokolowski, George | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1951, 53, 55, 57, 59 |
| Solon, John | Dem. | Richwood | 1872 |
| Solon, Thomas F | Dem. | Richwood | 1887, 89 |
| Soltwedel, Henry J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901 |
| Sommerfield, William F | Rep. | Oakfield | 1913 |
| Sonnemann, Ernst A | Rep. | Sheboygan | 1925, 27 |
| Soper, Fred R | Rep. | Ripon | 1907 |
| Sorenson, Ole P | Rep. | Marshall | 1907 |
| Sorge, Albert O | Dem. | Reedsburg | 1911 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sorge, Henry W | Dem. | Reedsburg | 1895 |
| Soucie, Kevin | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79 |
| Spafard, Simeon W | Dem.[2] | Geneva | 1854 |
| Spaulding, Benjamin B | Free Soil[2] | Arcade | 1850 |
| Spaulding, Hiland J | Rep. | Vienna | 1895 |
| Spaulding, Joseph | Free Soil[2]/ Rep. | Harmony | 1854, 63 |
| Spearbraker, Julius | Rep. | Clintonville | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Spence, Thomas Wilson | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1877, 79 |
| Spensley, James | Union | Mineral Point | 1866 |
| Spiering, Henry | Dem. | Mayville | 1879, 83, 87 |
| Spooner, John C | Rep. | Hudson | 1872 |
| Spooner, Wyman | Free Soil[2]/ Rep. | Elkhorn | 1850, 51, 57, 61[1] |
| Spoor, Gardner | Union | Aztalan | 1865 |
| Spoor, Newcomb | Rep. | Berlin | 1911, 13, 15, 17, 23 |
| Spott, Barney F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1927 |
| Spottswood, James K | Rep. | Hazel Green | 1860 |
| Sprague, Burr | Rep. | Orfordville/Brodhead | 1868, 80, 81 |
| Sprague, Edward H | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1907 |
| Spratt, George | Rep. | Sheboygan Falls | 1887, 1901 |
| Springer, Fred W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1929 |
| Squires, Joel Cook | Dem. | Platteville | 1870[1] |
| Squires, S.E | Rep. | Mason | 1943, 45, 47, 49 |
| Staab, Henry A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1925, 27 |
| Staats, Adam | Dem.[2] | Staatsville | 1852 |
| Stachowiak, Clement | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1939 |
| Stack, Edward | Dem. | Superior | 1969, 71 |
| Stack, James S | Rep. | Superior | 1909 |
| Stack, John M | Dem. | Mitchell | 1893 |
| Stadler, Arthur E | Rep. | Owen | 1947, 49 |
| Stafford, Amos W | Rep. | Geneva | 1872 |
| Stalbaum, Merrill E | Rep. | Waterford | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 |
| Stamm, Godfrey | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1862 |
| Stanchfield, Samuel B | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1885[1] |
| Stangel, Julius P | Rep. | Kewaunee | 1949, 51, 53 |
| St. Angelo, Thomas | Rep. | Cumberland | 1961, 63 |
| Stanley, Charles A | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 1895, 97 |
| Stanley, William S., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1881, 82[1] |
| Stannard, Erastus W | Rep. | Greenbush | 1860 |
| Stanton, Horace | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1861 |
| Staples, King G | Rep. | Iron River | 1897 |
| Stapleton, Richard F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1877 |
| Stark, William H | Union/Rep. | Shopiere/Tiffany | 1858, 67, 78 |
| Starks, Argalus W | U.Dem./ Union | Baraboo | 1862, 63, 64, 65[1] |
| Starks, Joshua | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1856 |
| Starr, William | Rep./Union | Ripon | 1863, 64 |
| Staudenmaier, Louis W | Dem. | Marinette | 1935 |
| Stauffer, Christ M | Rep. | Monticello | 1957, 59, 61, 63 |
| Stearns, D. Manfield | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1876 |
| Stebbins, De Wayne | Rep. | Ahnapee | 1873[1] |
| Stebbins, Harrison | Whig[2] | Union | 1853 |
| Steele, John | Dem. | Alderley | 1881 |
| Steele, William H | Rep. | Pewaukee | 1931, 33 |
| Steever, Mitchell | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1858 |
| Steffen, Francis | Ref.Dem. | Hortonville | 1878, 79 |
| Steffens, Richard J | Rep. | Menasha | 1947, 49 |
| Steiger, Emil H | Rep. | Fremont | 1899, 1901 |
| Steiger, William A | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1961, 63, 65 |
| Steiner, John | Dem.[2] | Woodland | 1858 |
| Steinfort, Caspter H | Lib.Rep. | Lake Mills | 1873 |
| Steinhilber, Jack D | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1967, 69[1] |
| Steltz, Douglas C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1945 |
| Stemper, C.J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Stemper, John B | Dem. | Oak Creek | 1873 |
| Stephens, David | Rep. | Madison | 1889 |
| Stephens, Harry E | Rep. | Platteville | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Stephens, John | Rep. | Waukesha | 1885 |
| Stephens, Thomas G | Lib. | Hazel Green | 1873 |
| Stephenson, Isaac | Union/Rep. | Marinette | 1866, 68 |
| Stephenson, Joseph | Rep. | Meeme | 1861 |
| Sterling, Levi | Rep.[2] | Mineral Point | 1858[1] |
| Sterling, Timothy B | Whig[2] | Iowa Ridge | 1852 |
| Sterling, William T | Dem.[2] | Mt. Sterling | 1848, 50 |
| Stern, Erich C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| Steuerwald, Daniel | Dem. | Adell | 1887 |
| Stevens, Charles | Dem.[2] | Janesville | 1853 |
| Stevens, Chase A | Dem.[2] | La Crosse | 1855 |
| Stevens, Daniel Bartlett | Rep. | Cassville/Rhinelander | 1882, 1909, 11 |
| Stevens, E.B | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1862 |
| Stevens, E. Ray | Rep. | Madison | 1901 |
| Stevens, Ezra B | Rep.[2] | Sturgeon Bay | 1857 |
| Stevens, George P | Rep. | Tomah | 1903, 05 |
| Stevens, Henry | Union | Caledonia Center | 1864[1] |
| Stevenson, Andrew | Rep. | Arlington | 1911 |
| Stevenson, John | Rep. | Enterprise/Newton | 1876, 89 |
| Stevenson, Leslie R | Dem. | Marinette | 1965, 67 |
| Stewart, Alva | Whig[2] | Ft. Atkinson | 1850[1] |
| Stewart, Andrew J | Rep. | Richmond | 1887 |
| Stewart, Donald | Rep. | Delavan | 1882, 83 |
| Stewart, Isaac Newton |  | Appleton | 1913 |
| Stewart, James M | Rep. | Whitewater | 1983 |
| Stewart, Thomas A | Dem. | Verona | 1907, 09, 13, 15 |
| Stewart, Walton Bryan | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955 |
| Stillman, Ellicott R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1395 |
| Stitt, Donald K | Rep. | Port Washington | 1979, 81, 83[1] |
| Stock, Frederick | Dem.[2] | Mequon | 1851 |
| Stocking, Hobart M | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1876, 89 |
| Stoddard, Thomas B | U.Rep. | La Crosse | 1862 |
| Stoddart, John | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1889 |
| Stoffel, Jacob, Jr | Rep. | Racine | 1923 |
| Stokes, Henry W | Rep. | Waterloo | 1921, 25 |
| Stolowski, Stephen S | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Stone, Eliphalet | Rep. | Summit | 1872 |
| Stone, Frank | Rep. | Park Falls | 1935 |
| Stone, Glenville W | Rep.[2] | Winooski | 1857 |
| Stone, Homer A | Rep. | Oregon | 1917 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Stone, James Riley | Rep. | Reedsburg | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Stone, Jesse | Rep. | Watertown | 1880, 82, 97 |
| Stoppenbach, Joseph | Dem. | Jefferson | 1891 |
| Storandt, Ernest F | Rep. | West Salem | 1945 |
| Storm, Byron O | Rep. | Plainfield | 1905 |
| Stout, Charles F | Rep. | Westboro | 1907 |
| Stowell, J.M | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1862 |
| Stower, Harvey | Dem. | Amery | 1983, 89, 91 |
| Stowers, Charles H | Rep. | Tustin | 1874 |
| Strachan, John | Dem. | Mineral Point | 1872 |
| Strasser, Leopold | Dem. | Stockbridge | 1885 |
| Streckewald, Gustave | Dem. | Hartford | 1859 |
| Strehlow, A.W | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1905 |
| Strong, Ernest A | Rep. | Ashland | 1903 |
| Strong, George | Rep.[2] | Hudson | 1857 |
| Strong, Luman M | Dem.[2] | Highland | 1852 |
| Strong, Marshall M | Free Soil[2] | Racine | 1849 |
| Strong, Moses M | Dem. | Mineral Point/ Milwaukee | 1850, 57 |
| Strong, Nathaniel | Dem.[2] | Beloit | 1848 |
| Strong, Rollin M | Union | Reedsburg | 1866 |
| Strouf, Adolph | Dem. | Two Rivers | 1949 |
| Strouf, Anton D | Dem. | Mishicot | 1911 |
| Struebing, Wilmer H | Rep. | Brillion | 1963, 65 |
| Struve, Franz G.L | Rep. | Helenville | 1868 |
| Stuntz, A.C | Union | Bayfield | 1865 |
| Stuntz, George R | Rep. | Superior City | 1862 |
| Sturtevant, Charles H | Rep. | | 1863 |
| Sturdevant, Lafayette M | Rep. | Neillsville | 1899, 1901 |
| Suelflow, Frank W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1893 |
| Sugden, Thomas | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | North Prairie | 1849, 52, 57 |
| Sullivan, Andrew | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848 |
| Sullivan, John | Dem. | Ten Mile House | 1868 |
| Sullivan, Thomas A | Rep. | Reedsville | 1921, 29 |
| Sullivan, William T | Rep. | Kaukauna | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Summerville, David J | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1921, 23 |
| Sumner, Edward | Rep. | Baraboo | 1860 |
| Sussman, Norman | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1957, 59[1] |
| Sutton, John | Dem. | Milford | 1860 |
| Swain, George Gilbert | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1870, 71, 72 |
| Swain, James A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Swan, Almon A | Rep. | Oak Center | 1878 |
| Swanson, Theodore | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1925, 27, 35, 37, 39 |
| Swart, Alfred L | Dem. | Plymouth | 1883 |
| Sweat, John B | Dem.[2] | Black Earth | 1857[1] |
| Sweda, Joseph | Dem. | Lublin | 1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Sweeney, William J | Dem. | De Pere | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Sweeting, Charles W | Rep. | Clark's Mill | 1897 |
| Swendson, Alfred H | Dem. | Greendale | 1945 |
| Swenholt, Jonas | Rep. | Shawano | 1901, 05 |
| Swoboda, Lary J | Dem. | Luxemburg | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Sykes, Charles H | Prog. | Chetek | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 |
| Sykes, George | Free Soil[2] | Sharon | 1850 |
| Sylvester, Daniel R | Rep. | Castle Rock | 1877 |
| Szewczykowski, Thomas | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Szymarek, John H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903, 05 |
| Tadych, Albert R | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Tallmadge, Isaac S | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1853, 54 |
| Talsky, George J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Tamms, Erwin G | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1969 |
| Tank, Walter | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1943 |
| Tanner, Samuel | Dem. | Westfield | 1882, 83 |
| Tarbell, Samuel E | Rep. | Woodworth | 1869 |
| Tarr, Joseph M | Union | Tunnel City | 1865 |
| Tarrant, George | Rep. | Durand | 1881 |
| Tarrant, Henry | Rep. | Janesville | 1889, 91 |
| Tarrell, Richard E | Rep. | Darlington | 1903, 05 |
| Tate, George E | Dem. | Viola | 1887 |
| Tate, George H | Rep. | Viola | 1882 |
| Tate, J. Henry | Rep. | Viroqua | 1873[1] |
| Taylor, Allen | Rep./Union | Hazel Green | 1855, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65 |
| Taylor, Anson H | Dem. | Muskego | 1850 |
| Taylor, Charles Simeon | Rep. | Barron | 1885, 87[1] |
| Taylor, Christopher L | Dem. | Maiden Rock | 1876 |
| Taylor, David | Whig[2] | Sheboygan | 1853[1] |
| Taylor, George W | Rep. | Marinette | 1895, 97 |
| Taylor, Horatio T | Rep. | Racine | 1863 |
| Taylor, James A | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1881, 83, 91 |
| Taylor, Jonathan | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1857 |
| Taylor, Thomas Cole | Dem. | Racine | 1949 |
| Taylor, William R | Dem.[2] | Cottage Grove | 1855[1] |
| Teeple, Charles S | Rep. | Darien | 1876 |
| Tehan, Robert E | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1937, 39, 41[1] |
| Telfer, A.A | Rep. | Elroy | 1913, 27 |
| Temple, Marsena | Rep. | Newport | 1861 |
| Tenney, Horace A | Rep.[2] | Madison | 1857 |
| Terens, Nic. H | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1903 |
| Terhune, William F | Dem.[2] | Viroqua | 1854 |
| Terill, Richard | Dem. | Dane Station | 1887 |
| Terry, Walter E | Rep. | Baraboo | 1959, 61, 63, 65[1] |
| Tesmer, Louise M | Dem. | St. Francis/Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Tester, John A | Rep. | Alma | 1883 |
| Tews, George L | Soc.Dem./ Soc. | Milwaukee | 1915, 27, 31 |
| Textor, Clinton | Dem. | Medford | 1891 |
| Thalacker, August C | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1895 |
| Thayer, Jesse B | Rep. | River Falls | 1885 |
| Thayer, Louis L | Rep. | Birchwood | 1905, 27, 29 |
| Thayer, Lyman W | Rep. | Ripon | 1893[1] |
| Thayer, Mason A | Rep. | Sparta | 1882 |
| Theisen, Joseph M | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1933, 35, 37, 41 |
| Theisen, Matthias | Dem. | Roxbury | 1879 |
| Thelen, Michael | Dem. | Ashford | 1879 |
| Thieme, Oscar F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1905 |
| Thiessenhusen, Reinhold | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Thomas, Amos | Rep. | Wauwatosa | 1889 |
| Thomas, Charles G | Rep. | Sextonville | 1883, 85 |
| Thomas, E.O | Rep. | Peshtigo | 1911 |
| Thomas, Horatio S | Dem. | Moundsville/Briggsville | 1856, 62, 63 |
| Thomas, James E | Rep. | Waukesha | 1909 |
| Thomas, Jesse | Rep. | Green Lake | 1859 |
| Thomas, John E | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1862[1] |
| Thomas, John H | Rep. | Berlin City | 1875 |
| Thomas, John L.V | Dem.[2] | Beloit | 1854 |
| Thomas, John O | Rep. | Franksville | 1905, 07 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas, John W | Rep. | Anson | 1895, 97, 99, 1901[1] |
| Thomas, Joseph M | Rep. | Lone Rock | 1869, 78, 79 |
| Thomas, Major J | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1854, 57 |
| Thomas, Ormsby B | U.Dem./ Union | Prairie du Chien | 1862, 65, 67[1] |
| Thomas, Phillip W | Whig[2] | Mineral Point | 1853 |
| Thomas, Salmon | Rep.[2] | Darien | 1856 |
| Thomas, Theodore M | Rep. | Ladysmith | 1907 |
| Thomas, William H | Dem. | Lisbon | 1849, 61 |
| Thomas, William H | Union | Sumner | 1866 |
| Thompson, Ambrose | Dem. | Seneca | 1891 |
| Thompson, Carl D | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1907 |
| Thompson, Carl W | Dem. | Stoughton | 1953, 55, 57[1] |
| Thompson, Charles F | Rep.[2] | Monticello | 1857 |
| Thompson, George P | Dem.[2] | Cross Plains | 1855, 56 |
| Thompson, Helen F | Rep. | Park Falls | 1925, 27 |
| Thompson, Henry M | Rep. | Mosinee | 1897 |
| Thompson, Jared, Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1865 |
| Thompson, John C., Jr | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1925 |
| Thompson, Lou J | Dem. | Spooner | 1933 |
| Thompson, Monroe | Whig[2] | Fox Lake | 1848 |
| Thompson, Robert M | Dem. | Poynette | 1971, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Thompson, Samuel | Rep./Union | Hartland | 1862, 66 |
| Thompson, Targer G | Rep. | Cambridge | 1903 |
| Thompson, Thornton | Rep. | Rio | 1869 |
| Thompson, Tommy G | Rep. | Elroy | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Thompson, William | Rep. | Oconomowoc | 1868 |
| Thomson, Alexander M | Rep. |  | 1868, 69 |
| Thomson, Vernon W | Rep. | Richland Center | 1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Thoreson, Simon | Rep. | Grantsburg | 1903 |
| Thorn, Gerrit T | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1871[1] |
| Thornton, Oliver W | Rep. | Marshall | 1873 |
| Thornton, Thomas | Dem. | Clark's Mill | 1864, 77, 78 |
| Thorp, Albert D | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 1882 |
| Thorp, Bert D | Rep. | Ephraim | 1925 |
| Thorp, Herman S | Free Soil[2] | Bristol | 1849[1] |
| Tichenor, Vernon | Rep. | Waukesha | 1869 |
| Tierney, John H | Dem. | Waunakee | 1880 |
| Ties, Fred | Rep. | Brodhead | 1905, 07 |
| Tilton, Hezekiah C | Union | Allen's Grove | 1865 |
| Timlin, Thomas F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Timmer, Henry W | Rep. | Waldo | 1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 |
| Timmerman, Lawrence J | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1923 |
| Timmerman, Lawrence W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1955, 57, 59 |
| Tinker, James | Free Soil[2] | Dover | 1851 |
| Tisch, Charles | Dem. | Nero | 1877, 78 |
| Tisch, William F | Dem. | Mishicot | 1876 |
| Toay, John | Whig[2]/Rep. | Mineral Point | 1852, 54, 59 |
| Tobey, John William | Ind. | Neenah | 1887 |
| Tobiasz, Raymond J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 |
| Tobin, John | Dem.[2] | Granville | 1854, 56 |
| Tobin, Thomas | Dem. | Five Mile House | 1873 |

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toepel, Eugene A | Rep. | La Crosse | 1953, 55, 57 |
| Toepfer, Otto | Rep. | Middleton | 1939 |
| Toland, Patrick | Dem.[2] | Erin | 1849 |
| Toll, John C | Dem.[2] | Cedar Creek | 1851 |
| Tollefson, Gunnuf | Rep. | Mt. Vernon | 1868 |
| Tombleson, Lloyd | Rep. | Ellsworth | 1933 |
| Tompkins, William F | Whig[2] | Janesville | 1850, 51 |
| Topliff, Alfred | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | East Hamden | 1854, 55 |
| Torbert, William M | Dem.[2] | Hudson | 1854 |
| Torgerson, Ole | Rep. | Perry | 1871 |
| Torney, James | Dem. | Tomah | 1891 |
| Totten, Henry | Dem. | Waukesha | 1870 |
| Touhey, Michael J | Dem. | Morrison | 1877 |
| Tousley, Wilbur H | Dem. | Jefferson | 1870 |
| Tower, Thomas W | Rep. | Towerville | 1859 |
| Towers, James S | Rep. | Merrimack | 1909 |
| Towne, Silas A | Dem. | La Valle | 1909 |
| Townsend, A.A | Rep.[2] | Shullsburg | 1855 |
| Townsend, Elijah C | Dem. | Shullsburg | 1860, 61 |
| Townsend, Lucius B | Rep.[2] | Nepenskum | 1856 |
| Townsend, Thomas J | Whig[2] | Winnebago | 1849 |
| Tracy, Daniel | Dem. | Osman | 1887 |
| Tracy, John | Dem. | Appleton | 1891, 93 |
| Train, James G | Rep.[2] | Merrimack | 1857 |
| Trask, George W | Rep. | Winneconne | 1868, 69 |
| Travis, David M | Dem. | Madison | 1979, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Travis, Robert | Rep. | Platteville | 1947, 49, 51, 53[1] |
| Travis, Robert S., Jr | Rep. | Platteville | 1977, 79, 81, 83, 85 |
| Treat, C. Mortimer | Rep. | Ogden | 1863 |
| Treat, Nathaniel B | Rep. | Monroe | 1895, 97 |
| Tregaskis, Richard J | Dem.[2] | Mineral Point | 1851 |
| Trego, Reno W | Prog. | Merrill | 1937, 39 |
| Tregoning, Joseph E | Rep. | Shullsburg | 1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 |
| Treleven, Daniel D | Rep. | Byron | 1880 |
| Tremain, Ben | Rep. | Hustler | 1931, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59 |
| Trembath, R.C | Rep. | Hurley | 1925, 27 |
| Treutel, Arthur H | Dem. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1959 |
| Tripp, J. Stephens | Dem. | Sauk City | 1862 |
| Tripp, Roswell H | Rep. | Hingham | 1881 |
| Tripp, William H | Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1857 |
| Tropman, Peter J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77 |
| Trow, Alvin S | Rep. | Merrillan | 1881 |
| Troy, Cyrus | Rep. | Monticello | 1880, 81 |
| True, John M | Rep. | Baraboo | 1897, 99[1] |
| Truell, David | Rep. | Lyndon Station | 1877 |
| Truesdell, Gideon | Union | Kenosha | 1867 |
| Trumbull, John D | Union | Maiden Rock | 1867 |
| Trumer, Marcus | Dem. | Rubicon | 1871 |
| Tucker, Frank T | Rep. | Omro | 1893, 97 |
| Tucker, H.G | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923 |
| Tuczynski, Phillip J | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1975, 77, 79, 81 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Tuffley, Charles E | Rep. | Boscobel | 1921, 23, 25 |
| Turba, Wilfrid | Rep. | Elkhart Lake | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Turek, Peter | Dem.[2] | Mequon | 1849 |
| Turley, John B | Dem.[2] | Cassville | 1850 |
| Turner, A.J | Rep./Union | Portage | 1863, 64, 66, 69 |
| Turner, Eugene S | Dem.[2] | Grafton | 1850 |
| Turner, Glenn P | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1917 |
| Turner, Henry | Union | Appleton | 1866 |
| Turner, John | Rep. | Mauston | 1859 |
| Turner, Peter H | Dem.[2] | Palmyra | 1848[1] |
| Turner, Robert L | Dem. | Racine | 1991 |
| Turner, William Rufus | Rep. | Columbus | 1905, 07 |
| Turner, William W.D | Rep. | Ripon | 1883 |
| Tuttle, William S | Dem.[2] | New Fane | 1858 |
| Tweedy, John H | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1853 |
| Twesme, Albert T | Rep. | Galesville | 1909 |
| Uecke, John | Rep. | Seymour | 1895 |
| Uehling, Robert O | Rep. | Madison | 1961, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Ulichny, Barbara L | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1979, 81, 83[1] |
| Underheim, Gregg | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Ungrodt, Paul | Rep. | Washburn | 1927 |
| Upham, Calvin H | Rep. | Racine | 1862 |
| Upson, Salmon | Rep. | Kenosha | 1860 |
| Urban, Frank H | Rep. | Elm Grove | 1989, 91 |
| Urquhart, Elias L | Rep. | Medford | 1909, 11, 13 |
| Utley, William L | Free Soil[2] | Racine | 1851, 52[1] |
| Utt, Adelbert L | Rep. | Platteville | 1895, 97 |
| Utt, Henry | Union | Platteville | 1865 |
| Valentine, Charles L | Rep. | Janesville | 1901, 03 |
| Vance, David | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1876, 77 |
| Vandercook, Gilbert E | Rep. | Spencer | 1899 |
| Vandercook, Tisdale E | Rep. | Newburg | 1860 |
| Van Der Heiden, Anton | Dem. | Wrightstown | 1893 |
| Vander Loop, William N | Dem. | Kaukauna | 1991 |
| Vanderperren, Cletus J | Dem. | Green Bay | 1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Vanderpool, Abraham | Dem.[2] | Waterloo | 1850 |
| Vanderpool, William A | Dem. | Vernon | 1862 |
| Van de Zande, Alfred | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1941, 43, 45, 47[1] |
| Van de Zande, C.R | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1915 |
| Van Doren, J.H | Rep. | Birnamwood | 1917 |
| Van Dreel, Mary Lou E | Dem. | Green Bay | 1987, 89, 91 |
| Van Gorden, B.L | Rep. | | 1915 |
| Van Gorden, Heron A | Rep. | Neillsville | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Van Guilder, Harry | Prog. | Ashland | 1937, 39, 41 |
| Van Hollen, John C | Rep. | Chetek | 1967, 69 |
| Van Norstrand, A.H | Dem.[2] | Jefferson | 1852, 55 |
| Van Ostrand, De W.C | Union | Ripon | 1865 |
| Van Schaick, Isaac W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1873, 75[1] |
| Van Steenwyk, Gysbert | Rep. | Kilbourn City | 1859[1] |
| Van Valkenbergh, Richard B | Union | Greenbush | 1867 |
| Van Vliet, Leonard S | Rep. | Caledonia Center | 1859 |
| Van Vliet, Peter | Free Soil[2] | Caledonia | 1851 |
| Van Waters, William | Dem. | West Salem | 1877 |
| Van Wie, Abraham H | Rep.[2] | Cascade | 1858 |
| Varda, John P | Prog. | Eagle River | 1941 |
| Varda, Margaret P | Prog. | Eagle River | 1943 |
| Vaughan, Byrde M | Rep. | Wisconsin Rapids | 1933, 35, 37 |
| Vaughan, John | Union | Racine | 1865 |
| Vaughan, Orlando P | Rep. | Wauzeka | 1917, 19 |
| Vaughan, Alanson B | Whig[2] | Union | 1848 |
| Vaughn, David | Rep. | Bangor | 1887 |
| Vaughn, Samuel S | Rep. | Bayfield | 1871 |
| Verbeck, Scott F | Rep. | Lodi | 1903 |
| Vergeront, Susan B | Rep. | Cedarburg | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Verkuilen, John | Rep. | Thorp | 1921 |
| Viebahn, C.F | Dem. | Watertown | 1909, 11, 13 |
| Vilas, Levi B | Dem. | Madison | 1855, 68, 73 |
| Vilas, William F | Dem. | Madison | 1885 |
| Vincent, Don J | Rep. | Genoa City | 1915, 17, 23, 25, 27 |
| Vincent, Edward | Whig[2]/Rep. | Milton | 1851, 59 |
| Vincent, George R | Greenback | Tomah | 1879 |
| Vincent, Louis | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1877 |
| Vincent, William J | Rep. | St. Croix Falls | 1879 |
| Vineyard, James R | Dem.[2] | Platteville | 1849 |
| Vint, James H | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1911, 13, 15 |
| Vinton, James E | Rep.[2] | Albany | 1858 |
| Virgin, Noah H | Whig[2]/Rep.[2] | Platteville | 1848, 55[1] |
| Vits, Henry | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1878 |
| Vivina, John H | Rep. | Mineral Point | 1862, 63 |
| Vliet, Jasper | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1855 |
| Vogel, Friedrich | Lib.Rep. | Milwaukee | 1874 |
| Vogel, Hugo E | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1955, 57, 59, 61 |
| Vogel, Otto A | Prog. | Manitowoc | 1935, 39, 43, 45, 47 |
| Vogenitz, William | Dem.[2] | Cedarburg | 1856 |
| Vogt, Henry | People's | Milwaukee | 1887 |
| Volk, John A | Dem. | Freedom | 1983, 85, 87, 89 |
| Vollmar, James | Dem. | West Bend | 1857, 59 |
| Vollmer, Edward F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1921 |
| Voorhees, Samuel W | Rep.[2] | Sharon | 1857 |
| Vosburgh, John B | Rep. | Richmond | 1882 |
| Vrakas, Daniel P | Rep. | Hartland | 1991 |
| Vredenburgh, Peter | Rep. | Winneconne | 1883 |
| Wackett, Byron F | Rep. | Watertown | 1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 |
| Wadsworth, H.L | Union | River Falls | 1867 |
| Wadsworth, James | Dem. | Darlington | 1862 |
| Wagner, Ferdinand | Dem. | Watertown | 1859, 63 |
| Wagner, John C | Rep. | Racine | 1899 |
| Wagner, Joseph | Dem. | Marshfield | 1856, 58, 66, 68, 71[1] |
| Wagner, Mary K | Dem. | Salem | 1979, 81 |
| Wahner, James W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1971, 73, 75, 77, 79 |
| Waite, Davis. H | Rep.[2] | Princeton | 1857 |
| Wakefield, Josephus | Rep. | Fremont | 1882 |
| Wakeley, Eleazer | Dem. | Madison | 1867[1] |
| Wakeley, Solomon | Rep.[2] | Whitewater | 1855, 57 |
| Waldo, Charles | Whig[2] | Kingston | 1851 |
| Waldorf, Jesse | Rep. | Platteville | 1859 |
| Waldron, Frank E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1915 |
| Walker, Charles H | Dem.[2] | Manitowoc | 1856, 57 |
| Walker, George H | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1851 |
| Walker, Jabez K | Rep. | East Oasis | 1876, 77 |
| Walker, Lyman | Dem. | Kewaunee | 1865[1] |
| Wall, Edward C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1878, 79 |
| Wall, John A | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1883 |
| Wall, Thomas | Dem. | Oshkosh | 1873, 76, 77[1] |
| Wall, William | Rep. | Oshkosh | 1879, 80, 81 |
| Wallace, Levi | Rep. | Oil City | 1885 |
| Wallber, Emil | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1872 |

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| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Waller, Casper D | Prog. | Black River Falls | 1943, 45, 47, 49 |
| Waller, Nathan P | Rep. | West Salem | 1868, 69 |
| Wallihan, Orlando F | Rep. | Footville | 1872 |
| Wallin, Vic C | Rep. | Grandview | 1951, 53, 55, 57 |
| Walling, Esther K | Rep. | Neenah | 1983, 85, 87, 89 |
| Wallrich, Michael J | Rep. | Shawano | 1903 |
| Walsh, Michael P | Dem./Trades Assembly | Milwaukee | 1883, 85 |
| Walsh, Patrick | Dem. | Hales Corners | 1868[1] |
| Walsh, Samuel P | Rep. | Oconto | 1925 |
| Walsh, William E |  | Milwaukee | 1913 |
| Walter, Joseph | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1859 |
| Walters, Aaron | Dem. | Foster | 1857, 72 |
| Walther, George H | Reform | Milwaukee | 1876 |
| Walvoord, Henry | Rep. | Cedar Grove | 1885 |
| Walworth, John | Rep./Union | Richland Center | 1863, 64 |
| Wannemaker, Samuel L | Dem. | Boscobel | 1877 |
| Ward, Mamre H | Rep. | Mondovi | 1951, 53, 55, 57 |
| Ward, Walter L., Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1973, 75, 77, 79 |
| Ward, William T | Dem.[2] | Hustisford | 1850 |
| Ward, William W | Dem. | New Richmond | 1957, 59, 61, 63 |
| Warden, Alfred M | Rep. | Washburn | 1923, 25 |
| Warden, Allen F | Dem. | Plymouth | 1891 |
| Ware, James F | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 1880, 81, 83[1] |
| Warga, Andrew F | Dem. | Phillips | 1959 |
| Warner, Clement E | Rep. | Windsor | 1883[1] |
| Warner, Ernest Noble | Rep. | Madison | 1905 |
| Warner, Francis L | Rep. | Deansville | 1882 |
| Warner, Henry M | Dem.[2] | Cottage Grove | 1848 |
| Warner, Herman | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1858 |
| Warner, Jared | Rep. | Patch Grove | 1861 |
| Warner, Michael J | Dem. | Elk Creek | 1891 |
| Warner, William S | Rep. | Lamartine | 1869 |
| Warner, William S | Ind.Dem. | Appleton | 1878 |
| Warren, Dewey K | Dem.[2] | Delafield | 1848 |
| Warren, Earl W | Dem. | Racine | 1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 |
| Warren, George | Dem. | Clintonville | 1883 |
| Warren, Parker | Free Soil[2] | Beaver Dam | 1849 |
| Warren, Stephen | Rep.[2] | Delafield | 1855 |
| Wartinbee, D. Russell | Rep. | La Crosse | 1961, 63, 65, 67 |
| Washburn, Benjamin F | Rep. | Excelsior | 1875 |
| Washburn, George H | Union | Millville | 1866 |
| Washburn, James | Rep. | Buck Creek | 1882 |
| Washburn, Leroy M | Ref. | Sturgeon Bay | 1876 |
| Washburn, William H | Rep. | Pewaukee | 1879 |
| Wason, Robert, Jr | Dem.[2] | Granville | 1849 |
| Waste, Eli | Rep. | Sparta | 1874, 75, 80 |
| Waterbury, Chester N | Dem. | Roxbury | 1859 |
| Waterbury, James I | Union | Prairie du Sac | 1867, 68 |
| Waterman, Herman W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903 |
| Waters, Wilmer R | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1967 |
| Watrous, Jerome A | Union | Black River Falls | 1867 |
| Watrous, John S | Dem.[2] | La Pointe | 1850 |
| Watrous, William F | Dem. | Charlestown | 1862 |
| Watson, Charles | Rep. | Washburn | 1880 |
| Watson, James W | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1889, 91 |
| Watts, James | Dem. | Granville | 1864, 71 |
| Weage, Frederick A | Rep./Union | Waterford | 1860, 65 |
| Weaver, James | Dem.[2] | Lisbon | 1856 |
| Weaver, Richard | Dem. | Sussex | 1878[1] |
| Weaver, Thomas | Dem. | Pewaukee | 1865 |
| Webb, Henry G | Rep. | Wautoma | 1861[1] |
| Webb, William C | In.Rep./Union | Wautoma | 1858, 62, 63, 64 |
| Weber, Frank J | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1907, 09, 15, 23, 25 |
| Webster, Benjamin | Rep. | Platteville | 1917 |
| Webster, Enoch | Rep. | Amherst | 1863 |
| Webster, Hiram W | Rep. | Omro | 1879, 80 |
| Webster, Samuel R | Rep. | Columbus | 1897, 1917, 19 |
| Webster, William E | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1854 |
| Wedig, Joseph | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1865, 67, 68, 75, 76, 77 |
| Weeden, George W | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1872, 83 |
| Weeden, Timothy L | Rep. | Beloit | 1985, 87[1] |
| Week, Harold J | Rep. | Stevens Point | 1919 |
| Weeks, George | Rep. | Columbus | 1877 |
| Weeks, Thomas S | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 1874 |
| Weeks, Thompson D | Union | Whitewater | 1867[1] |
| Weeman, King | Rep. | Shawano | 1919 |
| Wegner, Herman B | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 |
| Wehrle, Gottlieb | Reform | Fennimore | 1874 |
| Wehrwein, Simon F., Jr | Rep. | Cleveland | 1905, 07, 09 |
| Weil, Baruch S | Dem. | West Bend/Schleisinger | 1852, 72, 73, 80[1] |
| Weil, Henry | Dem.[2] | West Bend | 1850 |
| Weil, Paul A | Dem.[2] | Richfield | 1858 |
| Weiler, John W | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1865 |
| Weinberg, Maurice E | Dem. | Superior | 1933 |
| Weinheimer, Frank | Prog. | Milwaukee | 1941 |
| Weisensel, Russel R | Rep. | Sun Prairie | 1967, 69 |
| Weiss, Gottlob E | Dem. | Root Creek | 1873 |
| Weissleder, George H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933, 35[1] |
| Weittenhiller, Conrad J | Rep. | Platteville | 1921 |
| Weix, Joseph | Rep. | Colby | 1921 |
| Welch, Charles H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Welch, David E | Rep. | Baraboo | 1874, 75[1] |
| Welch, Dwight S | Rep. | Baraboo | 1923 |
| Welch, Ebenezer S | Rep.[2] | Neenah | 1855 |
| Welch, Robert T | Rep. | Redgranite | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Wellensgard, Christian C | Rep. | Berlin | 1907, 09 |
| Wells, Allen V | Rep. | Livingston | 1909, 11, 15 |
| Wells, Charles D | Dem. | Tomah | 1876 |
| Wells, Jabez H | Rep. | Portage | 1899 |
| Wells, John M | Free Soil[2] | Prairieville | 1849 |
| Wentworth, Robert B | Rep.[2] | Juneau | 1857 |
| Wenz, Philip F | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1927, 29, 31 |
| Werheim, George | Rep. | Wausau | 1895, 99 |
| Werner, Edward C | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1933 |
| Wery, Joseph | Dem. | Darbellay | 1889 |
| Wescott, Ezra | Rep. | Skinner | 1863 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Wescott, Jefferson F | Rep. | Farmer's Grove | 1869 |
| Wescott, Marion | Rep. | Shawano | 1885 |
| Wescott, Walter S | Rep. | Monroe | 1860, 63[1] |
| West, Abram | Rep.[2] | Reedsburg | 1857 |
| West, Edmund A | Rep. | Monroe | 1859[1] |
| West, Francis H | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1874[1] |
| West, Henry C | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1853 |
| West, Samuel C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1869 |
| West, Thomas | Dem.[2] | Raymond | 1853, 54 |
| Westby, Thomas C | Rep. | Emerald Grove | 1860 |
| Westfahl, Charles F | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1931, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Westfahl, Frederick C., Jr | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1903, 05 |
| Westlund, Joseph E | Rep. | Superior | 1931, 33 |
| Wetherby, John | Dem. | Hustisford | 1867 |
| Whealdon, Albert D | Rep. | Superior | 1947 |
| Whedon, Miles M | Whig[2] | Ozaukee | 1854 |
| Wheelan, W.E | Dem. | Grand Rapids | 1911 |
| Wheeler, Ezra | Dem.[2] | Berlin | 1853 |
| Wheeler, Freeman M | Rep. | Nanaupa | 1863 |
| Wheeler, Floyd E | Dem. | Madison | 1953 |
| Wheeler, Guy | Union | Janesville | 1864 |
| Wheeler, Nathaniel | Dem.[2] | Richland Center | 1854 |
| Wheeler, Nelson | Rep. | Humbolt | 1859 |
| Wheeler, William E | Rep. | Beloit | 1859, 60 |
| Wheeler, William G | Rep. | Janesville | 1897, 99 |
| Wheelihan W. Peter | Dem. | Necedah | 1893 |
| Wheelock, Jerome H | Rep. | Viroqua | 1943, 45 |
| Whelan, Dutee A | Rep. | Mondovi | 1923 |
| Whelan, John W | Rep. | Mondovi | 1889[1] |
| Whipperman, William | Dem.[2] | Mosel | 1856 |
| Whipple, Cephas | Union | Sheboygan Falls | 1865 |
| Whirry, William T | Dem.[2] | Randolph | 1855 |
| Whitcomb, Arthur J | Rep. | Merrill | 1915 |
| White, Alexander | Rep. | Fulton | 1903 |
| White, Charles | Rep. | Coloma | 1859 |
| White, Elias N | People's Reform | Burlington | 1874, 75, 76 |
| White, James | Dem. | Random Lake | 1878 |
| White, James S | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1871 |
| White, Jarvis | Rep. | South Superior | 1897 |
| White, Joseph | Dem. | Cottage Inn | 1855, 57, 63 |
| White, Julius | Whig[2] | Milwaukee | 1849 |
| White, Obadiah J | Rep. | Monroe | 1861 |
| White, Richard | Dem. | Lamberton | 1865 |
| White, S.A | Dem. | Ozaukee/Whitewater | 1857, 71, 72 |
| Whiteside, Charles Mitchell | Dem. | Sawyer | 1891 |
| Whiteside, George D | Rep. | Plover | 1917 |
| Whiteside, Ninian E | Dem.[2] | Belmont | 1848 |
| Whiteside, William J | Rep. | Hurley | 1913 |
| Whitford, William C | Rep. | Milton | 1868 |
| Whiting, A. Chapin | Union | Ladoga | 1867 |
| Whiting, Anderson | Whig[2]/Rep. | Richmond | 1854, 60 |
| Whiting, Warren | Rep. | Ladoga | 1859 |
| Whitman, Platt | Rep. | Highland | 1909[1] |
| Whitson, Edward W | Rep. | Tomahawk | 1901, 03 |
| Whittet, Laurence C | Rep. | Edgerton | 1909, 15, 17 |
| Whittingham, Byron | Rep. | Arpin | 1917, 19 |
| Whittlesey, Asaph | Rep. | Bayfield | 1860 |
| Whitton, Charles B | Dem.[2] | Ashippun | 1851 |
| Whitton, David | Reform | Brandon | 1874 |
| Whittow, Wayne F | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1961, 63, 65[1] |
| Wicklund, Arne H | Dem. | Gile | 1951, 53 |
| Wiczynski, Ben C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1931 |
| Widule, Christian | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1879[1] |
| Wieckert, Herman W | Dem. | Appleton | 1917 |
| Wiegand, Otto O | Dem. | Shawano | 1891 |
| Wilbor, John B | Dem.[2] | Fond du Lac | 1857 |
| Wilcox, Alonzo | Rep./Union | Spring Green | 1863, 64 |
| Wilcox, Chester G | Dem. | De Pere | 1880 |
| Wilcox, Edgar | Union | Byron | 1864 |
| Wilcox, Jon P | Rep. | Wautoma | 1969, 71, 73 |
| Wilcox, Randall | Dem. | De Pere | 1853, 67, 69 |
| Wiley, Guilford M | Rep. | Galesville | 1947, 49 |
| Wiley, John | Dem. | Shawano | 1860 |
| Wilger, Clarence J | Rep. | Elkhorn | 1967, 69, 71 |
| Wilkie, Henry F | Rep. | Verona | 1895 |
| Willard, Andrew | Union | Beaver Dam | 1866 |
| Willard, Gustavis A | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1878 |
| Willard, Horace B | Rep. | Lake Mills | 1861 |
| Willard, Josiah F | Free Soil[2] | Janesville | 1849 |
| Williams, Annette Polly | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1981, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Williams, Billie | Union | Sheboygan | 1866 |
| Williams, Cornelius | Rep. | Bristol | 1880 |
| Williams, David | Rep.[2] | Springfield | 1857 |
| Williams, David G | Rep. | Cambria | 1903 |
| Williams, D.R.W | Rep. | Werner | 1862 |
| Williams, DeWitt C | Rep. | Fox Lake | 1880 |
| Williams, Edward J | Rep.[2] | Elba | 1858 |
| Williams, Edwin A | Rep. | Neenah | 1899, 1901 |
| Williams, George C | Dem. | Hartford | 1865 |
| Williams, John Edward | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1885 |
| Williams, John J | Rep. | Lowell | 1857, 61 |
| Williams, John K | Dem.[2] | Shullsburg | 1850 |
| Williams, John T | Rep. | Dodgeville | 1917, 19 |
| Williams, Josephus C | Dem. | Fox Lake | 1901 |
| Williams, Nelson | Rep. | Stoughton | 1868[1] |
| Williams, Orrin J | Rep. | New Richmond | 1893, 95 |
| Williams, Orrin T | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1891 |
| Williams, Roger | Rep. | Hillsboro | 1879 |
| Williams, William M | Rep. | Oak Creek | 1882 |
| Williston, George H | Rep.[2] | Janesville | 1855 |
| Willkom, Terry A | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1971, 73, 75 |
| Willy, Theophilus A | Rep. | Appleton | 1899[1] |
| Wilmot, Henry Van Rensselaer | Dem. | Newberg | 1870 |
| Wilot, Joseph, Jr | Rep. | Manitowoc | 1899, 1901, 03 |
| Wilson, Agesilaus O | Dem. | Janesville | 1893 |
| Wilson, DeWitt C | Union | Sparta | 1866[1] |
| Wilson, Robert | Dem. | Dodgeville | 1862 |
| Wilson, Robert D | Rep. | North Bend | 1880 |
| Wilson, William K | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1851[1] |
| Wiltse, Cadwallader J | Dem. | Chippewa Falls | 1876 |
| Wimmer, Joseph E | Rep. | Waukesha | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Winans, George | Dem. | Waukesha | 1889 |
| Winans, John | Reform/Dem. | Janesville | 1874, 82, 87, 91 |
| Winch, Eli E | Rep. | Marshfield | 1905 |
| Windrow, George C | Dem. | Cudahy | 1955 |
| Winegar, Albert J | Rep. | Beloit | 1915 |
| Wineke, Joseph S | Dem. | Verona | 1983, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Wing, Alonzo | Dem.[2] | Jefferson | 1851 |
| Wing, Jerry J | Rep./Ind. | Greenfield | 1969 |
| Winkler, Carl | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1861 |

## REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

| Name | Party | Post Office | Sessions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winkler, Frederick C | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1872 |
| Winslow, Joseph | Dem. | Fort Atkinson | 1869 |
| Winsor, Horatio S | Union | Elkhorn | 1865 |
| Winter, Herman H | Dem. Rep. | Watertown | 1860 |
| Winter, Michael | Union | Adell | 1864 |
| Winters, Charles A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895 |
| Wipf, Jacob | Rep. | Iola | 1889, 1893 |
| Wipperman, Herman C | Rep. | Grand Rapids | 1895, 97[1] |
| Wirth, Philip M | Dem. | Green Bay | 1883 |
| Wirtz, Michael | Dem. | Summit | 1878 |
| Withee, Niram H | Rep. | Neillsville | 1879, 80 |
| Withrow, Gardner R | Rep. | La Crosse | 1927 |
| Wittig, Ferdinand | Rep. | Green Bay | 1909 |
| Woelz, Christian | Dem. | Green Bay | 1872 |
| Woerth, George J | Prog. | Sauk City | 1935, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47 |
| Wolf, Hubert | Dem. | Greenville | 1895 |
| Wolf, Louis | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 1864, 74, 76[1] |
| Wolff, Julius | Union | Rhine | 1866 |
| Wolff, George W | Rep. | Rhine | 1895, 97[1] |
| Wolfinger, Joseph | Dem. | Dundas | 1895, 97 |
| Woller, Albert | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1895, 97 |
| Woller, Albert F | Soc. | Milwaukee | 1923, 27, 29 |
| Woller, Frank E | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1889 |
| Wolter, Bernard C | Rep. | Appleton | 1897 |
| Wood, Albert | Rep. | Quincy | 1860 |
| Wood, Alson | Rep. | Waukau | 1872, 73 |
| Wood, David E | Whig[2] | Manchester | 1850 |
| Wood, Joseph | Rep.[2] | Grand Rapids | 1856 |
| Wood, Lewis N | Whig[2] | Walworth | 1852 |
| Wood, Robert B | Rep. | Adams | 1925, 27 |
| Wood, Uriah | Rep. | Brandon | 1878 |
| Wood, Wayne W | Dem. | Janesville | 1975, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 |
| Woodard, Lester | Rep. | Pardeeville | 1878 |
| Woodard, W | Rep. | Bloomer | 1915, 17 |
| Woodhead, Frederic F | Rep. | Waukesha | 1943, 45 |
| Woodman, William W | Dem.[2] | Farmington | 1853, 56[1] |
| Woods, Alexander | Union | Hillsboro | 1866 |
| Woodworth, Elias, Jr | Dem.[2] | Bristol | 1848 |
| Wooster, Henry S | Union | Clinton | 1865, 66 |
| Worth, Arthur W | Dem.[2] | Lancaster | 1848 |
| Worthington, Dennison | Whig[2] | Summit | 1852, 54[1] |
| Woyciechowski, Albert | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1899 |
| Wright, Charles S | Dem.[2] | Racine | 1854 |
| Wright, George | Rep./Union | Mt. Horeb | 1863, 64 |
| Wright, Hiram A | Dem.[2] | Prairie du Chien | 1853[1] |
| Wright, Jarvis T | Dem. | Sturgeon Bay | 1877 |
| Wright, Lucius W | Union | Monticello | 1867 |
| Wroe, William H.H | Rep. | Medina | 1872 |
| Wrucke, H. Albert | Rep. | Campbellsport | 1931 |
| Wunderly, Edward | Dem.[2] | Milwaukee | 1848 |
| Wyatt, Henry H | Rep. | Starr | 1877 |
| Wylie, George | Rep. | Leeds | 1897, 99[1] |
| Yakey, David C | Rep. | Bloomingdale | 1880 |
| Yawkey, Cyrus C | Rep. | Hazelhurst | 1895 |
| Yeschek, William R | Rep. | Lac du Flambeau | 1949 |
| Yindra, Francis A | Dem. | Manitowoc | 1933, 37[1] |
| Yockey, Chauncey W | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1911 |
| York, Dwight A | Rep. | Lomira | 1985, 87 |
| York, Henry D | Dem.[2]/ Whig[2] | Hazel Green | 1850, 53, 58 |
| York, Stanley | Rep. | River Falls | 1967, 69 |
| Yorkey, John H | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1897 |
| Yorty, Andrew J | Rep. | Brandon | 1872 |
| Youmans, Henry A | Rep. | Mukwonago | 1861 |
| Youmans, Laurel E | Rep. | Mukwonago | 1911 |
| Young, Cornelius T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1931, 33, 35, 37[1] |
| Young, Ephraim W | Rep. | Prairie du Sac | 1860 |
| Young, James S | Dem. | Stevens Point | 1859 |
| Young, John | Rep. | Black Hawk | 1873 |
| Young, John H | Rep. | Eau Claire | 1901 |
| Young, John M | Rep. | Brookfield | 1979, 81, 83, 85 |
| Young, Milas K | Whig[2] | Cassville | 1854[1] |
| Young, Rebecca | Dem. | Madison | 1985, 87, 89, 91 |
| Young, Riley S | Rep. | Darien | 1917, 19, 21 |
| Young, Robert R | Whig[2] | Wyalusing | 1849 |
| Young, William H | Rep. | Oconto | 1885 |
| Youngblood, Henry | Rep. | Woodford | 1937, 39, 41, 43, 45 |
| Youngs, David | Union | Ahnapee | 1867 |
| Youngs, John E | Rep. | Oconto | 1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 |
| Zabel, Carl A.M | Ind. | Milwaukee | 1882 |
| Zander, Peter | Dem. | Cross Plains | 1876 |
| Zander, William | Dem. | Larrabee | 1879 |
| Zarnke, Charles | Soc. | Wausau | 1919 |
| Zaun, Ralph L | Rep. | Grafton | 1947, 49 |
| Zautcke, Frederick A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1870, 76 |
| Zeiman, William | Dem. | Horicon | 1877 |
| Zellinger, Vincent J | Rep. | Phillips | 1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61 |
| Zetteler, Frederick T | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1864, 75 |
| Zeuske, Cathy S | Rep. | Shawano | 1983, 85, 87, 89 |
| Ziemer, Herman A | Rep. | Emmett | 1921, 23 |
| Zien, David A | Rep. | Gilman | 1989, 91 |
| Zillier, Carl | Dem. | Sheboygan | 1863, 64, 1913 |
| Zimmerman, Adolphus | Dem. | Mequon | 1848, 70, 73, 74 |
| Zimmerman, Fred R | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1909 |
| Zimmerman, J. Conrad | Rep. | New Glarus | 1887 |
| Zimmerman, Phillip | Dem. | Germantown | 1854, 59 |
| Zink, Philip J | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 1927 |
| Zinn, August | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1899, 1901 |
| Zinn, Edward H | Soc.Dem. | Milwaukee | 1913, 15 |
| Zittlow, Gustav J | Rep. | West De Pere | 1921, 23, 25, 27, 31 |
| Zoller, John A | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1943 |
| Zorn, C. Rudolph | Dem. | Kiel | 1873, 74, 76 |
| Zweck, Brad | Dem. | Schofield | 1987, 89, 91 |

[1] Served in both houses.

[2] From newspaper accounts.

# ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1991

| Legislative Session | Assembly Speakers[1] | Residence | Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1,2] | Residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | Ninian E. Whiteside (D) | Lafayette County | No permanent president pro tem | — — |
| 1849 | Harrison C. Hobart (D) | Sheboygan | No permanent president pro tem | — |
| 1850 | Moses M. Strong (D) | Mineral Point | No record | — |
| 1851 | Frederick W. Horn (D) | Cedarburg | No record | — |
| 1852 | James M. Shafter (W) | Sheboygan | E.B. Dean, Jr. | Madison |
| 1853 | Henry L. Palmer (D) | Milwaukee | Duncan C. Reed | Milwaukee |
| 1854 | Frederick W. Horn (D) | Cedarburg | Benjamin Allen | Hudson |
| 1855 | Charles C. Sholes (R) | Kenosha | Eleazor Wakeley | Whitewater |
| 1856 | William Hull (D) | Grant County | Louis Powell Harvey (R) | Southport |
| 1857 | Wyman Spooner (R) | Elkhorn | No permanent president pro tem | — |
| 1858 | Frederick S. Lovell (R) | Kenosha County | Hiram H. Giles | Stoughton |
| 1859 | William P. Lyon (R) | Racine | Dennison Worthington (R) | Summit |
| 1860 | William P. Lyon (R) | Racine | Moses M. Davis (R) | Portage |
| 1861 | Amasa Cobb (R) | Mineral Point | Alden I. Bennett (R) | Beloit |
| 1862 | James W. Beardsley (UD) | Prescott | Frederick O. Thorp (D) | West Bend |
| 1863 | J. Allen Barber (R) | Lancaster | Wyman Spooner (R) | Elkhorn |
| 1864 | William W. Field (U) | Fennimore | Smith S. Wilkinson (R) | Prairie du Sac |
| 1865 | William W. Field (U) | Fennimore | Willard H. Chandler (U) | Windsor |
| 1866 | Henry D. Barron (U) | St. Croix Falls | Willard H. Chandler (U) | Windsor |
| 1867 | Angus Cameron (U) | La Crosse | George F. Wheeler (U) | Nanuapa |
| 1868 | Alexander M. Thomson (R) | Janesville | Newton M. Littlejohn (R) | Whitewater |
| 1869 | Alexander M. Thomson (R) | Janesville | George C. Hazelton (R) | Boscobel |
| 1870 | James M. Bingham (R) | Palmyra | David Taylor (R) | Sheboygan |
| 1871 | William E. Smith (R) | Fox Lake | Charles G. Williams (R) | Janesville |
| 1872 | Daniel Hall (R) | Watertown | Charles G. Williams (R) | Janesville |
| 1873 | Henry D. Barron (R) | St. Croix Falls | Henry L. Eaton (R) | Lone Rock |
| 1874 | Gabriel Bouck (D) | Oshkosh | John C. Holloway (R) | Lancaster |
| 1875 | Frederick W. Horn (R) | Cedarburg | Henry D. Barron (R) | St. Croix Falls |
| 1876 | Sam S. Fifield (R) | Ashland | Robert L.D. Potter (R) | Wautoma |
| 1877 | John B. Cassoday (U) | Janesville | William H. Hiner (R) | Fond du Lac |
| 1878 | Augustus R. Barrows (GB) | Chippewa Falls | Levi W. Barden (R) | Portage |
| 1879 | David M. Kelly (R) | Green Bay | William T. Price (R) | Black River Falls |
| 1880 | Alexander A. Arnold (R) | Galesville | Thomas B. Scott (R) | Grand Rapids |
| 1881 | Ira B. Bradford (R) | Augusta | Thomas B. Scott (R) | Grand Rapids |
| 1882 | Franklin L. Gilson (R) | Ellsworth | George B. Burrows (R) | Madison |
| 1883 | Earl P. Finch (D) | Oshkosh | George W. Ryland (R) | Lancaster |
| 1885 | Hiram O. Fairchild (R) | Marinette | Edward S. Minor (R) | Sturgeon Bay |
| 1887 | Thomas B. Mills (R) | Millston | Charles K. Erwin (R) | Tomah |
| 1889 | Thomas B. Mills (R) | Millston | Thomas A. Dyson (R) | La Crosse |
| 1891 | James J. Hogan (D) | La Crosse | Frederick W. Horn (D) | Cedarburg |
| 1893 | Edward Keogh (D) | Milwaukee | Robert J. MacBride (D) | Neillsville |
| 1895 | George B. Burrows (R) | Madison | Thompson D. Weeks (R) | Whitewater |
| 1897 | George A. Buckstaff (R) | Oshkosh | Lyman W. Thayer (R) | Ripon |
| 1899 | George H. Ray (R) | La Crosse | Lyman W. Thayer (R) | Ripon |
| 1901 | George H. Ray (R) | La Crosse | James J. McGillivray (R) | Black River Falls |
| 1903-05 | Irvine L. Lenroot (R) | West Superior | James J. McGillivray (R) | Black River Falls |
| 1907 | Herman L. Ekern (R) | Whitehall | James H. Stout (R) | Menomonie |
| 1909 | Levi H. Bancroft (R) | Richland Center | James H. Stout (R) | Menomonie |
| 1911 | C.A. Ingram (R) | Durand | Harry C. Martin (R) | Darlington |
| 1913 | Merlin Hull (R) | Black River Falls | Harry C. Martin (R) | Darlington |
| 1915 | Lawrence C. Whittet (R) | Edgerton | Edward T. Fairchild (R) | Milwaukee |
| 1917 | Lawrence C. Whittet (R) | Edgerton | Timothy Burke (R) | Green Bay |
| 1919 | Riley S. Young (R) | Darien | Willard T. Stevens (R) | Rhinelander |
| 1921 | Riley S. Young (R) | Darien | Timothy Burke (R) | Green Bay |
| 1923 | John L. Dahl (R) | Rice Lake | Henry A. Huber (R) | Stoughton |
| 1925 | Herman Sachtjen (R)[3] | Madison | Howard Teasdale (R) | Sparta |
| 1927 | John W. Eber (R) | Milwaukee | William L. Smith (R) | Neillsville |
| 1929 | Charles B. Perry (R) | Wauwatosa | Oscar H. Morris (R) | Milwaukee |
| 1931 | Charles B. Perry (R) | Wauwatosa | Herman J. Severson (P) | Iola |
| 1933 | Cornelius T. Young (D) | Milwaukee | Orland S. Loomis (R) | Mauston |
| 1935 | Jorge W. Carow (P) | Ladysmith | Harry W. Bolens (D) | Port Washington |
| 1937 | Paul R. Alfonsi (P) | Pence | Walter J. Rush (P) | Neillsville |
| 1939 | Vernon W. Thomson (R) | Richland Center | Edward J. Roethe (R) | Fennimore |
| 1941-43 | Vernon W. Thomson (R) | Richland Center | Conrad Shearer (R) | Kenosha |
| 1945 | Donald C. McDowell (R) | Soldiers Grove | Conrad Shearer (R) | Kenosha |
| 1947 | Donald C. McDowell (R) | Soldiers Grove | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1949 | Alex L. Nicol (R) | Sparta | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1951-53 | Ora R. Rice (R) | Delavan | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1955 | Mark Catlin, Jr. (R) | Appleton | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1957 | Robert G. Marotz (R) | Shawano | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1959 | George Molinaro (D) | Kenosha | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1961 | David J. Blanchard (R) | Edgerton | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1963 | Robert D. Haase (R) | Marinette | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1965 | Robert T. Huber (D) | West Allis | Frank E. Panzer (R) | Brownsville |
| 1967-69 | Harold V. Froehlich (R) | Appleton | Robert P. Knowles (R) | New Richmond |
| 1971 | Robert T. Huber (D)[4] | West Allis | Robert P. Knowles (R) | New Richmond |
|  | Norman C. Anderson (D)[5] | Madison | — | — |
| 1973 | Norman C. Anderson (D) | Madison | Robert P. Knowles (R) | New Richmond |

# ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1991—Cont.

| Legislative Session | Assembly Speakers[1] | Residence | Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1,2] | Residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975 | Norman C. Anderson (D) | Madison | Fred A. Risser (D) | Madison |
| 1977-81 | Edward G. Jackamonis (D) | Waukesha | Fred A. Risser (D)[2] | Madison |
| 1983-89 | Thomas A. Loftus (D) | Sun Prairie | Fred A. Risser (D) | Madison |
| 1991 | Walter J. Kunicki (D) | Milwaukee | Fred A. Risser (D) | Madison |

[1] Political party indicated is for session elected (obtained from newspaper accounts for some early legislators): D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat; W-Whig.

[2] President pro tempore is listed until 1979. Beginning May 1, 1979, the president of the Senate is listed; the lieutenant governor's function as president was deleted by constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979.

[3] George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.

[4] Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment.

[5] Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

# U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1991

Note: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. U.S. Senators were elected by the state legislatures until passage of the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on April 8, 1913, which provided for their popular election.

(D) — Democrat (P) — Progressive (R) — Republican (UR) — Union Republican

| Class 1[1] | | Class 3[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Term | Name | Term |
| Henry Dodge (D) | 1848-1851 | Isaac P. Walker (D) | 1848-1849 |
| | 1851-1857 | | 1849-1855 |
| James R. Doolittle (R) | 1857-1863 | Charles Durkee (UR) | 1855-1861 |
| | 1863-1869 | Timothy O. Howe (UR) | 1861-1867 |
| Matthew H. Carpenter (R) | 1869-1875 | | 1867-1873 |
| Angus Cameron (R)[2] | 1875-1881 | | 1873-1879 |
| Philetus Sawyer (R) | 1881-1887 | Matthew H. Carpenter (R) | 1879-1881 |
| | 1887-1893 | Angus Cameron (R)[2] | 1881-1885 |
| John Lendrum Mitchell (D) | 1893-1899 | John C. Spooner (R) | 1885-1891 |
| Joseph Very Quarles (R) | 1899-1905 | William F. Vilas (D) | 1891-1897 |
| Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (R)[3] | 1906-1911 | John C. Spooner (R) | 1897-1903 |
| | 1911-1917 | | 1903-1907 |
| | 1917-1923 | Isaac Stephenson (R)[6] | 1907-1909 |
| | 1923-1925 | | 1909-1915 |
| Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[4] | 1925-1929 | Paul O. Husting (D) | 1915-1917 |
| | 1929-1935 | Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[7] | 1918-1921 |
| (P) | 1935-1941 | | 1921-1927 |
| | 1941-1947 | John J. Blaine (R) | 1927-1933 |
| Joseph R. McCarthy (R) | 1947-1953 | F. Ryan Duffy (D) | 1933-1939 |
| | 1953-1957 | Alexander Wiley (R) | 1939-1945 |
| William Proxmire (D)[5] | 1957-1959 | | 1945-1951 |
| | 1959-1965 | | 1951-1957 |
| | 1965-1971 | | 1957-1963 |
| | 1971-1977 | Gaylord A. Nelson (D) | 1963-1969 |
| | 1977-1983 | | 1969-1975 |
| | 1983-1989 | | 1975-1981 |
| Herbert H. Kohl (D) | 1989-1995 | Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R) | 1981-1987 |
| | | | 1987-1993 |

[1] Article I, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution divides senators into 3 classes so that one-third of the senate is elected every 2 years. Wisconsin's seats were assigned to class 1 and class 3 at statehood. In this table the sequence of persons holding each of the 2 positions is listed separately.

[2] Not a candidate for reelection to class 1 seat, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/24/1881.

[3] Elected 1/25/1905, but continued to serve as governor until 1/1/1906.

[4] Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette, Sr. on 6/18/1925.

[5] Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

[6] Elected in 5/17/1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.

[7] Elected 5/2/1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, BY DISTRICT, 1943-1991[1]

| District | Name | Term | Party | Residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Lawrence H. Smith | 1941-59 | Rep. | Racine |
| | Gerald T. Flynn | 1959-61 | Dem. | Racine |
| | Henry C. Schadeberg | 1961-65; 1967-71 | Rep. | Burlington |
| | Lynn E. Stalbaum | 1965-67 | Dem. | Racine |
| | Les Aspin | 1971- | Dem. | East Troy |
| 2nd | Harry Sauthoff | 1941-45 | Prog. | Madison |
| | Robert K. Henry | 1945-47 | Rep. | Jefferson |
| | Glenn R. Davis | 1947-57 | Rep. | Waukesha |
| | Donald E. Tewes | 1957-59 | Rep. | Waukesha |
| | Robert W. Kastenmeier | 1959-91 | Dem. | Sun Prairie |
| | Scott L. Klug | 1991- | Rep. | Madison |
| 3rd | William H. Stevenson | 1941-49 | Rep. | La Crosse |
| | Gardner R. Withrow | 1949-61 | Rep. | La Crosse |
| | Vernon W. Thomson | 1961-75 | Rep. | Richland Center |
| | Alvin Baldus | 1975-81 | Dem. | Menomonie |
| | Steven Gunderson | 1981- | Rep. | Osseo |
| 4th | Thaddeus F. Wasielewski | 1941-47 | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| | John C. Brophy | 1947-49 | Rep. | Milwaukee |
| | Clement J. Zablocki[2] | 1949-83 | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| | Gerald D. Kleczka[2] | 1984- | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| 5th | Howard J. McMurray | 1943-45 | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| | Andrew J. Biemiller | 1945-47; 1949-51 | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| | Charles J. Kersten | 1947-49; 1951-55 | Rep. | Whitefish Bay |
| | Henry S. Reuss | 1955-83 | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| | James P. Moody | 1983- | Dem. | Milwaukee |
| 6th | Frank B. Keefe | 1939-51 | Rep. | Oshkosh |
| | William K. Van Pelt | 1951-63 | Rep. | Fond du Lac |
| | John A. Race | 1965-67 | Dem. | Fond du Lac |
| | William A. Steiger[3] | 1967-78 | Rep. | Oshkosh |
| | Thomas E. Petri | 1979- | Rep. | Fond du Lac |
| 7th | Reid F. Murray | 1939-53 | Rep. | Ogdensburg |
| | Melvin R. Laird | 1953-69 | Rep. | Marshfield |
| | David R. Obey | 1969- | Dem. | Wausau |
| 8th | La Vern R. Dilweg | 1943-45 | Dem. | Green Bay |
| | John R. Byrnes | 1945-73 | Rep. | Green Bay |
| | Harold V. Froehlich | 1973-75 | Rep. | Appleton |
| | Robert J. Cornell | 1975-79 | Dem. | De Pere |
| | Toby Roth | 1979- | Rep. | Appleton |
| 9th[4] | Merlin Hull | 1935-53 | Prog. | Black River Falls |
| | Lester R. Johnson | 1953-65 | Dem. | Black River Falls |
| | Glenn R. Davis | 1965-75 | Rep. | Waukesha |
| | Robert W. Kasten | 1975-79 | Rep. | Thiensville |
| | F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. | 1979- | Rep. | Menomonee Falls |
| 10th[5] | Alvin E. O'Konski | 1943-73 | Rep. | Rhinelander |

| Alphabetical Listing | |
|---|---|
| Aspin | 1st |
| Baldus | 3rd |
| Biemiller | 5th |
| Brophy | 4th |
| Byrnes | 8th |
| Cornell | 8th |
| Davis | 2nd,9th |
| Dilweg | 8th |
| Flynn | 1st |
| Froehlich | 8th |
| Gunderson | 3rd |
| Henry | 2nd |
| Hull | 9th |
| Johnson | 9th |
| Kasten | 9th |
| Kastenmeier | 2nd |
| Keefe | 6th |
| Kersten | 5th |
| Kleczka | 4th |
| Klug | 2nd |
| Laird | 7th |
| McMurray | 4th |
| Moody | 5th |
| Murray | 7th |
| Obey | 7th |
| O'Konski | 10th |
| Petri | 6th |
| Race | 6th |
| Reuss | 5th |
| Roth | 8th |
| Sauthoff | 2nd |
| Schadeberg | 1st |
| Sensenbrenner | 9th |
| Smith | 1st |
| Stalbaum | 1st |
| Steiger | 6th |
| Stevenson | 3rd |
| Tewes | 2nd |
| Thomson | 3rd |
| Van Pelt | 6th |
| Wasielewski | 4th |
| Withrow | 3rd |
| Zablocki | 4th |

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[1] Cumulative list of all members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1848-1991, can be found elsewhere in this section.

[2] Representative Zablocki died December 3, 1983. The seat was filled by Representative Kleczka in a special election on April 3, 1984.

[3] Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

[4] In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[5] In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

Source: *1944 Wisconsin Blue Book* and Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

# MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1991

| Name | Party | Residence | District | Term |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Henry C. | Rep. | Madison | 2 | 1903-1906 |
| Amlie, Thomas R. | Rep., Prog. | Elkhorn | 1 | 1931-1933; 1935-1939 |
| Aspin, Les | Dem. | East Troy | 1 | 1971- |
| Atwood, David | Rep. | Madison | 2 | 1870-1871 |
| Babbitt, Clinton | Dem. | Beloit | 1 | 1891-1893 |
| Babcock, Joseph W. | Rep. | Necedah | 3 | 1893-1907 |
| Baldus, Alvin | Dem. | Menomonie | 3 | 1975-1981 |
| Barber, J. Allen | Rep. | Lancaster | 3 | 1871-1875 |
| Barnes, Lyman E. | Dem. | Appleton | 8 | 1893-1895 |
| Barney, Samuel S. | Rep. | West Bend | 5 | 1895-1903 |
| Barwig, Charles | Dem. | Mayville | 2 | 1889-1895 |
| Beck, Joseph D. | Rep. | Viroqua | 7 | 1921-1929 |
| Berger, Victor L. | Soc. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1911-1913; 1923-1929 |
| Biemiller, Andrew J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1945-1947; 1949-1951 |
| Billinghurst, Charles | Rep. | Juneau | 3 | 1855-1859 |
| Blanchard, George W. | Rep. | Edgerton | 1 | 1933-1935 |
| Boileau, Gerald J. | Rep., Prog. | Wausau | 8,7 | 1931-1939 |
| Bolles, Stephen | Rep. | Janesville | 1 | 1939-1941 |
| Bouck, Gabriel | Dem. | Oshkosh | 6 | 1877-1881 |
| Bragg, Edward S. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 5,2 | 1877-1883; 1885-1887 |
| Brickner, George H. | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 5 | 1889-1895 |
| Brophy, John C. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1947-1949 |
| Brown, James S. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1 | 1863-1865 |
| Brown, Webster E. | Rep. | Rhinelander | 9,10 | 1901-1907 |
| Browne, Edward E. | Rep. | Waupaca | 8 | 1913-1931 |
| Burchard, Samuel D. | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 5 | 1875-1877 |
| Burke, Michael E. | Dem. | Beaver Dam | 6 | 1911-1917 |
| Bushnell, Allen R. | Dem. | Madison | 3 | 1891-1893 |
| Byrnes, John W. | Rep. | Green Bay | 8 | 1945-1973 |
| Cannon, Raymond J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1933-1939 |
| Cary, William J. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1907-1919 |
| Caswell, Lucien B. | Rep. | Fort Atkinson | 2 | 1875-1883; 1885-1891 |
| Cate, George W. | Reform | Stevens Point | 8 | 1875-1877 |
| Clark, Charles B. | Rep. | Neenah | 6 | 1887-1891 |
| Classon, David G. | Rep. | Oconto | 9 | 1917-1923 |
| Cobb, Amasa | Rep. | Mineral Point | 3 | 1863-1871 |
| Coburn, Frank P. | Dem. | West Salem | 7 | 1891-1893 |
| Cole, Orasmus | Whig | Potosi | 2 | 1849-1851 |
| Cook, Samuel A. | Rep. | Neenah | 6 | 1895-1897 |
| Cooper, Henry Allen | Rep. | Racine | 1 | 1893-1919; 1921-1931 |
| Cornell, Robert J. | Dem. | De Pere | 8 | 1975-1979 |
| Dahie, Herman B. | Rep. | Mount Horeb | 2 | 1899-1903 |
| Darling, Mason C. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 2 | 1848-1849 |
| Davidson, James H. | Rep. | Oshkosh | 6,8 | 1897-1913; 1917-1918 |
| Davis, Glenn R. | Rep. | Waukesha | 2,9 | 1947-1957; 1965-1975 |
| Deuster, Peter V. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1879-1885 |
| Dilweg, La Vern R. | Dem. | Green Bay | 8 | 1943-1945 |
| Doty, James D. | Dem. | Neenah | 3 | 1849-1853 |
| Durkee, Charles | Free Soil | Kensoha | 1 | 1849-1853 |
| Eastman, Ben C. | Dem. | Platteville | 2 | 1851-1855 |
| Eldridge, Charles A. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 4 | 1863-1875 |
| Esch, John Jacob | Rep. | La Crosse | 7 | 1899-1921 |
| Flynn, Gerald T. | Dem. | Racine | 1 | 1959-1961 |
| Frear, James A. | Rep. | Hudson | 10,9 | 1913-1935 |
| Froehlich, Harold V. | Rep. | Appleton | 8 | 1973-1975 |
| Gehrmann, Bernard J. | Prog. | Mellen | 10 | 1935-1943 |
| Griffin, Michael | Rep. | Eau Claire | 7 | 1894-1899 |
| Griswold, Harry W. | Rep. | West Salem | 3 | 1939-1941 |
| Guenther, Richard W. | Rep. | Oshkosh | 6,2 | 1881-1889 |
| Gunderson, Steven | Rep. | Osseo | 3 | 1981- |
| Hanchett, Luther | Rep. | Plover | 2,6 | 1861-1862 |
| Haugen, Nils P. | Rep. | Black River Falls | 8,10 | 1887-1895 |
| Hawkes, Charles Jr | Rep. | Horicon | 2 | 1939-1941 |
| Hazelton, George C. | Rep. | Boscobel | 3 | 1875-1877 |
| Hazelton, Gerry W. | Rep. | Columbus | 2 | 1871-1875 |
| Henney, Charles W. | Dem. | Portage | 2 | 1933-1935 |
| Henry, Robert K. | Rep. | Jefferson | 2 | 1945-1947 |
| Hopkins, Benjamin F. | Rep. | Madison | 2 | 1867-1870 |
| Hudd, Thomas R. | Dem. | Green Bay | 5 | 1886-1889 |
| Hughes, James | Dem. | De Pere | 8 | 1933-1935 |
| Hull, Merlin | Prog. | Black River Falls | 7 | 1929-1931; 1935-1953 |
| Humphrey, Herman L. | Rep. | Hudson | 7 | 1877-1883 |
| Jenkins, John J. | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 10,11 | 1895-1909 |
| Johns, Joshua L. | Rep. | Appleton | 8 | 1939-1943 |
| Johnson, Lester R. | Dem. | Black River Falls | 9 | 1953-1965 |
| Jones, Burr W. | Dem. | Madison | 3 | 1883-1885 |

## MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1991—Cont.

| Name | Party | Residence | District | Term |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kading, Charles A. | Rep. | Watertown | 2 | 1927-1933 |
| Kasten, Robert W., Jr | Rep. | Waukesha | 9 | 1975-1979 |
| Kastenmeier, Robert W. | Dem. | Sun Prairie | 2 | 1959-1991 |
| Keefe, Frank B. | Rep. | Oshkosh | 6 | 1939-1951 |
| Kersten, Charles J. | Rep. | Whitefish Bay | 5 | 1947-1949; 1951-1955 |
| Kimball, Alanson M. | Rep. | Waushara | 6 | 1875-1877 |
| Kleczka, Gerald D. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1984- |
| Kleczka, John C. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1919-1923 |
| Klug, Scott L. | Rep. | Madison | 2 | 1991- |
| Konop, Thomas F. | Dem. | Madison | 9 | 1911-1917 |
| Kopp, Arthur W. | Rep. | Platteville | 3 | 1909-1913 |
| Kustermann, Gustav | Rep. | Green Bay | 9 | 1907-1911 |
| La Follette, Robert M., Sr | Rep. | Madison | 3 | 1885-1891 |
| Laird, Melvin R. | Rep. | Marshfield | 7 | 1953-1969 |
| Lampert, Florian | Rep. | Oshkosh | 6 | 1918-1930 |
| Larrabee, Charles H. | Dem. | Horicon | 3 | 1859-1861 |
| Lenroot, Irvine L. | Rep. | Superior | 11 | 1909-1913 |
| Lynch, Thomas | Dem. | Antigo | 9 | 1891-1895 |
| Lynde, William Pitt | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1848-1849; 1875-1879 |
| Macy, John B. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 3 | 1853-1855 |
| Magoon, Henry S. | Rep. | Darlington | 3 | 1875-1877 |
| McCord, Myron H. | Rep. | Merrill | 9 | 1889-1891 |
| McDill, Alexander S. | Rep. | Plover | 8 | 1873-1875 |
| McIndoe, Walter D. | Rep. | Wausau | 6 | 1863-1867 |
| McMurray, Howard J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1943-1945 |
| Miller, Lucas M. | Dem. | Oshkosh | 6 | 1891-1893 |
| Minor, Edward S. | Rep. | Sturgeon Bay | 8,9 | 1895-1907 |
| Mitchell, Alexander | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1 | 1871-1875 |
| Mitchell, John L. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1891-1893 |
| Monahan, James G. | Rep. | Darlington | 3 | 1919-1921 |
| Moody, James P. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1983- |
| Morse, Elmer A. | Rep. | Antigo | 10 | 1907-1913 |
| Murphy, James W. | Dem. | Platteville | 3 | 1907-1909 |
| Murray, Reid F. | Rep. | Ogdensburg | 7 | 1939-1953 |
| Nelson, Adolphus P. | Rep. | Grantsburg | 11 | 1918-1923 |
| Nelson, John Mandt | Rep. | Madison | 2,3 | 1906-1919; 1921-1933 |
| Obey, David R. | Dem. | Wausau | 7 | 1969- |
| O'Konski, Alvin E. | Rep. | Mercer | 10 | 1943-1973 |
| O'Malley, Thomas J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1933-1939 |
| Otjen, Theobald | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1895-1907 |
| Paine, Halbert E. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 1 | 1865-1871 |
| Peavey, Hubert H. | Rep. | Washburn | 11,10 | 1923-1935 |
| Petri, Thomas E. | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 6 | 1979- |
| Potter, John F. | Rep. | East Troy | 1 | 1857-1863 |
| Pound, Thaddeus C. | Rep. | Chippewa Falls | 8 | 1877-1883 |
| Price, Hugh H. | Rep. | Black River Falls | 8 | 1887-1887 |
| Price, William T. | Rep. | Black River Falls | 8 | 1883-1886 |
| Race, John A. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 6 | 1965-1967 |
| Randall, Clifford E. | Rep. | Kenosha | 1 | 1919-1921 |
| Rankin, Joseph | Dem. | Manitowoc | 5 | 1883-1886 |
| Reilly, Michael K. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 6 | 1913-1917; 1929-1933 |
| Reuss, Henry S. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1955-1983 |
| Roth, Toby | Rep. | Appleton | 8 | 1979- |
| Rusk, Jeremiah M. | Rep. | Viroqua | 6,7 | 1871-1877 |
| Sauerhering, Edward | Rep. | Mayville | 2 | 1895-1899 |
| Sauthoff, Harry | Prog. | Madison | 2 | 1935-1939; 1941-1945 |
| Sawyer, Philetus | Rep. | Oshkosh | 5 | 1865-1875 |
| Schadeberg, Henry C. | Rep. | Burlington | 1 | 1961-1965; 1967-1971 |
| Schafer, John C. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4,3 | 1923-1933; 1939-1941 |
| Schneider, George J. | Rep., Prog. | Appleton | 9 | 1923-1933; 1935-1939 |
| Sensenbrenner, F. James Jr | Rep. | Menomonee Falls | 9 | 1979- |
| Shaw, George B. | Rep. | Eau Claire | 7 | 1893-1894 |
| Sloan, A. Scott | Rep. | Beaver Dam | 3 | 1861-1863 |
| Sloan, Ithamar C. | Rep. | Janesville | 2 | 1863-1867 |
| Smith, Henry | Union Labor | Milwaukee | 4 | 1887-1889 |
| Smith, Lawrence H. | Rep. | Racine | 1 | 1941-1959 |
| Somers, Peter J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1893-1895 |
| Stafford, William H. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1903-1911; 1913-1919; 1921-1923; 1929-1933 |
| Stalbaum, Lynn E. | Dem. | Racine | 1 | 1965-1967 |
| Steiger, William A. | Rep. | Oshkosh | 6 | 1967-1978 |
| Stephenson, Isaac | Rep. | Marinette | 9 | 1883-1889 |
| Stevenson, William H. | Rep. | La Crosse | 3 | 1941-1949 |
| Stewart, Alexander | Rep. | Wausau | 9 | 1895-1901 |
| Sumner, Daniel H. | Dem. | Waukesha | 2 | 1883-1885 |

## MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1991—Cont.

| Name | Party | Residence | District | Term |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tewes, Donald E. | Rep. | Waukesha | 2 | 1957-1959 |
| Thill, Lewis D. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 5 | 1939-1941 |
| Thomas, Ormsby B. | Rep. | Prairie du Chien | 7 | 1885-1891 |
| Thomson, Vernon W. | Rep. | Richland Center | 3 | 1961-1975 |
| Van Pelt, William K. | Rep. | Fond du Lac | 6 | 1951-1963 |
| Van Schaick, Isaac W. | Rep. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1885-1887; 1889-1891 |
| Voigt, Edward | Rep. | Sheboygan | 2 | 1917-1921 |
| Washburn, Cadwallader C. | Rep. | Mineral Point | 2 | 1855-1861 |
| | | La Crosse | 2 | 1867-1871 |
| Wasielewski, Thaddeus F. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1941-1947 |
| Weisse, Charles H. | Dem. | Sheboygan Falls | 6 | 1903-1911 |
| Wells, Daniel, Jr | Dem. | Milwaukee | 1 | 1853-1857 |
| Wells, Owen A. | Dem. | Fond du Lac | 6 | 1893-1895 |
| Wheeler, Ezra | Dem. | Berlin | 5 | 1863-1865 |
| Williams, Charles G. | Rep. | Janesville | 1 | 1873-1883 |
| Winans, John | Dem. | Janesville | 1 | 1883-1885 |
| Withrow, Gardner R. | Rep., Prog. | La Crosse | 7,3 | 1939-1941; 1949-1961 |
| Woodward, Gilbert M. | Dem. | La Crosse | 7 | 1883-1885 |
| Zablocki, Clement J. | Dem. | Milwaukee | 4 | 1949-1983 |

Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books;* Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections.*

# WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
## 1848-1988

Symbols:

A - American (Know-Nothing)
Cit - Citizens
Com - Communist
Con - Constitution
CU - Constitutional Union
D - Democrat
FS - Free Soil
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IP - Ind. Progressive
IS - Ind. Socialist
ISL - Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW - Ind. Socialist Worker
Lib - Libertarian
LR - Liberal Republican
NA - New Alliance
Nat - National
ND - National Democrat
NER - National Economic Recovery
Peo - People's (Populist)
Pop - Populist
PP - People's Progressive
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
SD - Social Democrat
Soc - Socialist
SL - Socialist Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
SoD - Southern Democrat
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
USL - U.S. Labor
W - Whig
WIA - Wis. Independent Alliance
WW - Workers World

**NOTE**: The party designation listed for the candidates is from the Congressional Quarterly *Guide to U.S. Elections*. Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". Candidates whose party affiliation is listed as independent with a party designation in italics appeared on the Wisconsin ballot identified as an "independent".

| 1848 (4 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Lewis Cass (D) | 15,001 |
| Zachary Taylor (W) | 13,747 |
| Martin Van Buren (FS) | 10,418 |
| TOTAL | 39,166 |

| 1852 (5 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Franklin Pierce (D) | 33,658 |
| Winfield Scott (W) | 22,210 |
| John P. Hale (FS) | 8,814 |
| TOTAL | 64,682 |

| 1856 (5 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| John C. Fremont (R) | 66,090 |
| James Buchanan (D) | 52,843 |
| Millard Fillmore (A) | 579 |
| TOTAL | 119,512 |

| 1860 (5 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln (R) | 86,113 |
| Stephen A. Douglas (D) | 65,021 |
| John C. Breckinridge (SoD) | 888 |
| John Bell (CU) | 161 |
| TOTAL | 152,183 |

| 1864 (8 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln (R) | 83,458 |
| George B. McClellan (D) | 65,884 |
| TOTAL | 149,342 |

| 1868 (8 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Ulysses S. Grant (R) | 108,857 |
| Horatio Seymour (D) | 84,707 |
| TOTAL | 193,564 |

| 1872 (10 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Ulysses S. Grant (R) | 104,994 |
| Horace Greeley (D & LR) | 86,477 |
| Charles O'Conor (D) | 834 |
| TOTAL | 192,305 |

| 1876 (10 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Rutherford B. Hayes (R) | 130,668 |
| Samuel J. Tilden (D) | 123,927 |
| Peter Cooper (G) | 1,509 |
| Green Clay Smith (Proh) | 27 |
| TOTAL | 256,131 |

| 1880 (10 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| James A. Garfield (R) | 144,398 |
| Winfield S. Hancock (D) | 114,644 |
| James B. Weaver (G) | 7,986 |
| John W. Phelps (A) | 91 |
| Neal Dow (Proh) | 68 |
| TOTAL | 267,187 |

| 1884 (11 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| James G. Blaine (R) | 161,157 |
| Grover Cleveland (D) | 146,477 |
| John P. St. John (Proh) | 7,656 |
| Benjamin F. Butler (G) | 4,598 |
| TOTAL | 319,888 |

| 1888 (11 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Harrison (R) | 176,553 |
| Grover Cleveland (D) | 155,232 |
| Clinton B. Fisk (Proh) | 14,277 |
| Alson J. Streeter (UL) | 8,552 |
| TOTAL | 354,614 |

| 1892 (12 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Grover Cleveland (D) | 177,325 |
| Benjamin Harrison (R) | 171,101 |
| John Bidwell (Proh) | 13,136 |
| James B. Weaver (Peo) | 10,019 |
| TOTAL | 371,581 |

| 1896 (12 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| William McKinley (R) | 268,135 |
| William J. Bryan (D) | 165,523 |
| Joshua Levering (Proh) | 7,507 |
| John M. Palmer (ND) | 4,584 |
| Charles H. Matchett (SL) | 1,314 |
| Charles E. Bentley (Nat) | 346 |
| TOTAL | 447,409 |

| 1900 (12 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| William McKinley (R) | 265,760 |
| William J. Bryan (D) | 159,163 |
| John G. Wooley (Proh) | 10,027 |
| Eugene V. Debs (SD) | 7,048 |
| Joseph F. Malloney (SL) | 503 |
| TOTAL | 442,501 |

| 1904 (13 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Theodore Roosevelt (R) | 280,164 |
| Alton B. Parker (D) | 124,107 |
| Eugene V. Debs (SD) | 28,220 |
| Silas C. Swallow (Proh) | 9,770 |
| Thomas E. Watson (Peo) | 530 |
| Charles H. Corregan (SL) | 223 |
| TOTAL | 443,014 |

| 1908 (13 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| William H. Taft (R) | 247,747 |
| William J. Bryan (D) | 166,632 |
| Eugene V. Debs (SD) | 28,164 |
| Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) | 11,564 |
| August Gillhaus (SL) | 314 |
| TOTAL | 454,421 |

| 1912 (13 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Woodrow Wilson (D) | 164,230 |
| William H. Taft (R) | 130,596 |
| Theodore Roosevelt (Prog) | 62,448 |
| Eugene V. Debs (SD) | 33,476 |
| Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) | 8,584 |
| Arthur E. Reimer (SL) | 632 |
| TOTAL | 399,966 |

| 1916 (13 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. Hughes (R) | 220,822 |
| Woodrow Wilson (D) | 191,363 |
| Allan Benson (Soc) | 27,631 |
| J. Frank Hanly (Proh) | 7,318 |
| TOTAL | 447,134 |

| 1920 (13 electoral votes) | |
|---|---|
| Warren G. Harding (R) | 498,576 |
| James M. Cox (D) | 113,422 |
| Eugene V. Debs (Soc) | 80,635 |
| Aaron S. Watkins (Proh) | 8,647 |
| TOTAL | 701,280 |

# WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
## 1848-1988—Cont.

| | |
|---|---|
| **1924** (13 electoral votes) | |
| Robert M. La Follette (Prog) | 453,678 |
| Calvin Coolidge (R) | 311,614 |
| John W. Davis (D) | 68,096 |
| William Z. Foster (Workers) | 3,834 |
| Herman P. Faris (Proh) | 2,918 |
| TOTAL | 840,140 |
| **1928** (13 electoral votes) | |
| Herbert Hoover (R) | 544,205 |
| Alfred E. Smith (D) | 450,259 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 18,213 |
| William F. Varney (Proh) | 2,245 |
| William Z. Foster (Workers) | 1,528 |
| Verne L. Reynolds (SL) | 381 |
| TOTAL | 1,016,831 |
| **1932** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) | 707,410 |
| Herbert Hoover (R) | 347,741 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 53,379 |
| William Z. Foster (Com) | 3,112 |
| William D. Upshaw (Proh) | 2,672 |
| Verne L. Reynolds (SL) | 494 |
| TOTAL | 1,114,808 |
| **1936** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) | 802,984 |
| Alfred M. Landon (R) | 380,828 |
| William Lemke (U) | 60,297 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 10,626 |
| Earl Browder (Com) | 2,197 |
| David L. Calvin (Proh) | 1,071 |
| John W. Aiken (SL) | 557 |
| TOTAL | 1,258,560 |
| **1940** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) | 704,821 |
| Wendell Willkie (R) | 679,206 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 15,071 |
| Earl Browder (Com) | 2,394 |
| Roger Babson (Proh) | 2,148 |
| John W. Aiken (SL) | 1,882 |
| TOTAL | 1,405,522 |
| **1944** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Thomas Dewey (R) | 674,532 |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) | 650,413 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 13,205 |
| Edward Teichert (Ind) | 1,002 |
| TOTAL | 1,339,152 |
| **1948** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Harry S Truman (D) | 647,310 |
| Thomas Dewey (R) | 590,959 |
| Henry Wallace (PP) | 25,282 |
| Norman Thomas (Soc) | 12,547 |
| Edward Teichert (Ind) | 399 |
| Farrell Dobbs (ISW) | 303 |
| TOTAL | 1,276,800 |
| **1952** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) | 979,744 |
| Adlai E. Stevenson (D) | 622,175 |
| Vincent Hallinan (IP) | 2,174 |
| Farrell Dobbs (ISW) | 1,350 |
| Darlington Hoopes (IS) | 1,157 |
| Eric Hass (ISL) | 770 |
| TOTAL | 1,607,370 |
| **1956** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) | 954,844 |
| Adlai E. Stevenson (D) | 586,768 |
| T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*) | 6,918 |
| Darlington Hoopes (Ind *Soc*) | 754 |
| Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) | 710 |
| Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) | 564 |
| TOTAL | 1,550,558 |
| **1960** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Richard M. Nixon (R) | 895,175 |
| John F. Kennedy (D) | 830,805 |
| Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) | 1,792 |
| Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) | 1,310 |
| TOTAL | 1,729,082 |
| **1964** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Lyndon B. Johnson (D) | 1,050,424 |
| Barry M. Goldwater (R) | 638 495 |
| Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) | 1,692 |
| Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) | 1,204 |
| TOTAL | 1,691,815 |
| **1968** (12 electoral votes) | |
| Richard M. Nixon (R) | 809,997 |
| Hubert H. Humphrey (D) | 748,804 |
| George C. Wallace (Ind *A*) | 127,835 |
| Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*) | 1,338 |
| Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*) | 1,222 |
| TOTAL | 1,689,196 |
| **1972** (11 electoral votes) | |
| Richard M. Nixon (R) | 989,430 |
| George S. McGovern (D) | 810,174 |
| John G. Schmitz (A) | 47,525 |
| Benjamin M. Spock (Ind *Pop*) | 2,701 |
| Louis Fisher (Ind *SL*) | 998 |
| Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) | 663 |
| Evelyn Reed (Ind *SW*) | 506 |
| TOTAL | 1,851,997 |
| **1976** (11 electoral votes) | |
| Jimmy Carter (D) | 1,040,232 |
| Gerald R. Ford (R) | 1,004,987 |
| Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind) | 34,943 |
| Lester Maddox (A) | 8,552 |
| Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *Soc*) | 4,298 |
| Roger L. MacBride (Ind *Lib*) | 3,814 |
| Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*) | 1,691 |
| Margaret Wright (Ind *Pop*) | 943 |
| Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) | 749 |
| Lyndon H. La Rouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*) | 738 |
| Jules Levin (Ind *SL*) | 389 |
| TOTAL[1] | 2,104,175 |
| **1980** (11 electoral votes) | |
| Ronald Reagan (R) | 1,088,845 |
| Jimmy Carter (D) | 981,584 |
| John Anderson (Ind) | 160,657 |
| Ed Clark (Ind *Lib*) | 29,135 |
| Barry Commoner (Ind *Cit*) | 7,767 |
| John Rarick (Ind *Con*) | 1,519 |
| David McReynolds (Ind *Soc*) | 808 |
| Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) | 772 |
| Deidre Griswold (Ind *WW*) | 414 |
| Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) | 383 |
| TOTAL[1] | 2,273,221 |
| **1984** (11 electoral votes) | |
| Ronald Reagan (R) | 1,198,800 |
| Walter F. Mondale (D) | 995,847 |
| David Bergland (Lib) | 4,884 |
| Bob Richards (Con) | 3,864 |
| Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind) | 3,791 |
| Sonia Johnson (Ind *Cit*) | 1,456 |
| Dennis L. Serrette (Ind *WIA*) | 1,007 |
| Larry Holmes (Ind *WW*) | 619 |
| Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) | 597 |
| Melvin T. Mason (Ind *SW*) | 445 |
| TOTAL[1] | 2,212,018 |
| **1988** (11 electoral votes) | |
| Michael S. Dukakis (D) | 1,126,794 |
| George Bush (R) | 1,047,499 |
| Ronald Paul (Ind *Lib*) | 5,157 |
| David E. Duke (Ind *Pop*) | 3,056 |
| James Warren (Ind *SW*) | 2,574 |
| Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *NER*) | 2,302 |
| Lenora B. Fulani (Ind *NA*) | 1,953 |
| TOTAL[1] | 2,191,612 |

[1] Total includes scattered votes.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
## 1848-1990

SYMBOLS:
- A - American
- C - Conservative
- Com - Communist
- Con - Constitution
- D - Democrat
- DS - Democratic Socialist
- G - Greenback
- Ind - Independent
- IC - Ind. Communist
- ID - Ind. Democrat
- IL - Ind. Labor
- I Pr - Ind. Prohibition
- IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.
- ISL - Ind. Social Labor
- ISW - Ind. Social Worker
- IW - Ind. Worker
- L - Labor
- LF - Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario
- Lib - Libertarian
- Nat - National
- NR - National Repub.
- Peo - People's (Populist)
- PLS - Progressive Labor Socialist
- PP - People's Prog.
- Prog - Progressive
- Proh - Prohibition
- R - Republican
- Soc - Socialist
- SD - Social Democrat
- SDA - Social Dem. of America
- SL - Social Labor
- SW - Socialist Worker
- U - Union
- UL - Union Labor
- W - Whig

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independent". When a candidate's party affiliation is listed as "independent" and a party designation is shown in italics, "independent" was the official ballot listing, but a party designation was found by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau in newspaper clippings.

| | |
|---|---:|
| 1848 | |
| Nelson Dewey (D)[1] | 19,875 |
| John Hubbard Tweedy (W) | 14,621 |
| Charles Durkee (Ind) | 1,134 |
| TOTAL | 35,309 |
| 1849 | |
| Nelson Dewey (D) | 16,649 |
| Alexander L. Collins (W) | 11,317 |
| Warren Chase (Ind) | 3,761 |
| TOTAL | 31,759 |
| 1851 | |
| Leonard James Farwell (W) | 22,319 |
| Don Alonzo Joshua Upham (D) | 21,812 |
| TOTAL | 44,190 |
| 1853 | |
| William Augustus Barstow (D) | 30,405 |
| Edward Dwight Holton (R) | 21,886 |
| Henry Samuel Baird (W) | 3,304 |
| TOTAL | 55,683 |
| 1855 | |
| William Augustus Barstow (D)[2] | 36,355 |
| Coles Bashford (R) | 36,198 |
| TOTAL | 72,598 |
| 1857 | |
| Alexander William Randall (R) | 44,693 |
| James B. Cross (D) | 44,239 |
| TOTAL | 90,058 |
| 1859 | |
| Alexander William Randall (R) | 59,999 |
| Harrison Carroll Hobart (D) | 52,539 |
| TOTAL | 112,755 |
| 1861 | |
| Louis Powell Harvey (R) | 53,777 |
| Benjamin Ferguson (D) | 45,456 |
| TOTAL | 99,258 |
| 1863 | |
| James Taylor Lewis (R) | 72,717 |
| Henry L. Palmer (D) | 49,053 |
| TOTAL | 122,029 |
| 1865 | |
| Lucius Fairchild (R) | 58,332 |
| Harrison Carroll Hobart (D) | 48,330 |
| TOTAL | 106,674 |
| 1867 | |
| Lucius Fairchild (R) | 73,637 |
| John J. Tallmadge (D) | 68,873 |
| TOTAL | 142,522 |
| 1869 | |
| Lucius Fairchild (R) | 69,502 |
| Charles D. Robinson (D) | 61,239 |
| TOTAL | 130,781 |
| 1871 | |
| Cadwallader Colden Washburn (R) | 78,301 |
| James Rood Doolittle (D) | 68,910 |
| TOTAL | 147,274 |
| 1873 | |
| William Robert Taylor (D) | 81,599 |
| Cadwallader Colden Washburn (R) | 66,224 |
| TOTAL | 147,856 |
| 1875 | |
| Harrison Ludington (R) | 85,155 |
| William Robert Taylor (D) | 84,314 |
| TOTAL | 170,070 |
| 1877 | |
| William E. Smith (R) | 78,759 |
| James A. Mallory (D) | 70,486 |
| Edward Phelps Allis (G) | 26,216 |
| Collin M. Campbell (Soc) | 2,176 |
| TOTAL | 178,122 |
| 1879 | |
| William E. Smith (R) | 100,535 |
| James G. Jenkins (D) | 75,030 |
| Reuben May (G) | 12,996 |
| TOTAL | 189,005 |
| 1881 | |
| Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R) | 81,754 |
| N.D. Fratt (D) | 69,797 |
| T.D. Kanouse (Proh) | 13,225 |
| Edward Phelps Allis (G) | 7,002 |
| TOTAL | 171,856 |
| 1884 | |
| Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R) | 163,214 |
| N.D. Fratt (D) | 143,945 |
| Samuel Dexter Hastings (Proh) | 8,545 |
| William L. Utley (G) | 4,274 |
| TOTAL | 319,997 |
| 1886 | |
| Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R) | 133,247 |
| Gilbert Motier Woodward (D) | 114,529 |
| John Cochrane (Peo) | 21,467 |
| John Myers Olin (Proh) | 17,089 |
| TOTAL | 286,368 |
| 1888 | |
| William Dempster Hoard (R) | 175,696 |
| James Morgan (D) | 155,423 |
| E.G. Durant (Proh) | 14,373 |
| D. Frank Powell (L) | 9,196 |
| TOTAL | 354,714 |
| 1890 | |
| George Wilbur Peck (D) | 160,388 |
| William Dempster Hoard (R) | 132,068 |
| Charles Alexander (Proh) | 11,246 |
| Reuben May (UL) | 5,447 |
| TOTAL | 309,254 |
| 1892 | |
| George Wilbur Peck (D) | 178,095 |
| John Coit Spooner (R) | 170,497 |
| Thomas C. Richmond (Proh) | 13,185 |
| C.M. Butt (Peo) | 9,638 |
| TOTAL | 371,559 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
## 1848-1990—Cont.

| | |
|---|---|
| **1894** | |
| William H. Upham (R) | 196,150 |
| George Wilbur Peck (D) | 142,250 |
| D. Frank Powell (Peo) | 25,604 |
| John F. Cleghorn (Proh) | 11,240 |
| TOTAL | 375,449 |
| **1896** | |
| Edward Scofield (R) | 264,981 |
| Willis C. Silverthorn (D) | 169,257 |
| Joshua H. Berkey (Proh) | 8,140 |
| Christ Tuttrop (SL) | 1,306 |
| Robert Henderson (Nat) | 407 |
| TOTAL | 444,110 |
| **1898** | |
| Edward Scofield (R) | 173,137 |
| Hiram Wilson Sawyer (D) | 135,353 |
| Albinus A. Worsley (Peo) | 8,518 |
| Eugene Wilder Chafin (Proh) | 8,078 |
| Howard Tuttle (SDA) | 2,544 |
| Henry Riese (SL) | 1,473 |
| TOTAL | 329,430 |
| **1900** | |
| Robert Marion La Follette (R) | 264,419 |
| Louis G. Bomrich (D) | 160,674 |
| J. Burritt Smith (Proh) | 9,707 |
| Howard Tuttle (SD) | 6,590 |
| Frank R. Wilke (SL) | 509 |
| TOTAL | 441,900 |
| **1902** | |
| Robert Marion La Follette (R) | 193,417 |
| David Stuart Rose (D) | 145,818 |
| Emil Seidel (SD) | 15,970 |
| Edwin W. Drake (Proh) | 9,647 |
| Henry E.D. Puck (SL) | 791 |
| TOTAL | 365,676 |
| **1904** | |
| Robert Marion La Follette (R) | 227,253 |
| George Wilbur Peck (D) | 176,301 |
| William A. Arnold (SD) | 24,857 |
| Edward Scofield (NR) | 12,136 |
| William H. Clark (Proh) | 8,764 |
| Charles M. Minkley (SL) | 249 |
| TOTAL | 449,570 |
| **1906** | |
| James O. Davidson (R) | 183,558 |
| John A. Aylward (D) | 103,311 |
| Winfield R. Gaylord (SD) | 24,437 |
| Ephraim L. Eaton (Proh) | 8,211 |
| Ole T. Rosaas (SL) | 455 |
| TOTAL | 320,003 |
| **1908** | |
| James O. Davidson (R) | 242,935 |
| John A. Aylward (D) | 165,977 |
| H.D. Brown (SD) | 28,583 |
| Winfred D. Cox (Proh) | 11,760 |
| Herman Bottema (SL) | 393 |
| TOTAL | 449,656 |
| **1910** | |
| Francis Edward McGovern (R) | 161,619 |
| Adolph H. Schmitz (D) | 110,442 |
| William A. Jacobs (SD) | 39,547 |
| Byron E. Van Keuren (Proh) | 7,450 |
| Fred G. Kremer (SL) | 430 |
| TOTAL | 319,522 |
| **1912** | |
| Francis Edward McGovern (R) | 179,360 |
| John C. Karel (D) | 167,316 |
| Carl D. Thompson (SD) | 34,468 |
| Charles Lewis Hill (Proh) | 9,433 |
| William H. Curtis (SL) | 3,253 |
| TOTAL | 393,849 |
| **1914** | |
| Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R) | 140,787 |
| John C. Karel (D) | 119,509 |
| John James Blaine (Ind) | 32,560 |
| Oscar Ameringer (SD) | 25,917 |
| David W. Emerson (Proh) | 6,279 |
| John Vierthaler (Ind) | 352 |
| TOTAL | 325,430 |
| **1916** | |
| Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R) | 229,889 |
| Burt Williams (D) | 164,555 |
| Rae Weaver (Soc) | 30,649 |
| George McKerrow (Proh) | 9,193 |
| TOTAL | 434,340 |
| **1918** | |
| Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R) | 155,799 |
| Henry A. Moehlenpah (D) | 112,576 |
| Emil Seidel (SD) | 57,523 |
| William C. Dean (Proh) | 5,296 |
| TOTAL | 331,582 |
| **1920** | |
| John James Blaine (R) | 366,247 |
| Robert McCoy (D) | 247,746 |
| William Coleman (Soc) | 71,126 |
| Henry H. Tubbs (Proh) | 6,047 |
| TOTAL | 691,294 |
| **1922** | |
| John James Blaine (R) | 367,929 |
| Arthur A. Bentley (ID) | 51,061 |
| Louis A. Arnold (Soc) | 39,570 |
| M.L. Welles (Proh) | 21,438 |
| Arthur A. Dietrich (ISL) | 1,444 |
| TOTAL | 481,828 |
| **1924** | |
| John James Blaine (R) | 412,255 |
| Martin L. Lueck (D) | 317,550 |
| William F. Quick (Soc) | 45,268 |
| Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh) | 11,516 |
| Severi Alanne (IW) | 4,107 |
| Farrand K. Shuttleworth (IPR) | 4,079 |
| Jose Snover (SL) | 1,452 |
| TOTAL | 796,432 |
| **1926** | |
| Fred R. Zimmerman (R) | 350,927 |
| Charles Perry (Ind) | 76,507 |
| Virgil H. Cady (D) | 72,627 |
| Herman O. Kent (Soc) | 40,293 |
| David W. Emerson (Proh) | 7,333 |
| Alex Gorden (SL) | 4,593 |
| TOTAL | 552,912 |
| **1928** | |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R) | 547,738 |
| Albert George Schmedeman (D) | 394,368 |
| Otto R. Hauser (Soc) | 36,924 |
| Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh) | 6,477 |
| Joseph Ehrhardt (IL) | 1,938 |
| Alvar J. Hayes (IW) | 1,420 |
| TOTAL | 989,143 |
| **1930** | |
| Philip Fox La Follette (R) | 392,958 |
| Charles E. Hammersley (D) | 170,020 |
| Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc) | 25,607 |
| Alfred B. Taynton (Proh) | 14,818 |
| Fred Bassett Blair (IC) | 2,998 |
| TOTAL | 606,825 |
| **1932** | |
| Albert George Schmedeman (D) | 590,114 |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R) | 470,805 |
| Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc) | 56,965 |
| William C. Dean (Proh) | 3,148 |
| Fred Bassett Blair (Com) | 2,926 |
| Joe Ehrhardt (SL) | 398 |
| TOTAL | 1,124,502 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
## 1848-1990—Cont.

| | |
|---|---|
| **1934** | |
| Philip Fox La Follette (Prog) | 373,093 |
| Albert George Schmedeman (D) | 359,467 |
| Howard Greene (R) | 172,980 |
| George A. Nelson (Soc) | 44,589 |
| Morris Childs (IC) | 2,454 |
| Thomas W. North (PR) | 857 |
| Joe Ehrhardt (ISL) | 332 |
| TOTAL | 953,797 |
| **1936** | |
| Philip Fox La Follette (Prog) | 573,724 |
| Alexander Wiley (R) | 363,973 |
| Arthur W. Lueck (D) | 268,530 |
| Joseph F. Walsh (U) | 27,934 |
| Joseph Ehrhardt (SL) | 1,738 |
| August F. Fehlandt (Proh) | 1,008 |
| TOTAL | 1,237,095 |
| **1938** | |
| Julius Peter Heil (R) | 543,675 |
| Philip Fox La Follette (Prog) | 353,381 |
| Harry Wilbur Bolens (D) | 78,446 |
| Frank W. Smith (U) | 4,564 |
| John Schleier, Jr. (ISL) | 1,459 |
| TOTAL | 981,560 |
| **1940** | |
| Julius Peter Heil (R) | 558,678 |
| Orland Steen Loomis (Prog) | 546,436 |
| Francis Edward McGovern (D) | 264,985 |
| Fred Bassett Blair (Com) | 2,340 |
| Louis Fisher (SL) | 1,158 |
| TOTAL | 1,373,754 |
| **1942** | |
| Orland Steen Loomis (Prog) | 397,664 |
| Julius Peter Heil (R) | 291,945 |
| William C. Sullivan (D) | 98,153 |
| Frank P. Zeidler (Soc) | 11,295 |
| Fred Bassett Blair (IC) | 1,092 |
| Georgia Cozzini (ISL) | 490 |
| TOTAL | 800,985 |
| **1944** | |
| Walter Samuel Goodland (R) | 697,740 |
| Daniel O. Hoan (D) | 536,357 |
| Alexander O. Benz (Prog) | 76,028 |
| George A. Nelson (Soc) | 9,183 |
| Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*ISL*) | 1,122 |
| TOTAL | 1,320,483 |
| **1946** | |
| Walter Samuel Goodland (R) | 621,970 |
| Daniel W. Hoan (D) | 406,499 |
| Walter H. Uphoff (Soc) | 8,996 |
| Sigmund G. Eisenscher (IC) | 1,857 |
| Jerry R. Kenyon (ISL) | 959 |
| TOTAL | 1,040,444 |
| **1948** | |
| Oscar Rennebohm (R) | 684,839 |
| Carl W. Thompson (D) | 558,497 |
| Henry J. Berquist (PP) | 12,928 |
| Walter H. Uphoff (Soc) | 9,149 |
| James E. Boulton (ISW) | 356 |
| Georgia Cozzini (ISL) | 328 |
| TOTAL | 1,266,139 |
| **1950** | |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R) | 605,649 |
| Carl W. Thompson (D) | 525,319 |
| M. Michael Essin (PP) | 3,735 |
| William O. Hart (Soc) | 3,384 |
| TOTAL | 1,138,148 |
| **1952** | |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R) | 1,009,171 |
| William Proxmire (D) | 601,844 |
| M. Michael Essin (Ind) | 3,706 |
| TOTAL | 1,615,214 |
| **1954** | |
| Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr ([illegible]) | 596,158 |
| William Proxmire (D) | 560,747 |
| Arthur Wepfer (Ind) | 1,722 |
| TOTAL | 1,158,666 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **1956** | |
| Vernon W. Thomson (R) | 808,273 |
| William Proxmire (D) | 749,421 |
| TOTAL | 1,557,788 |
| **1958** | |
| Gaylord Anton Nelson (D) | 644,296 |
| Vernon W. Thomson (R) | 556,391 |
| Wayne Leverenz (Ind) | 1,485 |
| TOTAL | 1,202,219 |
| **1960** | |
| Gaylord Anton Nelson (D) | 890,868 |
| Philip G. Kuehn (R) | 837,123 |
| TOTAL | 1,728,009 |
| **1962** | |
| John W. Reynolds (D) | 637,491 |
| Philip G. Kuehn (R) | 625,536 |
| Adolf Wiggert (Ind) | 2,477 |
| TOTAL | 1,265,900 |
| **1964** | |
| Warren P. Knowles (R) | 856,779 |
| John W. Reynolds (D) | 837,901 |
| TOTAL | 1,694,887 |
| **1966** | |
| Warren P. Knowles (R) | 626,041 |
| Patrick J. Lucey (D) | 539,258 |
| Adolf Wiggert (Ind) | 4,745 |
| TOTAL | 1,170,173 |
| **1968** | |
| Warren P. Knowles (R) | 893,463 |
| Bronson C. La Follette (D) | 791,100 |
| Adolf Wiggert (Ind) | 3,225 |
| Robert Wilkinson (Ind) | 1,813 |
| TOTAL | 1,689,738 |
| **1970** | |
| Patrick J. Lucey (D) | 728,403 |
| Jack B. Olson (R) | 602,617 |
| Leo James McDonald (A) | 9,035 |
| Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) | 1,287 |
| Samuel K. Hunt (Ind-*SW*) | 888 |
| Myrtle Kastner (Ind-*PLS*) | 628 |
| TOTAL | 1,343,160 |
| **1974** | |
| Patrick J. Lucey (D) | 628,639 |
| William D. Dyke (R) | 497,189 |
| William H. Upham (A) | 33,528 |
| Crazy Jim[3] (Ind) | 12,107 |
| William Hart (Ind-*DS*) | 5,113 |
| Fred Blair (Ind-*C*) | 3,617 |
| Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) | 1,492 |
| TOTAL | 1,181,685 |
| **1978** | |
| Lee Sherman Dreyfus (R) | 816,056 |
| Martin J. Schreiber (D) | 673,813 |
| Eugene R. Zimmerman (C) | 6,355 |
| John C. Doherty (Ind) | 2,183 |
| Adrienne Kaplan (Ind-*SW*) | 1,548 |
| Henry A. Ochsner (Ind-*SL*) | 849 |
| TOTAL | 1,500,996 |
| **1982** | |
| Anthony Scully Earl (D) | 896,872 |
| Terry J. Kohler (R) | 662,738 |
| Larry Smiley (Lib) | 9,734 |
| James P. Wickstrom (Con) | 7,721 |
| Peter Seidman (Ind-*SW*) | 3,025 |
| TOTAL | 1,580,344 |
| **1986** | |
| Tommy George Thompson (R) | 805,090 |
| Anthony Scully Earl (D) | 705,578 |
| Kathryn A. Christensen (LF) | 10,323 |
| Darold E. Wall (Ind) | 3,913 |
| Sanford Knapp (Ind) | 1,66[illegible] |
| TOTAL | 1,526,5[illegible] |
| **1990** | |
| Tommy George Thompson (R) | 802,321 |
| Thomas A. Loftus (D) | 576,280 |
| TOTAL | 1,379,727 |

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[1] Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

[2] Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567 (1855).

[3] Legal name.

Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Total vote includes scattering votes.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

**Employment and Earnings** — In 1989, Wisconsin ranked 32nd among the states in the number of state and local government employes per 10,000 population. Wisconsin has fewer government employes per 10,000 than Iowa and Minnesota, which ranked 8th and 27th, respectively, but has more than Michigan and Illinois (ranked 47th and 48th, respectively). The state employed 64,974 full-time employes while local government employed 177,781.

The majority of state employes are in the classified service (37,616 as of December 31, 1990), while 19,661 are in the unclassified service.

In 1989, Wisconsin ranked 15th in earnings of state and local government employes. Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois ranked higher (6th, 8th, and 11th, respectively), and Iowa ranked lower (25th). From 1980 to 1989, October payrolls in Wisconsin increased by $50.5 million on the state level and $152.5 million on the local level.

School districts employed the largest number on the local level — 116,322 — while counties ranked second with 47,565 and municipalities third with 45,831 employes.

By function, education ranked first in both the number of employes and total payroll, followed by government administration, police protection, hospitals, and highways.

**Units of Local Government** — As of March 1991, local government in Wisconsin was comprised of 72 counties, 188 cities, 397 villages and 1,263 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a 1990 population of 959,275 to Menominee with 3,890, and from Marathon with a land area of 1,559 square miles to Pepin County with 231 square miles. In 1990, county board size ranged from 46 supervisors in Brown County to 7 in Menominee County.

Among the 50 states in 1987, Hawaii had the smallest number of total local governmental units with 18, while Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,627. In comparison, Wisconsin had a total of 2,719, ranking 13th.

Wisconsin cities may adopt a mayor, manager or commission form of government. Of 188 cities, 10 have a city manager and 178 have a mayor. Of the 178 cities with mayors, 53 also have a city administrator (42 full-time and 11 part-time). Currently, no city uses the commission form of government. Villages may utilize a president or manager form of government. Of 397 villages, 11 have an appointed manager and 386 have an elected president. Of the 386 villages with presidents, 45 also have a full-time or part-time village administrator.

**County Officials** — All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coroner may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board.

Each county board is headed by a chairperson chosen by the board. In addition, 9 counties have an elected county executive, 7 have an appointed county administrator and 56 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

In 1989-90, county offices are dominated by Republicans. The largest majority occurs in the office of sheriff with 49 Republicans and 23 Democrats. Women are the majority of office holders in the positions of county clerk, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds and county treasurer.

Based on the 1990 census population, city population totals 2,831,881, an increase of 128,302 from the 1980 census; village population is 574,800, an increase of 60,427; and town population is 1,485,088, a decrease of 2,375. Sixty-six Wisconsin municipalities had populations of 10,000 or more. The City of Milwaukee, with a population of 628,088, ranks first and the city of Fort Atkinson, with a population of 10,227, ranks 66th.

Between 1980 and 1990, 129 cities increased in population while 59 cities decreased. Milwaukee, the only first class city, decreased by 8,209 or 1.29 percent; among second class cities, Madison had the largest increase, 20,646 or 12.10 percent, and Superior had the largest decrease, 2,437 or 8.24 percent. Among third class cities, Waukesha had the largest increase, 6,593 or 13.09 percent, and Cudahy had the largest decrease, 888 or 4.54 percent. For fourth class cities, Verona had the largest increase, 2,038 or 61.09 percent, and Shullsburg had the largest decrease, 248 or 16.71 percent. Among Wisconsin's villages, 160 decreased, 230 increased, 3 showed no change in population from 1980. (Two villages were created during the decade.) Sherwood had the largest increase, 465 or 125.00 percent, and Ferryville had the largest decrease, 73 or 32.16 percent.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about local and state government.

## NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

| Employe Status | Dec. 31, 1989 | Dec. 31, 1990 |
|---|---|---|
| Classified | 36,765 | 37,616 |
| Unclassified | 18,847 | 19,661 |
| Limited term | 4,862 | 5,090 |
| Seasonal | 108 | 122 |
| Project | 800 | 843 |
| Other[1] | 5,949 | 5,991 |
| TOTAL[2] | 67,331 | 69,323 |

| Funding of Authorized Positions[3] | Dec. 31, 1989 | Dec. 31, 1990 |
|---|---|---|
| State-tax funding | 30,174 | 30,785 |
| User-fee funding | 15,569 | 15,811 |
| Federal funding | 7,794 | 7,883 |
| Segregated funding | 5,566 | 5,618 |
| TOTAL | 59,104 | 60,097 |

[1] Includes UW graduate assistants — 5,643 for 1989 and 5,664 for 1990.

[2] Headcount of employes working on a full- or part-time basis.

[3] Full-time equivalent positions authorized by legislature.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", January 1990 and 1991. Figures may not add due to rounding by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

### October 1989

| Unit of Government | Number of Employes | | | Total Payroll (in thousands) | Average Earnings Full-Time Employes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Full-Time | Full-Time Equivalent | | All | Excluding Education |
| State | 88,230 | 52,052 | 64,974 | $143,330 | $2,389 | $2,250 |
| Local (total) | 224,984 | 152,867 | 177,781 | 384,909 | 2,299 | 2,065 |
| Counties | 47,565 | 37,427 | 42,430 | 77,185 | 1,874 | 1,871 |
| Municipalities | 45,831 | 30,670 | 34,290 | 74,947 | 2,297 | 2,297 |
| Towns | 13,616 | 1,528 | 2,553 | 4,394 | 1,644 | 1,644 |
| School districts | 116,322 | 81,997 | 97,145 | 224,928 | 2,501 | — |
| Special districts | 1,650 | 1,245 | 1,363 | 3,455 | 2,640 | 2,640 |
| TOTAL | 313,214 | 204,919 | 242,755 | $528,239 | $2,322 | $2,116 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1989*, October 1990.

## WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION
### October 1989

| Function | Total Payroll (in thousands) | Number of Employes[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Per 10,000 Population |
| Total Education | $302,861 | 132,482 | 272.2 |
| Elementary and secondary | (205,976) | (89,982) | (184.9) |
| Higher education institutions | (93,611) | (41,130) | (84.5) |
| Education (other) | (3,274) | (1,370) | (2.8) |
| Government administration, including courts | 30,504 | 13,786 | 28.3 |
| Police protection | 29,167 | 12,412 | 25.5 |
| Hospitals | 27,084 | 14,515 | 29.8 |
| Highways | 22,634 | 11,038 | 22.7 |
| Public welfare | 21,333 | 13,132 | 27.0 |
| Correction | 11,529 | 5,489 | 11.3 |
| Fire protection (local) | 11,001 | 4,271 | 8.8 |
| Health | 9,448 | 4,656 | 9.6 |
| Parks and recreation | 6,809 | 4,718 | 9.7 |
| Natural resources | 6,643 | 3,562 | 7.3 |
| Sewerage (local) | 5,673 | 2,331 | 4.8 |
| Utilities, gas and electric, water supplies | 5,232 | 2,318 | 4.8 |
| Utilities, transit | 5,167 | 2,268 | 4.7 |
| Libraries (local) | 3,540 | 2,231 | 4.6 |
| Solid waste management (local) | 3,067 | 1,541 | 3.2 |
| Social insurance administration | 1,808 | 830 | 1.7 |
| Other and unallocable | 22,212 | 9,916 | 20.4 |
| TOTAL[2] | $528,239 | 242,755 | 498.8 |

[1] Full-time equivalent employes.

[2] Does not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1989*, October 1990.

## WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
### For October, 1980-1989

| Year | Employes* | | | October Payroll (in thousands) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | Local | Total | State | Local | Total |
| 1980 | 59,531 | 166,382 | 225,913 | $92,794 | $232,371 | $325,165 |
| 1981 | 57,163 | 163,829 | 220,992 | 94,752 | 241,702 | 336,454 |
| 1982 | 57,317 | 156,525 | 213,842 | 97,256 | 252,603 | 349,859 |
| 1983 | 57,551 | 156,714 | 214,265 | 98,262 | 268,921 | 367,183 |
| 1984 | 61,540 | 163,815 | 225,355 | 117,378 | 296,199 | 413,577 |
| 1985 | 53,031 | 150,204 | 203,235 | 121,867 | 310,117 | 431,984 |
| 1986 | 73,736 | 168,044 | 241,780 | 146,971 | 329,451 | 476,422 |
| 1987 | 63,580 | 170,725 | 234,305 | 139,147 | 336,480 | 475,627 |
| 1988 | 65,158 | 173,407 | 238,565 | 142,682 | 361,598 | 504,280 |
| 1989 | 64,974 | 177,781 | 242,755 | 143,330 | 384,909 | 528,239 |

*To make the figures comparable, the Bureau of the Census reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1989*, October 1990, and previous editions.

# COMPOSITION OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

## 1990 Detail

| Category | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Employes* | 37,116 | — |
| Disabled employes | 1,695 | 4.6% |
| Female employes | 19,210 | 51.8 |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 2,016 | 5.4 |
| Black | 1,038 | 2.8 |
| Hispanic | 378 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 302 | 0.8 |
| American Indian | 298 | 0.8 |

*Includes only those employes on centralized payroll who are monitored by the Department of Employment Relations. UW System employes are included; legislative branch employes are among those excluded.

## 1980 and 1990 Comparison

| | 1980 | | 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Employes* | 31,620 | — | 34,055 | — |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 1,542 | 4.9% | 2,469 | 7.3% |
| Disabled employes | 736 | 2.3 | 1,919 | 5.6 |
| Female employes | 14,208 | 44.9 | 16,205 | 47.6 |
| Permanent classified | 25,064 | — | 25,397 | — |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 1,032 | 4.1 | 1,524 | 6.0 |
| Disabled employes | 701 | 2.8 | 1,695 | 6.7 |
| Female employes | 11,021 | 44.0 | 11,954 | 47.1 |
| Unclassified | 392 | — | 887 | — |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 33 | 8.4 | 78 | 8.8 |
| Disabled employes | 4 | 1.0 | 21 | 2.4 |
| Female employes | 120 | 30.6 | 331 | 37.3 |
| Limited term | 4,978 | — | 7,346 | — |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 326 | 6.6 | 811 | 11.0 |
| Disabled employes | 7 | 0.1 | 193 | 2.6 |
| Female employes | 2,542 | 51.1 | 3,659 | 49.8 |
| Project | 434 | — | 425 | — |
| Racial/ethnic minorities | 42 | 9.7 | 56 | 13.2 |
| Disabled employes | 3 | 0.7 | 10 | 2.4 |
| Female employes | 229 | 52.8 | 261 | 61.4 |

*Includes only those employes on centralized payroll who are monitored by the Department of Employment Relations. UW System faculty and academic staff and legislative branch employes are among those excluded.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Affirmative Action, *Affirmative Action Report for Wisconsin State Government, June 1989 to July 1990*, 12th Edition, May 1991.

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE
### October 1989

| | Employes[1] | | | | | | | Average October Earnings[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | | | Per 10,000 Population | | | | | | Education Employes[3] | | |
| State | Total | State | Local | Total | Rank | State | Local | All Employes | Rank | Local School | Higher Education | Other Than Education Employes |
| Alabama | 217,957 | 74,199 | 143,758 | 529 | 18 | 180 | 349 | $1,783 | 44 | $1,897 | $3,545 | $1,742 |
| Alaska | 42,858 | 22,012 | 20,846 | 813 | 1 | 418 | 396 | 3,336 | 1 | 3,599 | 5,218 | 3,308 |
| Arizona | 180,929 | 48,127 | 132,802 | 509 | 31 | 135 | 373 | 2,389 | 12 | 2,654 | 4,295 | 2,310 |
| Arkansas | 117,538 | 41,876 | 75,662 | 489 | 40 | 174 | 314 | 1,607 | 50 | 1,733 | 3,482 | 1,548 |
| California | 1,375,269 | 310,169 | 1,065,100 | 473 | 44* | 107 | 366 | 2,938 | 2 | 3,298 | 4,162 | 2,926 |
| Colorado | 177,999 | 52,237 | 125,762 | 537 | 14 | 157 | 379 | 2,321 | 16 | 2,439 | 3,456 | 2,273 |
| Connecticut | 157,681 | 60,013 | 97,668 | 487 | 41 | 185 | 302 | 2,744 | 4 | 3,089 | 4,045 | 2,678 |
| Delaware | 35,886 | 19,650 | 16,236 | 533 | 17 | 292 | 241 | 2,258 | 19 | 2,692 | 3,636 | 2,051 |
| District of Columbia | 55,482 | — | 55,482 | 919 | – | — | 919 | 2,832 | — | 3,207 | 4,209 | 2,784 |
| Florida | 629,303 | 149,896 | 479,407 | 497 | 34* | 118 | 378 | 2,149 | 24 | 2,746 | 3,420 | 2,093 |
| Georgia | 370,343 | 107,129 | 263,214 | 575 | 8* | 166 | 409 | 1,859 | 39 | 2,007 | 3,386 | 1,839 |
| Hawaii | 58,426 | 45,475 | 12,951 | 525 | 21* | 409 | 116 | 2,252 | 20 | 2,331 | 3,686 | 2,209 |
| Idaho | 52,584 | 17,264 | 35,320 | 519 | 26 | 170 | 348 | 1,814 | 42 | 1,872 | 2,610 | 1,836 |
| ILLINOIS | 538,102 | 133,908 | 404,194 | 462 | 47 | 115 | 347 | 2,408 | 11 | 2,663 | 3,804 | 2,340 |
| Indiana | 273,871 | 83,168 | 190,703 | 490 | 39 | 149 | 341 | 2,032 | 28 | 2,453 | 3,790 | 1,711 |
| IOWA | 163,319 | 57,557 | 105,762 | 575 | 8* | 203 | 372 | 2,127 | 25 | 2,128 | 3,762 | 2,050 |
| Kansas | 150,393 | 48,725 | 101,668 | 598 | 6* | 194 | 405 | 1,945 | 34* | 2,140 | 3,463 | 1,915 |
| Kentucky | 184,039 | 74,329 | 109,710 | 494 | 37 | 199 | 294 | 1,794 | 43 | 1,921 | 3,914 | 1,688 |
| Louisiana | 234,286 | 81,946 | 152,340 | 535 | 16 | 187 | 348 | 1,723 | 47 | 1,922 | 3,417 | 1,653 |
| Maine | 64,072 | 22,670 | 41,402 | 524 | 23* | 186 | 339 | 1,938 | 36 | 2,001 | 3,462 | 1,933 |
| Maryland | 240,644 | 86,100 | 154,544 | 513 | 30 | 183 | 329 | 2,592 | 7 | 3,248 | 4,082 | 2,343 |
| Massachusetts | 292,488 | 93,559 | 198,929 | 495 | 36 | 158 | 336 | 2,452 | 10 | 2,588 | 3,677 | 2,466 |
| MICHIGAN | 445,090 | 133,108 | 311,982 | 458 | 48 | 137 | 321 | 2,593 | 6 | 3,032 | 4,200 | 2,453 |
| MINNESOTA | 224,431 | 65,300 | 159,131 | 516 | 27 | 150 | 366 | 2,525 | 8 | 2,883 | 4,055 | 2,412 |
| Mississippi | 148,455 | 46,093 | 102,362 | 566 | 10 | 176 | 391 | 1,610 | 49 | 1,695 | 3,245 | 1,543 |
| Missouri | 239,853 | 72,365 | 167,488 | 465 | 46 | 140 | 325 | 1,950 | 33 | 2,265 | 3,146 | 1,838 |
| Montana | 49,271 | 15,772 | 33,499 | 611 | 4 | 196 | 416 | 1,927 | 37 | 2,149 | 3,202 | 1,766 |
| Nebraska | 96,403 | 29,141 | 67,262 | 598 | 6* | 181 | 418 | 1,995 | 31 | 2,071 | 3,044 | 1,976 |
| Nevada | 52,966 | 15,210 | 37,756 | 477 | 43 | 137 | 340 | 2,384 | 13 | 2,457 | 2,908 | 2,489 |
| New Hampshire | 49,332 | 16,444 | 32,888 | 446 | 49 | 149 | 297 | 2,112 | 26 | 2,233 | 3,371 | 2,046 |
| New Jersey | 406,384 | 111,586 | 294,798 | 525 | 21* | 144 | 381 | 2,595 | 5 | 3,192 | 4,259 | 2,366 |
| New Mexico | 93,058 | 38,092 | 54,966 | 609 | 5 | 249 | 360 | 1,830 | 40 | 1,845 | 3,399 | 1,801 |
| New York | 1,139,694 | 280,501 | 859,193 | 635 | 3 | 156 | 479 | 2,758 | 3 | 3,268 | 4,036 | 2,634 |
| North Carolina | 341,804 | 105,012 | 236,792 | 520 | 25 | 160 | 360 | 2,030 | 29 | 2,310 | 3,672 | 1,856 |
| North Dakota | 35,990 | 15,228 | 20,762 | 545 | 11 | 231 | 315 | 2,067 | 27 | 2,579 | 3,241 | 1,755 |

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE—Continued
## October 1989

| | Employes[1] | | | | | | | Average October Earnings[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | | | Per 10,000 Population | | | | | | Education Employes[3] | | |
| State | Total | State | Local | Total | Rank | State | Local | All Employes | Rank | Local School | Higher Education | Other Than Education Employes |
| Ohio | 516,178 | 140,378 | 375,800 | 473 | 44* | 129 | 345 | 2,199 | 22 | 2,601 | 3,774 | 2,045 |
| Oklahoma | 174,914 | 63,788 | 111,126 | 543 | 12 | 198 | 345 | 1,770 | 45 | 1,882 | 3,046 | 1,771 |
| Oregon | 147,639 | 50,740 | 96,899 | 524 | 23* | 180 | 344 | 2,235 | 21 | 2,386 | 3,244 | 2,181 |
| Pennsylvania | 477,449 | 123,437 | 354,012 | 397 | 50 | 103 | 294 | 2,275 | 18 | 2,681 | 3,727 | 2,096 |
| Rhode Island | 47,690 | 19,949 | 27,741 | 478 | 42 | 200 | 278 | 2,500 | 9 | 3,068 | 3,586 | 2,274 |
| South Carolina | 188,875 | 75,765 | 113,110 | 538 | 13 | 216 | 322 | 1,827 | 41 | 2,088 | 3,086 | 1,692 |
| South Dakota | 36,756 | 12,619 | 24,137 | 514 | 28* | 176 | 338 | 1,725 | 46 | 1,769 | 3,463 | 1,645 |
| Tennessee | 246,668 | 75,461 | 171,207 | 499 | 32* | 153 | 347 | 1,890 | 38 | 2,222 | 3,308 | 1,838 |
| Texas | 893,199 | 212,123 | 681,076 | 526 | 20 | 125 | 401 | 1,955 | 32 | 2,061 | 3,961 | 1,914 |
| Utah | 83,830 | 34,949 | 48,881 | 491 | 38 | 205 | 286 | 1,945 | 34* | 2,099 | 2,469 | 2,041 |
| Vermont | 29,930 | 13,158 | 16,772 | 528 | 19 | 232 | 296 | 2,286 | 17 | 2,184 | 3,568 | 2,437 |
| Virginia | 326,995 | 113,737 | 213,258 | 536 | 15 | 187 | 350 | 2,164 | 23 | 2,420 | 3,955 | 2,083 |
| Washington | 244,848 | 88,792 | 156,056 | 514 | 28* | 186 | 328 | 2,378 | 14 | 2,679 | 3,169 | 2,453 |
| West Virginia | 92,340 | 32,663 | 59,677 | 497 | 34* | 176 | 321 | 1,693 | 48 | 1,978 | 3,179 | 1,465 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 242,755 | 64,974 | 177,781 | 499 | 32* | 133 | 365 | 2,322 | 15 | 2,648 | 3,272 | 2,116 |
| Wyoming | 36,480 | 12,212 | 24,268 | 768 | 2 | 257 | 511 | 2,019 | 30 | 2,339 | 2,926 | 1,853 |
| TOTAL | 12,722,746 | 3,708,606 | 9,014,140 | 518 | | 151 | 367 | $2,293 | | $2,562 | $3,705 | $2,236 |

[1] Full-time equivalent employes in October 1989.

[2] Full-time state and local government employes for October 1989.

[3] Instructional personnel only.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1989*, October 1990. Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE, 1987

| | | Single-Function Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | All Special District Govts. | Education Services | Social Services | Trans-portation | Fire Protection | Natural Resources | Parks and Recreation | Housing and Community Devel. | Sewerage | Solid Waste Disposal | Utilities | Cemeteries | Industrial Develop-ment and Mortgage Districts | Other | Multiple Function Districts |
| Alabama | 421 | — | 45 | 19 | 4 | 69 | 2 | 156 | 2 | 2 | 95 | — | — | 2 | 25 |
| Alaska | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Arizona | 253 | — | 14 | 3 | 116 | 82 | — | — | 17 | — | 16 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Arkansas | 505 | — | — | 11 | 33 | 245 | — | 130 | 32 | 1 | 37 | — | — | — | 16 |
| California | 2,734 | 36 | 163 | 78 | 389 | 521 | 144 | 93 | 145 | 9 | 417 | 262 | 15 | 242 | 220 |
| Colorado | 1,085 | — | 35 | 12 | 213 | 188 | 39 | 56 | 135 | 4 | 125 | 76 | — | 17 | 185 |
| Connecticut | 281 | — | — | 15 | 55 | 1 | 11 | 91 | 5 | 3 | 25 | — | — | 43 | 32 |
| Delaware | 202 | — | — | 1 | — | 197 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Florida | 414 | 5 | 43 | 20 | 48 | 133 | 11 | 98 | 3 | — | 19 | — | 3 | 15 | 16 |
| Georgia | 410 | — | 107 | 21 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 208 | — | — | 23 | — | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Hawaii | 14 | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Idaho | 705 | 47 | 16 | 67 | 119 | 169 | 16 | 13 | 35 | — | 18 | 183 | — | — | 22 |
| ILLINOIS | 2,783 | 184 | 52 | 64 | 801 | 913 | 334 | 114 | 125 | 6 | 82 | 52 | — | 28 | 28 |
| Indiana | 836 | 606 | 17 | — | — | 129 | 4 | 45 | 13 | — | 7 | — | — | 4 | 11 |
| IOWA | 372 | 5 | — | 2 | 69 | 234 | — | 15 | 27 | 2 | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| Kansas | 1,387 | 20 | 30 | 5 | — | 271 | 2 | 101 | 11 | — | 267 | 655 | 2 | 8 | 15 |
| Kentucky | 569 | 91 | 28 | 4 | 85 | 127 | — | 24 | 18 | 8 | 175 | — | — | — | 9 |
| Louisiana | 24 | — | — | 14 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Maine | 203 | — | 4 | 4 | — | 13 | 1 | 28 | 43 | 1 | 82 | 2 | — | 1 | 24 |
| Maryland | 223 | — | — | 6 | — | 165 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 16 |
| Massachusetts | 391 | — | — | 1 | 20 | 16 | — | 249 | 9 | 3 | 78 | — | — | — | 15 |
| MICHIGAN | 250 | 61 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 85 | 1 | — | 20 | 12 | 25 | — | — | — | 13 |
| MINNESOTA | 374 | — | 22 | 3 | — | 119 | 3 | 169 | 12 | 1 | 15 | — | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 307 | — | 2 | 5 | — | 227 | — | 59 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Missouri | 1,217 | 53 | 154 | 326 | 145 | 155 | 2 | 172 | 19 | — | 183 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Montana | 514 | — | 18 | 8 | 128 | 117 | — | 18 | 21 | 38 | 28 | 70 | — | 50 | 18 |
| Nebraska | 1,119 | — | 18 | 97 | 427 | 110 | — | 134 | 33 | — | 49 | 78 | 1 | — | 172 |
| Nevada | 146 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 4 | 14 | 9 | — | 11 | 4 | — | 20 | 15 |
| New Hampshire | 120 | — | — | 5 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 32 | — | — | 8 | 19 |
| New Jersey | 486 | — | 10 | 52 | 172 | 16 | — | 84 | 95 | 6 | 12 | — | — | 3 | 36 |
| New Mexico | 112 | — | 3 | — | — | 73 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 13 | 5 |
| New York | 978 | — | 71 | 2 | 898 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 321 | — | 4 | 12 | 1 | 142 | — | 108 | 15 | 2 | 18 | — | — | — | 19 |
| North Dakota | 703 | — | 12 | 83 | 279 | 83 | 211 | 34 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Ohio | 410 | 50 | 44 | 27 | 30 | 100 | 65 | 55 | 5 | — | 25 | — | 1 | — | 8 |
| Oklahoma | 498 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 110 | — | 119 | 4 | 1 | 225 | — | 0 | 4 | 17 |
| Oregon | 876 | — | 23 | 31 | 270 | 213 | 28 | 23 | 44 | 4 | 153 | 65 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,805 | 339 | 66 | 108 | 1 | 5 | 41 | 88 | 511 | 28 | 280 | — | 60 | 54 | 224 |
| Rhode Island | 83 | — | — | — | 39 | 3 | — | 26 | 2 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 4 |

## SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE, 1987—Cont.

| | | Single-Function Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | All Special District Govts. | Education Services | Social Services | Trans-portation | Fire Protection | Natural Resources | Parks and Recreation | Housing and Community Devel. | Sewerage | Solid Waste Disposal | Utilities | Cemeteries | Industrial Develop-ment and Mortgage Districts | Other | Multiple Function Districts |
| South Carolina ..... | 300 | — | 10 | 3 | 86 | 46 | 13 | 43 | 9 | 1 | 62 | — | — | — | 27 |
| South Dakota ...... | 212 | — | — | 3 | 31 | 102 | — | 38 | 19 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 4 | 7 |
| Tennessee .......... | 462 | — | — | 12 | — | 124 | — | 94 | 3 | 4 | 195 | — | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| Texas............. | 1,892 | — | 141 | 28 | 70 | 399 | 3 | 396 | 9 | — | 221 | — | 1 | 8 | 616 |
| Utah ............. | 236 | — | 13 | 4 | 13 | 71 | 5 | 11 | 17 | — | 32 | 45 | — | — | 25 |
| Vermont .......... | 95 | — | — | 2 | 19 | 20 | — | 9 | — | 1 | 36 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Virginia ........... | 106 | 22 | 7 | 17 | — | 43 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Washington ....... | 1,177 | 20 | 64 | 49 | 411 | 161 | 44 | 48 | 56 | — | 178 | 99 | 3 | — | 44 |
| West Virginia ...... | 290 | — | — | 6 | — | 15 | 1 | 32 | 50 | — | 156 | — | — | 1 | 29 |
| **WISCONSIN**....... | 366 | — | — | — | — | 150 | — | 204 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Wyoming ......... | 250 | — | 11 | 1 | 44 | 114 | 3 | — | 5 | 7 | 6 | 36 | — | 7 | 16 |
| ALL STATES .... | 29,531 | 1,543 | 1,267 | 1,265 | 5,070 | 6,360 | 1,004 | 3,464 | 1,607 | 154 | 3,470 | 1,627 | 92 | 557 | 2,051 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Governments, Government Organization*, Volume 1, Table 11, September 1988.

# LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE, 1987

| | | Local Governments Other Than School Districts | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Total All Local Govts. | Total | Counties[1] | Municipalities[2] | Townships[3] | Special Districts | School Districts[4] |
| Alabama | 1,053 | 924 | 67 | 436 | — | 421 | 129 |
| Alaska | 172 | 172 | 9 | 149 | — | 14 | — |
| Arizona | 576 | 349 | 15 | 81 | — | 253 | 227 |
| Arkansas | 1,396 | 1,063 | 75 | 483 | — | 505 | 333 |
| California | 4,331 | 3,233 | 57 | 442 | — | 2,734 | 1,098 |
| Colorado | 1,593 | 1,413 | 62 | 266 | — | 1,085 | 180 |
| Connecticut | 477 | 461 | 0 | 31 | 149 | 281 | 16 |
| Delaware | 281 | 262 | 3 | 57 | — | 202 | 19 |
| Florida | 965 | 870 | 66 | 390 | — | 414 | 95 |
| Georgia | 1,286 | 1,100 | 158 | 532 | — | 410 | 186 |
| Hawaii | 18 | 18 | 3 | 1 | — | 14 | — |
| Idaho | 1,065 | 947 | 44 | 198 | — | 705 | 118 |
| ILLINOIS | 6,627 | 5,598 | 102 | 1,279 | 1,434 | 2,783 | 1,029 |
| Indiana | 2,806 | 2,502 | 91 | 567 | 1,008 | 836 | 304 |
| IOWA | 1,877 | 1,426 | 99 | 955 | — | 372 | 451 |
| Kansas | 3,803 | 3,479 | 105 | 627 | 1,360 | 1,387 | 324 |
| Kentucky | 1,303 | 1,125 | 119 | 437 | — | 569 | 178 |
| Louisiana | 452 | 386 | 61 | 301 | — | 24 | 66 |
| Maine | 800 | 712 | 16 | 22 | 471 | 203 | 88 |
| Maryland | 401 | 401 | 23 | 155 | — | 223 | — |
| Massachusetts | 836 | 754 | 12 | 39 | 312 | 391 | 82 |
| MICHIGAN | 2,699 | 2,109 | 83 | 534 | 1,242 | 250 | 590 |
| MINNESOTA | 3,555 | 3,114 | 87 | 855 | 1,798 | 374 | 441 |
| Mississippi | 853 | 682 | 82 | 293 | — | 307 | 171 |
| Missouri | 3,147 | 2,586 | 114 | 930 | 325 | 1,217 | 561 |
| Montana | 1,243 | 696 | 54 | 128 | 0 | 514 | 547 |
| Nebraska | 3,152 | 2,200 | 93 | 534 | 454 | 1,119 | 952 |
| Nevada | 197 | 180 | 16 | 18 | — | 146 | 17 |
| New Hampshire | 524 | 364 | 10 | 13 | 221 | 120 | 160 |
| New Jersey | 1,625 | 1,074 | 21 | 320 | 247 | 486 | 551 |
| New Mexico | 331 | 243 | 33 | 98 | — | 112 | 88 |
| New York | 3,302 | 2,582 | 57 | 618 | 929 | 978 | 720 |
| North Carolina | 916 | 916 | 100 | 495 | — | 321 | — |
| North Dakota | 2,787 | 2,477 | 53 | 366 | 1,355 | 703 | 310 |
| Ohio | 3,377 | 2,756 | 88 | 940 | 1,318 | 410 | 621 |
| Oklahoma | 1,802 | 1,166 | 77 | 591 | — | 498 | 636 |
| Oregon | 1,502 | 1,152 | 36 | 240 | — | 876 | 350 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,956 | 4,441 | 66 | 1,022 | 1,548 | 1,805 | 515 |
| Rhode Island | 125 | 122 | — | 8 | 31 | 83 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 707 | 615 | 46 | 269 | — | 300 | 92 |
| South Dakota | 1,762 | 1,569 | 64 | 309 | 984 | 212 | 193 |
| Tennessee | 904 | 890 | 94 | 334 | — | 462 | 14 |
| Texas | 4,415 | 3,302 | 254 | 1,156 | — | 1,892 | 1,113 |
| Utah | 530 | 490 | 29 | 225 | — | 236 | 40 |
| Vermont | 673 | 401 | 14 | 55 | 237 | 95 | 272 |
| Virginia | 430 | 430 | 95 | 229 | — | 106 | — |
| Washington | 1,779 | 1,482 | 39 | 266 | — | 1,177 | 297 |
| West Virginia | 630 | 575 | 55 | 230 | — | 290 | 55 |
| WISCONSIN | 2,719 | 2,286 | 72 | 580 | 1,268 | 366 | 433 |
| Wyoming | 424 | 368 | 23 | 95 | — | 250 | 56 |
| ALL STATES | 83,184 | 68,463 | 3,042 | 19,199 | 16,691 | 29,531 | 14,721 |

[1] Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized government.

[2] "Municipalities" include cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska) and towns (except in 6 New England states, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin).

[3] Includes "town" governments in 6 New England states and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

[4] Excludes systems operated as part of a state, county, municipal, or town government.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Governments, Government Organization*, Vol. 1, Number 1, Table 3, September 1988.

# BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES

| County (year created)[1] | County Seat | Land Area in Sq. Miles 1980[2] | 1980 Population[3] | 1990 Population (P.L. 94-171 figure)[4] | Percent Change[5] | Rank by Population[6] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams (1848) | Friendship | 648 | 13,457 | 15,682 | 16.53% | 59 |
| Ashland (1860) | Ashland | 1,048 | 16,783 | 16,307 | -2.84 | 56 |
| Barron (1859) | Barron | 865 | 38,730 | 40,750 | 5.22 | 30 |
| Bayfield (1845) | Washburn | 1,462 | 13,822 | 14,008 | 1.35 | 63 |
| Brown (1818) | Green Bay | 524 | 175,280 | 194,594 | 11.02 | 4 |
| Buffalo (1853) | Alma | 699 | 14,309 | 13,584 | -5.07 | 65 |
| Burnett (1856) | Meenon[7] | 818 | 12,340 | 13,084 | 6.03 | 66 |
| Calumet (1836) | Chilton | 326 | 30,867 | 34,291 | 11.09 | 36 |
| Chippewa (1845) | Chippewa Falls | 1,017 | 52,127 | 52,360 | 0.45 | 23 |
| Clark (1853) | Neillsville | 1,218 | 32,910 | 31,647 | -3.84 | 39 |
| Columbia (1846) | Portage | 771 | 43,222 | 45,088 | 4.32 | 28 |
| Crawford (1818) | Prairie du Chien | 566 | 16,556 | 15,940 | -3.72 | 58 |
| Dane (1836) | Madison | 1,205 | 323,545 | 367,085 | 13.46 | 2 |
| Dodge (1836) | Juneau | 887 | 75,064 | 76,559 | 1.99 | 17 |
| Door (1851) | Sturgeon Bay | 492 | 25,029 | 25,690 | 2.64 | 43 |
| Douglas (1854) | Superior | 1,305 | 44,421 | 41,758 | -5.99 | 29 |
| Dunn (1854) | Menomonie | 853 | 34,314 | 35,909 | 4.65 | 34 |
| Eau Claire (1856) | Eau Claire | 638 | 78,805 | 85,183 | 8.09 | 15 |
| Florence (1881) | Florence | 486 | 4,172 | 4,590 | 10.02 | 71 |
| Fond du Lac (1836) | Fond du Lac | 725 | 88,964 | 90,083 | 1.26 | 14 |
| Forest (1885) | Crandon | 1,011 | 9,044 | 8,776 | -2.96 | 68 |
| Grant (1836) | Lancaster | 1,144 | 51,736 | 49,264 | -4.78 | 25 |
| Green (1836) | Monroe | 583 | 30,012 | 30,339 | 1.09 | 40 |
| Green Lake (1858) | Green Lake | 357 | 18,370 | 18,651 | 1.53 | 52 |
| Iowa (1829) | Dodgeville | 760 | 19,802 | 20,150 | 1.76 | 47 |
| Iron (1893) | Hurley | 751 | 6,730 | 6,153 | -8.57 | 70 |
| Jackson (1853) | Black River Falls | 998 | 16,831 | 16,588 | -1.44 | 55 |
| Jefferson (1836) | Jefferson | 562 | 66,152 | 67,783 | 2.47 | 21 |
| Juneau (1856) | Mauston | 774 | 21,039 | 21,650 | 2.91 | 46 |
| Kenosha (1850) | Kenosha | 273 | 123,137 | 128,181 | 4.10 | 9 |
| Kewaunee (1852) | Kewaunee | 343 | 19,539 | 18,878 | -3.38 | 51 |
| La Crosse (1851) | La Crosse | 457 | 91,056 | 97,904 | 7.52 | 12 |
| Lafayette (1846) | Darlington | 634 | 17,412 | 16,076 | -7.67 | 57 |
| Langlade (1879) | Antigo | 873 | 19,978 | 19,505 | -2.37 | 48 |
| Lincoln (1874) | Merrill | 886 | 26,555 | 26,993 | 1.65 | 42 |
| Manitowoc (1836) | Manitowoc | 594 | 82,918 | 80,421 | -3.01 | 16 |
| Marathon (1850) | Wausau | 1,559 | 111,270 | 115,400 | 3.71 | 10 |
| Marinette (1879) | Marinette | 1,395 | 39,314 | 40,548 | 3.14 | 31 |
| Marquette (1836) | Montello | 454 | 11,672 | 12,321 | 5.56 | 67 |
| Menominee (1961) | Keshena | 359[8] | 3,373 | 3,890 | 15.33 | 72 |
| Milwaukee (1834) | Milwaukee | 241 | 964,988 | 959,275 | -0.59 | 1 |
| Monroe (1854) | Sparta | 904 | 35,074 | 36,633 | 4.44 | 33 |
| Oconto (1851) | Oconto | 1,002 | 28,947 | 30,226 | 4.42 | 41 |
| Oneida (1885) | Rhinelander | 1,130 | 31,216 | 31,679 | 1.48 | 38 |
| Outagamie (1851) | Appleton | 642 | 128,730 | 140,510 | 9.15 | 6 |
| Ozaukee (1853) | Port Washington | 235 | 66,981 | 72,831 | 8.73 | 20 |
| Pepin (1858) | Durand | 231 | 7,477 | 7,107 | -4.95 | 69 |
| Pierce (1853) | Ellsworth | 576 | 31,149 | 32,765 | 5.19 | 37 |
| Polk (1853) | Balsam Lake | 919 | 32,351 | 34,773 | 7.49 | 35 |
| Portage (1836) | Stevens Point | 810 | 57,420 | 61,405 | 6.94 | 22 |
| Price (1879) | Phillips | 1,256 | 15,788 | 15,600 | -1.19 | 60 |
| Racine (1836) | Racine | 334 | 173,132 | 175,034 | 1.10 | 5 |
| Richland (1842) | Richland Center | 585 | 17,476 | 17,521 | 0.26 | 54 |
| Rock (1836) | Janesville | 724 | 139,420 | 139,510 | 0.06 | 8 |
| Rusk (1901) | Ladysmith | 913 | 15,589 | 15,079 | -3.27 | 61 |
| St. Croix (1840) | Hudson | 723 | 43,262 | 50,251 | 16.16 | 24 |
| Sauk (1840) | Baraboo | 838 | 43,469 | 46,975 | 8.07 | 26 |
| Sawyer (1883) | Hayward | 1,255 | 12,843 | 14,181 | 10.42 | 62 |
| Shawano (1853) | Shawano | 897 | 35,928 | 37,157 | 3.42 | 32 |
| Sheboygan (1836) | Sheboygan | 515 | 100,935 | 103,877 | 2.91 | 11 |
| Taylor (1875) | Medford | 975 | 18,817 | 18,901 | 0.45 | 50 |
| Trempealeau (1854) | Whitehall | 736 | 26,158 | 25,263 | -3.42 | 45 |
| Vernon (1851) | Viroqua | 808 | 25,642 | 25,617 | -0.10 | 44 |
| Vilas (1893) | Eagle River | 867 | 16,535 | 17,707 | 7.09 | 53 |
| Walworth (1836) | Elkhorn | 556 | 71,507 | 75,000 | 4.88 | 18 |
| Washburn (1883) | Shell Lake | 815 | 13,174 | 13,772 | 4.54 | 64 |
| Washington (1836) | West Bend | 431 | 84,848 | 95,328 | 12.35 | 13 |
| Waukesha (1846) | Waukesha | 554 | 280,080 | 304,715 | 8.75 | 3 |
| Waupaca (1851) | Waupaca | 754 | 42,831 | 46,104 | 7.64 | 27 |
| Waushara (1851) | Wautoma | 628 | 18,526 | 19,385 | 4.64 | 49 |
| Winnebago (1840) | Oshkosh | 449 | 131,772 | 140,320 | 6.49 | 7 |
| Wood (1856) | Wisconsin Rapids | 801 | 72,799 | 73,605 | 1.11 | 19 |
| TOTAL | | 54,426 | 4,705,521 | 4,891,769 | 3.96 | — |

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[1] Wisconsin Historical Records, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Wisconsin, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Table 2, February 1982.

[3] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Wisconsin, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 44, August 1982.

[4] Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, "1990 Census of Population", March 1991.

[5] Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980-1990*, March 1991.

[6] Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau based on the 1990 population figures.

[7] As a result of a November 1982 referendum, Burnett County moved its county seat from Grantsburg. The town of Siren is used as a mailing address by county offices.

[8] Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, set the area of Menominee County at 365 square miles.

# COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
## as of April 8, 1991

| | County Board | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Size | Chairperson[1] | County Executive[2] | Clerk | Party |
| Adams | 20 | George Dixon | George Dixon (AC) | Beverly J. Ward | R. |
| Ashland | 21 | Thomas Kieweg | Thomas Kieweg (AC) | Elaine A. Stibbe | R. |
| Barron | 29 | Arnold Ellison | Judith A. Genereau (AC) | Judith A. Genereau | D. |
| Bayfield | 19 | Linda Brown | Michael J. Puksich (CA) | Thomas J. Gordon | D. |
| Brown | 46 | Ted Pamperin | Thomas D. Cuene (CE) | Ronald J. De Lain | D. |
| Buffalo | 17 | Leslie C. Winsand | Lance Wilson (AC) | Sandra K. Ebert | R. |
| Burnett | 21 | Carmen Hoeppner | Myron Schuster (CA) | Helen Steffen | D. |
| Calumet | 19 | Wilma Springer | John Keuler (AC) | Donna Scheibe | R. |
| Chippewa | 31 | Thomas J. Goettl | Thomas J. Goettl (AC) | Jerome L. Dachel | D. |
| Clark | 29 | Robert Berglund | Robert Berglund (AC) | Barbara A. Petlovsek | D. |
| Columbia | 31 | Edward C. Hamre | Cathleen M. Lathrop (AC) | Cathleen M. Lathrop | R. |
| Crawford | 17 | Robert Dillman | Robert Dillman (AC) | Patricia L. Benish | R. |
| Dane | 41 | R. Richard Wagner | Richard J. Phelps (CE) | Carol Little Nelson | D. |
| Dodge | 37 | Charles E. Swain | Charles E. Swain (AC) | Dorothy E. Ebert | R. |
| Door | 20 | Lyle Hill | Nancy A. Bemmann (AC) | Nancy A. Bemmann | R. |
| Douglas | 30 | David Dumke | David Dumke (AC) | Raymond H. Somerville | D. |
| Dunn | 29 | Raymond Score | Patrick Thompson (AC) | Lorraine Hartung | D. |
| Eau Claire | 29 | Clifford W. Chatterson | Ronald T. Wampler (AC) | Joanne Lester | D. |
| Florence | 12 | Edwin Kelley | Robert Anderson (AC) | Robert Anderson | D. |
| Fond du Lac | 37 | Wilbert Halbah | M. Anita Anderegg (CE) | Joyce A. Buechel | R. |
| Forest | 20 | Erhard E. Huettl | Erhard E. Huettl (AC) | Dora C. James | D. |
| Grant | 32 | Neil Gardner | Neil Gardner (AC) | Dorothea Eck | R. |
| Green | 29 | Robert Hoesly | Michael Doyle (AC) | Michael Doyle | R. |
| Green Lake | 21 | Herbert A. Dahlke | Herbert A. Dahlke (AC) | Raymond F. Stoll | R. |
| Iowa | 21 | Richard M. Scullion | Richard M. Scullion (AC) | David D. Meudt | R. |
| Iron | 19 | John B. Gentile | John B. Gentile (AC) | George G. Reed | D. |
| Jackson | 19 | Kieth Ferries | Kieth Ferries (AC) | Alice Larson | D. |
| Jefferson | 30 | Wendell A. Wilson | Willard Hausen (CA) | Barbara A. Geyer | R. |
| Juneau | 21 | C.F. Saylor | C.F. Saylor (AC) | Carl E. Wilke | R. |
| Kenosha | 27 | Mark Wisnefski | John Collins (CE) | Nancy L. Principe | D. |
| Kewaunee | 19 | Harold J. Reckelberg | Harold J. Reckelberg (AC) | Edward J. Dorner | D. |
| La Crosse | 34 | James A. Ehrsam | Gerald Seubert (AC) | Sharon Lemke Mahlum | R. |
| Lafayette | 16 | Alton Martin (interim chp.) | Alton Martin (AC) | Stephen J. Pickett | D. |
| Langlade | 21 | Judy Rustick | Judy Rustick (AC) | Norman J. Cejka | D. |
| Lincoln | 21 | Frank Magnus | Frank Magnus (AC) | Marlene S. Fox | D. |
| Manitowoc | 31 | Jon H. Hochkammer | Mark B. Hazelbaker (AC) | Daniel R. Fischer | D. |
| Marathon | 38 | Bettye Nall | Mort McBain (CA) | Louann E. Fenhaus | R. |
| Marinette | 30 | Theodore J. Sauve | Stephen Fredericks (CA) | Don E. Phillips | R. |
| Marquette | 17 | Paul Wade | Gary L. Sorensen (AC) | Gary L. Sorensen | R. |
| Menominee | 7 | Harley Lyons, Sr. | Richard Schultz (CA) | Carol LaTender | D. |
| Milwaukee | 25 | F. Thomas Ament | David F. Schulz (CE) | Rod Lanser | D. |
| Monroe | 30 | David L. Sullivan | David L. Sullivan (AC) | David L. Hering | R. |
| Oconto | 31 | Donald Bartels | Eugene Dolata (AC) | Rose Stellmacher | R. |
| Oneida | 20 | Tony Lorbetske | Dennis Harper (AC) | Robert G. Bruso | D. |
| Outagamie | 44 | James P. Schuette | Ronald Van De Hey (CE) | James D. Hensel | R. |
| Ozaukee | 32 | James L. Swan | Harold C. Dobberpuhl (AC) | Harold C. Dobberpuhl | R. |
| Pepin | 12 | Bernard Milliren | Bernard Milliren (AC) | Carol M. Forster | D. |
| Pierce | 17 | Donald R. Johnson | David Sorenson (AC) | David Sorenson | R. |
| Polk | 25 | A. Stanley Anderson | A. Stanley Anderson (AC) | Sharon Schiebel | D. |
| Portage | 33 | Clarence Hintz | Clarence Hintz (AC) | Roger Wrycza | D. |
| Price | 21 | Wilbert Blomberg | Wilbert Blomberg (AC) | Clarence Cvengros | D. |
| Racine | 32 | Jean M. Jacobson | Dennis M. Kornwolf (CE) | Joan C. Rennert | D. |
| Richland | 21 | Ann M. Greenheck | Victor V. Vlasak (AC) | Victor V. Vlasak | R. |
| Rock | 29 | Donald E. Upson | Craig Knutson (CA) | Kay S. O'Connell | D. |
| Rusk | 21 | Bernice Dukerschein | Melanie Meyer (AC) | Melanie Meyer | D. |
| St. Croix | 31 | Richard B. Peterson | John Krizek (AC) | Sue E. Nelson | D. |
| Sauk | 56 | Melvin Rose | Melvin Rose (AC) | Opal Kohlmeyer | R. |
| Sawyer | 15 | Robert H. Kinney | Robert H. Kinney (AC) | Kris Mayberry | R. |
| Shawano | 30 | Herbert Tauchen | Rosemary Bohm (AC) | Rosemary Bohm | R. |
| Sheboygan | 34 | James E. Gilligan | James E. Gilligan (AC) | Patricia A. Uraynar | D. |
| Taylor | 17 | Edwin Ahlers | Edwin Ahlers (AC) | Roger Emmerich | D. |
| Trempealeau | 23 | Earl Ryder | Earl Ryder (AC) | Paul L. Syverson | D. |
| Vernon | 29 | Jack Robinson | Roger W. Novy (AC) | Roger W. Novy | R. |
| Vilas | 21 | Gilbert Dobrinski | Gilbert Dobrinski (AC) | James A. Sanborn | R. |
| Walworth | 35 | George Lauderdale | George Lauderdale (AC) | Carol Krauklis | R. |
| Washburn | 21 | Hubert H. Smith | Hubert H. Smith (AC) | John L. Brown | R. |
| Washington | 30 | Reuben J. Schmahl | Reuben J. Schmahl (AC) | Arthur G. Degnitz | R. |
| Waukesha | 35 | Curtis Manke | Daniel M. Finley (CE) | Patricia E. Madden | R. |
| Waupaca | 27 | Duane R. Brown | Mary A. Robbins (AC) | Mary A. Robbins | R. |
| Waushara | 19 | George Sorenson | Debra Behringer (AC) | Rhonda Mahoney | R. |
| Winnebago | 45 | Ralph R. Nielsen | Paul W. Stevenson (CE) | Linda Wolfe | R. |
| Wood | 38 | Norman Fehrenbach | Norman Fehrenbach (AC) | Anthony C. Ruesch | D. |

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Treasurer | Party | Register of Deeds | Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | Sharlene Klicko | D. | Alma Thurber | R. |
| Ashland | Geraldine Stephenson | R. | Wendell R. Friske | D. |
| Barron | Marla K. Thompson | R. | Donna Miller | R. |
| Bayfield | Daniel R. Anderson | D. | Otto A. Korpela | D. |
| Brown | Kerry Blaney | D. | Cathy Williquette-Breunig | D. |
| Buffalo | Patricia J. Wodele | R. | Donna J. Carothers | R. |
| Burnett | Julie B. Johnson | D. | Elaine K. Olson | D. |
| Calumet | Nancy Steenport | R. | Donna Schommer | R. |
| Chippewa | Arlene M. Zwiefelhofer | D. | Beatrice M. Roycraft | D. |
| Clark | Ruby Meihack | R. | Eugene Oberle | D. |
| Columbia | Deborah A. Raimer | R. | Penny Judd | R. |
| Crawford | Martin E. Sprosty | D. | Florence C. Erickson | D. |
| Dane | James H. Amundson | D. | Jane Licht | D. |
| Dodge | Jacqueline Steger | R. | Doris Westra | R. |
| Door | Jay Zahn | R. | Marilyn Jadin | R. |
| Douglas | Mary A. Berg | D. | Diane Preston-Horwath | D. |
| Dunn | Gladys Waller | D. | James Mrdutt | D. |
| Eau Claire | Larry C. Lokken | D. | Beverly Y. Halvorson | D. |
| Florence | Marilyn Harrison | R. | Mary M. Jessen | R. |
| Fond du Lac | Lorraine D. Schultz | R. | Mary A. Brickle | D. |
| Forest | Grace J. Tauer | D. | Paul Aschenbrenner | D. |
| Grant | Beverly Hartnett | R. | Marilyn Pierce | R. |
| Green | Mavis Robertson | R. | Marilyn Neuenschwander | R. |
| Green Lake | Kathleen A. Morris | R. | Shirley A. Williams | R. |
| Iowa | Jolene M. Millard | R. | Lynn T. Martin | R. |
| Iron | Mark D. Gianunzio | D. | Robert Traczyk | D. |
| Jackson | Carol Bue | D. | Lyle V. Larson | D. |
| Jefferson | John E. Jensen | R. | Phyllis J. Hess | R. |
| Juneau | Betty Siekert | R. | Jerilynn Kolba | R. |
| Kenosha | Ronald J. Frederick | D. | Donna Dietman | D. |
| Kewaunee | Dorothy E. Genz | R. | Marilyn G. Mueller | D. |
| La Crosse | Jo Ann Gilberg | R. | Mary C. Holinka | R. |
| Lafayette | Spencer Benedict | R. | Joseph Boll | R. |
| Langlade | Mary J. Novak | D. | Sandra M. Fischer | D. |
| Lincoln | Jan Lemmer | D. | Jolene Callahan | R. |
| Manitowoc | Thomas N. Tomaszewski | D. | Preston F. Jones | D. |
| Marathon | Lorraine I. Beyersdorff | R. | Michael Sydow | D. |
| Marinette | Robert C. Michaelis | R. | Florence Magnuson | D. |
| Marquette | Shirley Procknow | R. | Bernice M. Wegner | R. |
| Menominee | Barbara Frechette-Kelley | D. | Pamela J. Waukau | D. |
| Milwaukee | John Siefert | D. | Walter R. Barczak | D. |
| Monroe | Annette Erickson | R. | Vicky Jo Dutton | R. |
| Oconto | Victoria Coopman | R. | Joyce Behling | R. |
| Oneida | Jennie L. Huber | R. | Thomas H. Leighton | R. |
| Outagamie | Eldred J. Mullen | R. | Grace Herb | R. |
| Ozaukee | Phyllis V. Linden | R. | Ronald A. Voigt | R. |
| Pepin | Olga A. Vogel | D. | Rita M. Conlin | R. |
| Pierce | June Olson | D. | Connie Olson | D. |
| Polk | David Anderson | D. | Bonnie Hallberg | R. |
| Portage | Alfred Bartkowiak | D. | Kevin Shibilski | D. |
| Price | Lynn M. Neeck | D. | Judith Chizek | D. |
| Racine | Paul A. Smith | D. | Helen M. Schutten | R. |
| Richland | Dorothy Brown | R. | Sy Miller | R. |
| Rock | Peggy S. Ross | D. | Esther A. Gage | R. |
| Rusk | Anne Gibbs | R. | MaryLu Riel | D. |
| St. Croix | Mary Jean Livermore | R. | James O'Connell | D. |
| Sauk | Janet Filip | R. | Dorothy Williams | R. |
| Sawyer | Nancy L. Goold | R. | E. Louis Lindholm | R. |
| Shawano | Carl A. Peters | R. | Betty Redman | R. |
| Sheboygan | Sandra Fischer | D. | Darlene J. Navis | D. |
| Taylor | Kathleen Davison | D. | Sally Strassburger | R. |
| Trempealeau | Vitus C. Kampa | R. | Janet Peterson | D. |
| Vernon | Margaret Seland | R. | Vera J. Nelson | R. |
| Vilas | Eswina Hansen | R. | Dona J. Richter | R. |
| Walworth | Richard L. Gilkey | R. | Lois M. Ketterhagen | R. |
| Washburn | Agnes M. Anderson | R. | Edward A. Melton | D. |
| Washington | Fredric Seefeldt | R. | John Steilen | R. |
| Waukesha | Patricia Karcher | R. | Michael J. Hasslinger | R. |
| Waupaca | James W. Goeser | R. | Glenna C. Gjertson | R. |
| Waushara | Mary L. Oligney | R. | Orville W. Lehr | R. |
| Winnebago | Ruth H. Bradley | R. | Marjorie H. Dahms | R. |
| Wood | Sharon E. Scheidegger | R. | Rene L. Krause | D. |

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Clerk of Circuit Court | Party | District Attorney[4] | Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | Dianna Helmrick | D. | Mark Thibodeau | D. |
| Ashland | Delsie E. Larson | R. | Robert E. Eaton | R. |
| Barron | Judith W. Espeseth | R. | James C. Babler | D. |
| Bayfield | Violet Weber | D. | H. G. Nordling | D. |
| Brown | La Verne Vander Geeten | D. | John Zakowski | D. |
| Buffalo | Betty L. Brown | R. | James Duvall | D. |
| Burnett | Terri Ann Stone | D. | Kenneth L. Kutz | D. |
| Calumet | Madeleine Gregoire | R. | Donald A. Poppy | R. |
| Chippewa | Janet Rubenzer-Pike | D. | Lester H. Liptak, Jr. | R. |
| Clark | Steven Hemersbach | D. | Darwin L. Zwieg | D. |
| Columbia | Mary E. Cross | R. | Mark H. Bennett | R. |
| Crawford | Donna M. Steiner | D. | Timothy C. Baxter | D. |
| Dane | Judith Coleman | D. | C. William Foust | D. |
| Dodge | James L. Hammer | R. | Kevin M. Schram | R. |
| Door | Sandra Simonar | R. | Gary Schuster | R. |
| Douglas | Donald VanLandschoot | D. | Daniel Blank | D. |
| Dunn | Linda McIntyre | D. | James Peterson | R. |
| Eau Claire | Diana J. Miller | D. | Raymond L. Pelrine | R. |
| Florence | Paula Millan | R. | David Herrick | R. |
| Fond du Lac | Bruce M. Van Buren | R. | Thomas L. Storm[5] | — |
| Forest | Thomas A. Kalkofen | D. | Demetrio A. Verich[5] | — |
| Grant | Diane Perkins | R. | Emil T. Everix | R. |
| Green | Donna Heiser | R. | Gary Luhman | R. |
| Green Lake | Betty J. Hoffman | R. | James W. Camp | R. |
| Iowa | Carolyn K. Olson | R. | Carolyn L. Smith | D. |
| Iron | Virginia M. Giacomino | D. | Jodie L. Bednar | R. |
| Jackson | Claudia Singleton | D. | Alan Moeller | D. |
| Jefferson | Kenneth M. Schopen | R. | Linda G. Larson | R. |
| Juneau | Carol J. Gross | R. | Dennis Schuh | R. |
| Kenosha | Gail Gentz | D. | Robert Jambois | D. |
| Kewaunee | David J. Brusky | D. | Jackson Main | D. |
| La Crosse | Farrel Deml | R. | Scott Horne | R. |
| Lafayette | Verlene McGowan | R. | Humphrey J. Lynch | D. |
| Langlade | Victoria Adamski | D. | Ralph M. Uttke | R. |
| Lincoln | Janet Beyer-Thums | R. | Kenneth Johnson | R. |
| Manitowoc | Joan A. Hoffman | D. | E. James FitzGerald | D. |
| Marathon | Donna J. Seidel | D. | Gregory Grau | D. |
| Marinette | Linda L. Dumke | R. | David G. Miron | R. |
| Marquette | Mary Lou Schmidt | R. | Richard Dufour | R. |
| Menominee | Pamela J. Waukau | D. | Gary Robert Bruno | R. |
| Milwaukee | Gary J. Barczak | D. | E. Michael McCann | D. |
| Monroe | Carol Thorsen | R. | John Matousek | R. |
| Oconto | Michael Hodkiewicz | R. | Jay Conley | R. |
| Oneida | Kenneth J. Gardner | R. | Patrick O'Melia | R. |
| Outagamie | Ruth H. Janssen | R. | John Des Jardins | R. |
| Ozaukee | Joan M. Zirbes | R. | Sandy A. Williams | R. |
| Pepin | Rosemary E. Carlisle | R. | Karl J. Goethel | D. |
| Pierce | Beverly Lucente Berg | D. | Andrew Maki | R. |
| Polk | Melvin Madsen | D. | Mark Biller | R. |
| Portage | Bernadette Flatoff | D. | Susan Lunch | D. |
| Price | Louise Kenney | D. | Patrick Schilling | R. |
| Racine | Lawrence E. Flynn | D. | Lennie A. Weber | R. |
| Richland | Ann Robinson | R. | Edward E. Leineweber | I. |
| Rock | Randy Christiansen | R. | Perry Folts | R. |
| Rusk | Renae R. Baxter | D. | Allen Kenyon | R. |
| St. Croix | Marguerite Kobylarczyk | D. | Eric Johnson | R. |
| Sauk | Donna Mueller | R. | Bartley G. Mauch | R. |
| Sawyer | Stephen L. Hand | R. | Thomas E. Van Roy | R. |
| Shawano | Susan M. Krueger | R. | Gary Robert Bruno | R. |
| Sheboygan | Jane Schetter | R. | James Frisch | D. |
| Taylor | Yvonne Bauer | R. | Allen Brey | D. |
| Trempealeau | Angeline Sylla | R. | LaVerne Michalak | R. |
| Vernon | Kathleen Buros | R. | Robert E. Krambs | R. |
| Vilas | Sally A. Ayers | R. | David V. Penn | R. |
| Walworth | Peggy Mackelfresh | R. | Phillip A. Koss | R. |
| Washburn | DeeAnn McLellan | D. | Jeffrey R. Kohler | R. |
| Washington | Carol A. Puerling | R. | J. Dennis Thornton | R. |
| Waukesha | Cynthia Ernest | R. | Paul E. Bucher | R. |
| Waupaca | George E. Jorgensen | R. | John P. Snider | R. |
| Waushara | Peggy Klimke | R. | James Lyle Thomas | R. |
| Winnebago | Julie A. Pagel | R. | Joseph F. Paulus | R. |
| Wood | Edward J. Hellner | D. | Gregory Potter | R. |

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Sheriff | Party | Coroner/Medical Examiner | Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | Robert Farber | R. | Edward Baron | R. |
| Ashland | David Enblom | R. | Katherine Siegler | D. |
| Barron | Jerry J. Johnson | R. | Gerard Lisi | D. |
| Bayfield | Ralph Neff | R. | James Whyte | D. |
| Brown | Leon Pieschek | D. | Genie Williams | D. |
| Buffalo | Edward J. Brantner | R. | Mary C. Anderson | R. |
| Burnett | Donald L. Taylor | D. | David W. Swingle | D. |
| Calumet | Daniel Gillis | R. | Larry Adams | R. |
| Chippewa | Alfred H. Dachel | D. | Katherine Gerrits | D. |
| Clark | Dallas Neville | D. | Robert Lulloff | R. |
| Columbia | James D. Smith | R. | C. Keith Epps | R. |
| Crawford | William C. Fillbach | D. | Janet Lund | D. |
| Dane | Richard F. Raemisch | R. | Raymond W. Wosepka | D. |
| Dodge | Stephen G. Fitzgerald | R. | John Omen | R. |
| Door | Charles G. Brann | R. | John Herlache, M.D. | ME |
| Douglas | Marvin Arneson | D. | Jorge Llambes, M.D. | ME |
| Dunn | Robert Zebro | R. | Daniel Johnson, M.D. | ME |
| Eau Claire | Richard M. Hewitt | D. | Thomas W. Hadley, M.D. | ME |
| Florence | Jeffrey Rickaby | R. | Mary C. Johnson | R. |
| Fond du Lac | James M. Gilmore | R. | Susan C. Casper | R. |
| Forest | Norman Knoll | D. | Evelyn M. Glinski | D. |
| Grant | Herbert P. Hottenstein | R. | Donovan A. Nelson | R. |
| Green | Steve Elmer | R. | Janet Perry | R. |
| Green Lake | Donald A. Bruendl | R. | Gordon L. Neitzke | R. |
| Iowa | Thomas F. DeVoss | R. | Timothy A. Correll | D. |
| Iron | Richard Ekmark | D. | Dominic J. Martinetti, M.D. | R. |
| Jackson | Richard M. Galster | D. | Judith Laufenberg | D. |
| Jefferson | Orval Quamme | R. | Mark Schoenleber | R. |
| Juneau | Orlando Bellini | R. | Howard Fischer | R. |
| Kenosha | Allan K. Kehl | D. | Mark Witeck | ME |
| Kewaunee | Cole Kuehl | R. | Darwin W. Legois | D. |
| La Crosse | Karl Halverson | R. | Michael J. Watunya, M.D. | ME |
| Lafayette | Scott E. Pedley | R. | Rudy Gebhardt | D. |
| Langlade | David C. Steger | R. | John T. Crawford | R. |
| Lincoln | Ronald W. Krueger | R. | David R. Haskins | D. |
| Manitowoc | Thomas H. Kocourek | D. | Marion F. Cumming | D. |
| Marathon | Gerald Kittel | D. | John Larson | D. |
| Marinette | Robert M. Harbick | R. | George Smith | R. |
| Marquette | Steven D. Sell | R. | Thomas Wastart II | R. |
| Menominee | Richard A. Moses | D. | Richard Herrera | D. |
| Milwaukee | Richard A. Artison | D. | Jeffrey M. Jentzen, M.D. | ME |
| Monroe | Dale Trowbridge | R. | Toni Eddy | ME |
| Oconto | Kenneth Woodworth | R. | Robert Telford | R. |
| Oneida | Charles E. Crofoot | D. | Russell Nooyen, M.D. | ME |
| Outagamie | Bradley G. Gehring | R. | Daniel L. Allain | R. |
| Ozaukee | Michael D. Milas | R. | John R. Holicek | R. |
| Pepin | John C. Andrews | D. | David Castleberg | I. |
| Pierce | James W. Hines | R. | E.R. Jonas, M.D. | R. |
| Polk | Craig Benware | R. | John Simenstad | R. |
| Portage | Thomas Wanta | D. | Scott Rifleman | R. |
| Price | Wayne Wirsing | R. | Chester Brozek | D. |
| Racine | Robert L. Rohner | D. | John Esayian | ME |
| Richland | Frederick C. Schram | R. | Bernard Couey | R. |
| Rock | F. Joseph Black | R. | Terri Shradel | D. |
| Rusk | Dean C. Meyer | R. | Gerald Siverling | R. |
| St. Croix | Ralph Bader | R. | Martin Shanklin | ME |
| Sauk | Virgil H. Steinhorst | R. | Richard F.P. Olson | R. |
| Sawyer | Donald W. Sheehan | R. | David B. Howe | R. |
| Shawano | Walter Schardt | R. | Roger Lenzner | R. |
| Sheboygan | Richard Davis | D. | David J. Leffin | D. |
| Taylor | Donald Wright | D. | Walther Meyer, M.D. | ME |
| Trempealeau | Darryl L. McBride | R. | Bonnie L. Kindschy | D. |
| Vernon | Geoffrey M. Banta | R. | Thomas H. Jacobson | R. |
| Vilas | James D. Williquette | R. | Paul A. Tirpe | R. |
| Walworth | Dean R. McKenzie | R. | John T. Griebel | R. |
| Washburn | Terrance C. Dryden | R. | James P. Quenan | D. |
| Washington | Robert H. Schulteis | R. | Shirley D. Hofmaier | R. |
| Waukesha | Raymond J. Klink | R. | Lynda Biedrzycki, M.D. | ME |
| Waupaca | William E. Mork | R. | Lloyd P. Maasch | R. |
| Waushara | Patrick Fox | R. | Roland B. Handel, Sr. | R. |
| Winnebago | Lee A. Burton | R. | Jane Van De Hey | R. |
| Wood | Brian Illingworth | R. | William Voight | R. |

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| County | Surveyor | Party | County | Surveyor | Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | Gregory Rhinehart | Appointed | Marathon | Chester Nowaczk | Appointed |
| Ashland | None | — | Marinette | Jerome Pillath | Appointed |
| Barron | Steven J. Johnson | D. | Marquette | Jerol Smart | Appointed |
| Bayfield | None | — | Menominee | None | — |
| Brown | Les Van Horn | Appointed | Milwaukee | None | — |
| Buffalo | None | — | Monroe | Garold Sime | R. |
| Burnett | Kathleen Swingle | Appointed | Oconto | Kim Pritzlaff | R. |
| Calumet | Patrick Worden | Appointed | Oneida | Michael Romportl | Appointed |
| Chippewa | Dennis G. Mickesh | D. | Outagamie | None | — |
| Clark | Norman Hurlburt | Appointed | Ozaukee | Thomas J. Genske | Appointed |
| Columbia | Gregory Knuteson | R. | Pepin | G. Robert Sheffers | Appointed |
| Crawford | Richard Marks | Appointed | Pierce | G. Robert Sheffers | Appointed |
| Dane | Ronald Ripp | Appointed | Polk | Ron Hoffmann | Appointed |
| Dodge | Richard Leaver | Appointed | Portage | Joseph Glodowski | D. |
| Door | None | — | Price | Terry Michek | Appointed |
| Douglas | Kenneth Olson | Appointed | Racine | Dennis Stephan | Appointed |
| Dunn | Leon Herrick | Appointed | Richland | Matthew Janiak | Appointed |
| Eau Claire | Joseph Nelsen | Appointed | Rock | Donald Barnes | Appointed |
| Florence | None | — | Rusk | David Kaiser | Appointed |
| Fond du Lac | Don E. Panetti | R. | St. Croix | James Rusch | Appointed |
| Forest | None | — | Sauk | John L. Brey | R. |
| Grant | None | — | Sawyer | Ronald L. Peterson | R. |
| Green | None | — | Shawano | Robert Nordin | Appointed |
| Green Lake | Samuel T. Mullen | Appointed | Sheboygan | Edgar Harvey, Jr. | Appointed |
| Iowa | John M. Halverson | R. | Taylor | David Tlusty | R. |
| Iron | None | — | Trempealeau | Henrik Herness | Appointed |
| Jackson | John Ellingson | Appointed | Vernon | None | — |
| Jefferson | Thomas R. Wollin | Appointed | Vilas | Thomas A. Boettcher | R. |
| Juneau | James Carroll | R. | Walworth | Lloyd Jensen | R. |
| Kenosha | Robert L. Smith | Appointed | Washburn | Rodney W. Ripley | Appointed |
| Kewaunee | None | — | Washington | Ronald Greve | Appointed |
| La Crosse | Raymond Pelishek | Appointed | Waukesha | Claude C. Johnson | Appointed |
| Lafayette | None | — | Waupaca | Joseph S. Glodowski | Appointed |
| Langlade | William Kelly | R. | Waushara | Gary E. Schindler | R. |
| Lincoln | None | — | Winnebago | None | — |
| Manitowoc | None | — | Wood | Dale Decker | D. |

Key: D — Democrat; R — Republican; I — Independent; ME — Medical examiner.

[1] All county-wide officers are elective positions except county board chairperson, medical examiner, county administrator, and administrative coordinator, who are appointed by the county board. Under Section 59.034, Wisconsin Statutes, in counties without the office of county executive or county administrator, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as administrative coordinator. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wisconsin Statutes, are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective county officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2] Serving as chairperson for the 1990-92 biennium. Except for Milwaukee County, county board supervisors serve a 2-year term (current terms expire on 4/21/92). In Milwaukee County, supervisors serve a 4-year term (current terms expire 4/19/92).

[3] Type of officer designated by code. AC: administrative coordinator, CA: county administrator, CE: county executive.

[4] Menominee and Shawano Counties have a joint district attorney's office located in Shawano County.

[5] Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Term expires January 5, 1993.

Sources: Questionnaires sent to county clerks by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau; Wisconsin Counties Association, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN CITIES
## March 1, 1991

| City | County | Year Incorporated as City | Population 1980 Census | Population 1990 Census | Population Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Class Cities (150,000 or more) — 1 City** | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha | 1846 | 636,297 | 628,088 | -1.29% |
| **Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999) — 12 Cities** | | | | | |
| Appleton | Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago | 1857 | 58,913 | 65,695 | 11.51 |
| Green Bay[1] | Brown | 1854 | 87,899 | 96,466 | 9.75 |
| Janesville[2] | Rock | 1853 | 51,071 | 52,132 | 2.08 |
| Kenosha[1] | Kenosha | 1850 | 77,685 | 80,352 | 3.43 |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | 1856 | 48,347 | 51,003 | 5.49 |
| Madison[1] | Dane | 1856 | 170,616 | 191,262 | 12.10 |
| Oshkosh[2] | Winnebago | 1853 | 49,880 | 55,006 | 10.85 |
| Racine | Racine | 1848 | 85,725 | 84,298 | -1.66 |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan | 1853 | 48,085 | 49,676 | 3.31 |
| Superior | Douglas | 1858 | 29,571 | 27,134 | -8.24 |
| Wauwatosa[1] | Milwaukee | 1897 | 51,308 | 49,366 | -3.78 |
| West Allis[1] | Milwaukee | 1906 | 63,982 | 63,221 | -1.19 |
| **Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999) — 24 Cities** | | | | | |
| Beloit[2] | Rock | 1857 | 35,207 | 35,573 | 1.04 |
| Brookfield | Waukesha | 1954 | 34,035 | 35,184 | 3.38 |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | 1869 | 12,270 | 12,727 | 3.72 |
| Cudahy | Milwaukee | 1906 | 19,547 | 18,659 | -4.54 |
| De Pere[1] | Brown | 1883 | 14,892 | 16,569 | 11.26 |
| Eau Claire[2] | Eau Claire, Chippewa | 1872 | 51,509 | 56,856 | 10.38 |
| Fond du Lac[2] | Fond du Lac | 1852 | 35,863 | 37,757 | 5.28 |
| Glendale[1] | Milwaukee | 1950 | 13,882 | 14,088 | 1.48 |
| Greenfield | Milwaukee | 1957 | 31,353 | 33,403 | 6.54 |
| Kaukauna | Outagamie | 1885 | 11,310 | 11,982 | 5.94 |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | 1870 | 32,547 | 32,520 | -0.08 |
| Marinette | Marinette | 1887 | 11,965 | 11,843 | -1.02 |
| Marshfield[1] | Wood, Marathon | 1883 | 18,290 | 19,291 | 5.47 |
| Menasha[1] | Calumet, Winnebago | 1874 | 14,728 | 14,711 | -0.12 |
| Muskego | Waukesha | 1964 | 15,277 | 16,813 | 10.05 |
| Neenah | Winnebago | 1873 | 22,432 | 23,219 | 3.51 |
| New Berlin | Waukesha | 1959 | 30,529 | 33,592 | 10.03 |
| Stevens Point | Portage | 1858 | 22,970 | 23,006 | 0.16 |
| Two Rivers[2] | Manitowoc | 1878 | 13,354 | 13,030 | -2.43 |
| Watertown | Dodge, Jefferson | 1853 | 18,113 | 19,142 | 5.68 |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | 1895 | 50,365 | 56,958 | 13.09 |
| Wausau | Marathon | 1872 | 32,426 | 37,060 | 14.29 |
| West Bend[1] | Washington | 1885 | 21,484 | 23,916 | 11.32 |
| Wisconsin Rapids | Wood | 1869 | 17,995 | 18,245 | 1.39 |
| **Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000) — 151 Cities** | | | | | |
| Abbotsford | Clark, Marathon | 1965 | 1,901 | 1,916 | 0.79 |
| Adams | Adams | 1926 | 1,744 | 1,715 | -1.66 |
| Algoma | Kewaunee | 1879 | 3,656 | 3,353 | -8.29 |
| Alma | Buffalo | 1885 | 848 | 790 | -6.84 |
| Altoona | Eau Claire | 1887 | 4,393 | 5,889 | 34.05 |
| Amery[1] | Polk | 1919 | 2,404 | 2,657 | 10.52 |
| Antigo | Langlade | 1885 | 8,653 | 8,276 | -4.36 |
| Arcadia | Trempealeau | 1925 | 2,109 | 2,166 | 2.70 |
| Ashland[1] | Ashland | 1887 | 9,115 | 8,695 | -4.61 |
| Augusta | Eau Claire | 1885 | 1,560 | 1,510 | -3.21 |
| Baraboo | Sauk | 1882 | 8,081 | 9,203 | 13.88 |
| Barron | Barron | 1887 | 2,595 | 2,986 | 15.07 |
| Bayfield | Bayfield | 1913 | 778 | 686 | -11.83 |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | 1856 | 14,149 | 14,196 | 0.33 |

Note: Under Section 62.05 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, a city must meet 3 requirements to change from one class to another: 1) it must meet the required population size according to the last federal census; 2) it must fulfill required governmental changes; and 3) the mayor must issue a proclamation declaring the fact and publish it according to law.

[1] City administrator in addition to mayor. There are 53 city administrators (42 full-time and 11 with other positions).

[2] City manager form of government. There are 10 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, Wisconsin Statutes. Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

Sources: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1990 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*, 1990; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980-1990", February 1991; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1, 1991.

## WISCONSIN CITIES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| City | County | Year Incorporated as City | Population<br>1980 Census | <br>1990 Census | <br>Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin[1] | Green Lake, Waushara | 1857 | 5,478 | 5,371 | -1.95% |
| Black River Falls | Jackson | 1883 | 3,434 | 3,490 | 1.63 |
| Blair | Trempealeau | 1949 | 1,142 | 1,126 | -1.40 |
| Bloomer | Chippewa | 1920 | 3,342 | 3,085 | -7.69 |
| Boscobel | Grant | 1873 | 2,662 | 2,706 | 1.65 |
| Brillion[1] | Calumet | 1944 | 2,907 | 2,840 | -2.30 |
| Brodhead | Green | 1891 | 3,153 | 3,165 | 0.38 |
| Buffalo | Buffalo | 1859 | 894 | 915 | 2.35 |
| Burlington[1] | Racine, Walworth | 1900 | 8,385 | 8,855 | 5.61 |
| Cedarburg[1] | Ozaukee | 1885 | 9,005 | 9,895 | 9.88 |
| Chetek | Barron | 1891 | 1,931 | 1,953 | 1.14 |
| Chilton | Calumet | 1877 | 2,965 | 3,240 | 9.27 |
| Clintonville[1] | Waupaca | 1887 | 4,567 | 4,351 | -4.73 |
| Colby | Clark, Marathon | 1891 | 1,496 | 1,532 | 2.41 |
| Columbus | Columbia, Dodge | 1874 | 4,049 | 4,093 | 1.09 |
| Cornell | Chippewa | 1956 | 1,583 | 1,541 | -2.65 |
| Crandon | Forest | 1898 | 1,969 | 1,958 | -0.56 |
| Cuba City | Grant, Lafayette | 1925 | 2,129 | 2,024 | -4.93 |
| Cumberland | Barron | 1885 | 1,983 | 2,163 | 9.08 |
| Darlington | Lafayette | 1877 | 2,300 | 2,235 | -2.83 |
| Delafield | Waukesha | 1959 | 4,083 | 5,347 | 30.96 |
| Delavan[1] | Walworth | 1897 | 5,684 | 6,073 | 6.84 |
| Dodgeville | Iowa | 1889 | 3,458 | 3,882 | 12.26 |
| Durand | Pepin | 1887 | 2,047 | 2,003 | -2.15 |
| Eagle River | Vilas | 1937 | 1,326 | 1,374 | 3.62 |
| Edgerton[1] | Rock | 1883 | 4,335 | 4,254 | -1.87 |
| Elkhorn[1] | Walworth | 1897 | 4,605 | 5,337 | 15.90 |
| Elroy | Juneau | 1885 | 1,504 | 1,533 | 1.93 |
| Evansville | Rock | 1896 | 2,835 | 3,174 | 11.96 |
| Fennimore | Grant | 1919 | 2,212 | 2,378 | 7.50 |
| Fitchburg[1] | Dane | 1983 | 11,973 | 15,648 | 30.69 |
| Fort Atkinson[2] | Jefferson | 1878 | 9,785 | 10,227 | 4.52 |
| Fountain City | Buffalo | 1889 | 963 | 938 | -2.60 |
| Fox Lake | Dodge | 1938 | 1,373 | 1,269 | -7.57 |
| Franklin[1] | Milwaukee | 1956 | 16,871 | 21,855 | 29.54 |
| Galesville | Trempealeau | 1942 | 1,239 | 1,278 | 3.15 |
| Gillett | Oconto | 1944 | 1,356 | 1,303 | -3.91 |
| Glenwood City | St. Croix | 1895 | 950 | 1,026 | 8.00 |
| Green Lake | Green Lake | 1962 | 1,208 | 1,064 | -11.92 |
| Greenwood | Clark | 1891 | 1,124 | 969 | -13.79 |
| Hartford[1] | Washington, Dodge | 1883 | 7,159 | 8,188 | 14.37 |
| Hayward | Sawyer | 1915 | 1,698 | 1,897 | 11.72 |
| Hillsboro | Vernon | 1885 | 1,263 | 1,288 | 1.98 |
| Horicon | Dodge | 1897 | 3,584 | 3,873 | 8.06 |
| Hudson | St. Croix | 1856 | 5,434 | 6,378 | 17.37 |
| Hurley | Iron | 1918 | 2,015 | 1,782 | -11.56 |
| Independence | Trempealeau | 1942 | 1,180 | 1,041 | -11.78 |
| Jefferson[1] | Jefferson | 1878 | 5,647 | 6,078 | 7.63 |
| Juneau | Dodge | 1887 | 2,045 | 2,157 | 5.48 |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee | 1883 | 2,801 | 2,750 | -1.82 |
| Kiel[1] | Calumet, Manitowoc | 1920 | 3,083 | 2,910 | -5.61 |
| Ladysmith[1] | Rusk | 1905 | 3,826 | 3,938 | 2.93 |
| Lake Geneva[1] | Walworth | 1883 | 5,612 | 5,979 | 6.54 |
| Lake Mills[2] | Jefferson | 1905 | 3,670 | 4,143 | 12.89 |
| Lancaster | Grant | 1878 | 4,076 | 4,192 | 2.85 |
| Lodi | Columbia | 1941 | 1,959 | 2,093 | 6.84 |
| Loyal[1] | Clark | 1948 | 1,252 | 1,244 | -0.64 |
| Manawa | Waupaca | 1954 | 1,205 | 1,169 | -2.99 |
| Marion | Waupaca | 1898 | 1,348 | 1,242 | -7.86 |
| Markesan | Green Lake | 1959 | 1,446 | 1,496 | 3.46 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| City | County | Year Incorporated as City | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| Mauston | Juneau | 1883 | 3,284 | 3,439 | 4.72% |
| Mayville[1] | Dodge | 1885 | 4,333 | 4,374 | 0.95 |
| Medford | Taylor | 1889 | 4,035 | 4,283 | 6.15 |
| Mellen | Ashland | 1907 | 1,046 | 935 | -10.61 |
| Menomonie[1] | Dunn | 1882 | 12,769 | 13,547 | 6.09 |
| Mequon[1] | Ozaukee | 1957 | 16,193 | 18,885 | 16.62 |
| Merrill | Lincoln | 1883 | 9,578 | 9,860 | 2.94 |
| Middleton[1] | Dane | 1963 | 11,848 | 13,289 | 12.16 |
| Milton | Rock | 1969 | 4,092 | 4,434 | 8.36 |
| Mineral Point | Iowa | 1857 | 2,259 | 2,428 | 7.48 |
| Mondovi | Buffalo | 1889 | 2,545 | 2,491 | -2.12 |
| Monona[1] | Dane | 1969 | 8,809 | 8,637 | -1.95 |
| Monroe | Green | 1882 | 10,027 | 10,241 | 2.13 |
| Montello | Marquette | 1938 | 1,273 | 1,329 | 4.40 |
| Montreal | Iron | 1924 | 887 | 838 | -5.52 |
| Mosinee[1] | Marathon | 1931 | 3,015 | 3,820 | 26.70 |
| Neillsville | Clark | 1882 | 2,780 | 2,680 | -3.60 |
| Nekoosa | Wood | 1926 | 2,519 | 2,557 | 1.51 |
| New Holstein | Calumet | 1926 | 3,412 | 3,342 | -2.05 |
| New Lisbon | Juneau | 1889 | 1,390 | 1,491 | 7.27 |
| New London[1] | Waupaca, Outagamie | 1877 | 6,210 | 6,658 | 7.21 |
| New Richmond[1] | St. Croix | 1885 | 4,306 | 5,106 | 18.58 |
| Oak Creek[1] | Milwaukee | 1955 | 16,932 | 19,513 | 15.24 |
| Oconomowoc[1] | Waukesha | 1875 | 9,909 | 10,993 | 10.94 |
| Oconto Falls | Oconto | 1919 | 2,500 | 2,584 | 3.36 |
| Oconto | Oconto | 1869 | 4,505 | 4,474 | -0.69 |
| Omro | Winnebago | 1944 | 2,763 | 2,836 | 2.64 |
| Onalaska[1] | La Crosse | 1887 | 9,249 | 11,284 | 22.00 |
| Osseo | Trempealeau | 1941 | 1,474 | 1,551 | 5.22 |
| Owen | Clark | 1925 | 998 | 895 | -10.32 |
| Park Falls | Price | 1912 | 3,192 | 3,104 | -2.76 |
| Peshtigo | Marinette | 1903 | 2,807 | 3,154 | 12.36 |
| Phillips | Price | 1891 | 1,522 | 1,592 | 4.60 |
| Pittsville | Wood | 1887 | 810 | 838 | 3.46 |
| Platteville[2] | Grant | 1876 | 9,580 | 9,708 | 1.34 |
| Plymouth | Sheboygan | 1877 | 6,027 | 6,769 | 12.31 |
| Port Washington[1] | Ozaukee | 1882 | 8,612 | 9,338 | 8.43 |
| Portage | Columbia | 1854 | 7,896 | 8,640 | 9.42 |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford | 1872 | 5,859 | 5,659 | -3.41 |
| Prescott[1] | Pierce | 1857 | 2,654 | 3,243 | 22.19 |
| Princeton | Green Lake | 1920 | 1,479 | 1,458 | -1.42 |
| Reedsburg | Sauk | 1887 | 5,038 | 5,834 | 15.80 |
| Rhinelander | Oneida | 1894 | 7,873 | 7,427 | -5.66 |
| Rice Lake | Barron | 1887 | 7,691 | 7,998 | 3.99 |
| Richland Center | Richland | 1887 | 4,997 | 5,018 | 0.42 |
| Ripon[1] | Fond du Lac | 1858 | 7,111 | 7,241 | 1.83 |
| River Falls[1] | Pierce, St. Croix | 1875 | 9,019 | 10,610 | 17.64 |
| St. Croix Falls[1] | Polk | 1958 | 1,497 | 1,640 | 9.55 |
| St. Francis[1] | Milwaukee | 1951 | 10,095 | 9,245 | -8.42 |
| Schofield | Marathon | 1951 | 2,226 | 2,415 | 8.49 |
| Seymour | Outagamie | 1879 | 2,530 | 2,782 | 9.96 |
| Shawano | Shawano | 1874 | 7,013 | 7,598 | 8.34 |
| Sheboygan Falls | Sheboygan | 1913 | 5,253 | 5,823 | 10.85 |
| Shell Lake[1] | Washburn | 1961 | 1,135 | 1,161 | 2.29 |
| Shullsburg | Lafayette | 1889 | 1,484 | 1,236 | -16.71 |
| South Milwaukee[1] | Milwaukee | 1897 | 21,069 | 20,958 | -0.53 |
| Sparta | Monroe | 1883 | 6,934 | 7,788 | 12.32 |
| Spooner | Washburn | 1909 | 2,365 | 2,464 | 4.19 |
| Stanley | Chippewa | 1898 | 2,095 | 2,011 | -4.01 |
| Stoughton | Dane | 1882 | 7,589 | 8,786 | 15.77 |
| Sturgeon Bay[1] | Door | 1883 | 8,847 | 9,176 | 3.72 |
| Sun Prairie[1] | Dane | 1958 | 12,931 | 15,333 | 18.58 |
| Thorp | Clark | 1948 | 1,635 | 1,657 | 1.35 |
| Tomahawk | Lincoln | 1891 | 3,527 | 3,328 | -5.64 |
| Tomah | Monroe | 1883 | 7,204 | 7,570 | 5.08 |
| Verona[1] | Dane | 1977 | 3,336 | 5,374 | 61.09 |
| Viroqua | Vernon | 1885 | 3,716 | 3,922 | 5.54 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| City | County | Year Incorporated as City | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| **W**ashburn | Bayfield | 1904 | 2,080 | 2,285 | 9.86% |
| Waterloo | Jefferson | 1962 | 2,393 | 2,712 | 13.33 |
| Waupaca | Waupaca | 1875 | 4,472 | 4,957 | 10.85 |
| Waupun | Dodge, Fond du Lac | 1878 | 8,132 | 8,207 | 0.92 |
| Wautoma | Waushara | 1901 | 1,629 | 1,784 | 9.52 |
| Westby[1] | Vernon | 1920 | 1,797 | 1,866 | 3.84 |
| Weyauwega[1] | Waupaca | 1939 | 1,549 | 1,665 | 7.49 |
| Whitehall | Trempealeau | 1941 | 1,530 | 1,494 | -2.35 |
| Whitewater[2] | Walworth, Jefferson | 1885 | 11,520 | 12,636 | 9.69 |
| Wisconsin Dells | Columbia, Sauk, Adams | 1925 | 2,521 | 2,393 | -5.08 |

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES
## March 1, 1991

| Village[1] | County | Year Incorporated as Village | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| **A**dell | Sheboygan | 1918 | 545 | 510 | -6.42% |
| Albany | Green | 1883 | 1,051 | 1,140 | 8.47 |
| Allouez[2] | Brown | 1986 | 14,882 | 14,431 | -3.03 |
| Alma Center | Jackson | 1902 | 454 | 416 | -8.37 |
| Almena | Barron | 1945 | 526 | 625 | 18.82 |
| Almond | Portage | 1905 | 477 | 455 | -4.61 |
| Amherst | Portage | 1899 | 701 | 792 | 12.98 |
| Amherst Junction | Portage | 1912 | 225 | 269 | 19.56 |
| Aniwa | Shawano | 1899 | 273 | 249 | -8.79 |
| Arena | Iowa | 1923 | 451 | 525 | 16.41 |
| Argyle | Lafayette | 1903 | 720 | 798 | 10.83 |
| Arlington | Columbia | 1945 | 440 | 440 | 0.00 |
| Arpin | Wood | 1978 | 361 | 312 | -13.57 |
| Ashwaubenon | Brown | 1977 | 14,486 | 16,376 | 13.05 |
| Athens | Marathon | 1901 | 988 | 951 | -3.74 |
| Auburndale | Wood | 1881 | 641 | 665 | 3.74 |
| Avoca | Iowa | 1870 | 505 | 474 | -6.14 |
| **B**agley | Grant | 1919 | 317 | 306 | -3.47 |
| Baldwin | St. Croix | 1875 | 1,620 | 2,022 | 24.81 |
| Balsam Lake | Polk | 1905 | 749 | 792 | 5.74 |
| Bangor | La Crosse | 1899 | 1,012 | 1,076 | 6.32 |
| Barneveld | Iowa | 1906 | 579 | 660 | 13.99 |
| Bay City | Pierce | 1909 | 543 | 578 | 6.45 |
| Bayside[3] | Milwaukee, Ozaukee | 1953 | 4,724 | 4,789 | 1.38 |
| Bear Creek | Outagamie | 1902 | 454 | 418 | -7.93 |
| Belgium | Ozaukee | 1922 | 892 | 928 | 4.04 |
| Bell Center | Crawford | 1901 | 124 | 127 | 2.42 |
| Belleville | Dane, Green | 1892 | 1,302 | 1,456 | 11.83 |
| Belmont | Lafayette | 1894 | 826 | 823 | -0.36 |
| Benton | Lafayette | 1892 | 983 | 898 | -8.65 |
| Big Bend | Waukesha | 1928 | 1,345 | 1,299 | -3.42 |
| Big Falls | Waupaca | 1925 | 107 | 75 | -29.91 |

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[1] There are 397 villages as of March 1, 1991.

[2] Village administrator in addition to village president. Forty-five villages have a village administrator (full-time or part-time).

[3] Village manager form of government. There are 11 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, Wisconsin Statutes. Villages may be organized as a president (mayor) or manager form of government.

[4] On 2/18/88, part of the town of Oakdale (Monroe County) was incorporated as a village.

[5] On 4/5/89, the town of Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha County) was incorporated as a village.

Sources: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1990 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, "Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities"; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980-1990*; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, August 1982.

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| Village[1] | County | Year Incorporated as Village | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| Birchwood | Washburn | 1921 | 437 | 443 | 1.37% |
| Birnamwood | Marathon, Shawano | 1895 | 688 | 693 | 0.73 |
| Biron | Wood | 1910 | 698 | 794 | 13.75 |
| Black Creek | Outagamie | 1904 | 1,097 | 1,152 | 5.01 |
| Black Earth | Dane | 1901 | 1,145 | 1,248 | 9.00 |
| Blanchardville | Iowa, Lafayette | 1890 | 803 | 802 | -0.12 |
| Bloomington | Grant | 1880 | 743 | 776 | 4.44 |
| Blue Mounds | Dane | 1912 | 387 | 446 | 15.25 |
| Blue River | Grant | 1916 | 412 | 438 | 6.31 |
| Boaz | Richland | 1939 | 161 | 131 | -18.63 |
| Bonduel | Shawano | 1916 | 1,160 | 1,210 | 4.31 |
| Bowler | Shawano | 1923 | 339 | 279 | -17.70 |
| Boyceville[2] | Dunn | 1922 | 862 | 913 | 5.92 |
| Boyd | Chippewa | 1891 | 660 | 683 | 3.48 |
| Brandon | Fond du Lac | 1881 | 862 | 872 | 1.16 |
| Brokaw | Marathon | 1903 | 298 | 224 | -24.83 |
| Brooklyn | Dane, Green | 1905 | 627 | 789 | 25.84 |
| Brown Deer[3] | Milwaukee | 1955 | 12,921 | 12,236 | -5.30 |
| Brownsville | Dodge | 1952 | 433 | 415 | -4.16 |
| Browntown | Green | 1890 | 284 | 256 | -9.86 |
| Bruce | Rusk | 1901 | 905 | 844 | -6.74 |
| Butler[2] | Waukesha | 1913 | 2,059 | 2,079 | 0.97 |
| Butternut | Ashland | 1903 | 438 | 416 | -5.02 |
| Cadott | Chippewa | 1895 | 1,247 | 1,328 | 6.50 |
| Cambria | Columbia | 1866 | 680 | 768 | 12.94 |
| Cambridge | Dane, Jefferson | 1891 | 844 | 963 | 14.10 |
| Cameron | Barron | 1894 | 1,115 | 1,273 | 14.17 |
| Camp Douglas | Juneau | 1893 | 589 | 512 | -13.07 |
| Campbellsport | Fond du Lac | 1902 | 1,740 | 1,732 | -0.46 |
| Cascade | Sheboygan | 1914 | 615 | 620 | 0.81 |
| Casco | Kewaunee | 1920 | 484 | 544 | 12.40 |
| Cashton | Monroe | 1901 | 827 | 780 | -5.68 |
| Cassville | Grant | 1882 | 1,270 | 1,144 | -9.92 |
| Catawba | Price | 1922 | 205 | 178 | -13.17 |
| Cazenovia | Richland, Sauk | 1902 | 259 | 288 | 11.20 |
| Cecil | Shawano | 1905 | 445 | 373 | -16.18 |
| Cedar Grove | Sheboygan | 1899 | 1,420 | 1,521 | 7.11 |
| Centuria | Polk | 1904 | 711 | 790 | 11.11 |
| Chaseburg | Vernon | 1922 | 279 | 365 | 30.82 |
| Chenequa[2] | Waukesha | 1928 | 532 | 601 | 12.97 |
| Clayton | Polk | 1909 | 425 | 450 | 5.88 |
| Clear Lake[2] | Polk | 1894 | 899 | 932 | 3.67 |
| Cleveland | Manitowoc | 1958 | 1,270 | 1,398 | 10.08 |
| Clinton | Rock | 1882 | 1,751 | 1,849 | 5.60 |
| Clyman | Dodge | 1924 | 317 | 370 | 16.72 |
| Cobb | Iowa | 1902 | 409 | 440 | 7.58 |
| Cochrane | Buffalo | 1910 | 512 | 475 | -7.23 |
| Coleman | Marinette | 1903 | 852 | 839 | -1.53 |
| Colfax | Dunn | 1904 | 1,149 | 1,110 | -3.39 |
| Coloma | Waushara | 1939 | 367 | 383 | 4.36 |
| Combined Locks[2] | Outagamie | 1920 | 2,573 | 2,190 | -14.89 |
| Conrath | Rusk | 1915 | 86 | 92 | 6.98 |
| Coon Valley | Vernon | 1907 | 758 | 817 | 7.78 |
| Cottage Grove | Dane | 1924 | 888 | 1,131 | 27.36 |
| Couderay | Sawyer | 1922 | 114 | 92 | -19.30 |
| Crivitz | Marinette | 1974 | 1,041 | 996 | -4.32 |
| Cross Plains[2] | Dane | 1920 | 2,156 | 2,098 | -2.69 |
| Curtiss | Clark | 1917 | 127 | 173 | 36.22 |
| Dallas | Barron | 1903 | 477 | 452 | -5.24 |
| Dane | Dane | 1899 | 518 | 621 | 19.88 |
| Darien | Walworth | 1951 | 1,152 | 1,158 | 0.52 |
| De Forest[2] | Dane | 1903 | 3,367 | 4,882 | 45.00 |
| De Soto | Crawford, Vernon | 1886 | 318 | 326 | 2.52 |
| Deer Park | St. Croix | 1913 | 232 | 237 | 2.16 |
| Deerfield | Dane | 1891 | 1,466 | 1,617 | 10.30 |
| Denmark | Brown | 1915 | 1,475 | 1,612 | 9.29 |
| Dickeyville | Grant | 1947 | 1,156 | 862 | -25.43 |
| Dorchester | Clark | 1901 | 613 | 697 | 13.70 |
| Dousman | Waukesha | 1917 | 1,153 | 1,277 | 10.75 |
| Downing | Dunn | 1909 | 242 | 250 | 3.31 |
| Doylestown | Columbia | 1907 | 294 | 316 | 7.48 |
| Dresser | Polk | 1919 | 670 | 614 | -8.36 |
| Eagle | Waukesha | 1899 | 1,008 | 1,182 | 17.26 |
| East Troy | Walworth | 1900 | 2,385 | 2,664 | 11.70 |

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| Village[1] | County | Year Incorporated as Village | Population 1980 Census | Population 1990 Census | Population Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastman | Crawford | 1909 | 371 | 369 | -0.54% |
| Eden | Fond du Lac | 1912 | 534 | 610 | 14.23 |
| Edgar[3] | Marathon | 1898 | 1,194 | 1,318 | 10.39 |
| Egg Harbor | Door | 1964 | 238 | 183 | -23.11 |
| Eland | Shawano | 1905 | 230 | 247 | 7.39 |
| Elderon | Marathon | 1917 | 191 | 175 | -8.38 |
| Eleva | Trempealeau | 1902 | 593 | 491 | -17.20 |
| Elk Mound | Dunn | 1909 | 737 | 765 | 3.80 |
| Elkhart Lake | Sheboygan | 1894 | 1,054 | 1,019 | -3.32 |
| Ellsworth | Pierce | 1887 | 2,143 | 2,706 | 26.27 |
| Elm Grove[3] | Waukesha | 1955 | 6,735 | 6,261 | -7.04 |
| Elmwood | Pierce | 1905 | 885 | 775 | -12.43 |
| Elmwood Park | Racine | 1960 | 483 | 534 | 10.56 |
| Embarrass | Waupaca | 1895 | 496 | 461 | -7.06 |
| Endeavor | Marquette | 1946 | 335 | 316 | -5.67 |
| Ephraim | Door | 1919 | 319 | 261 | -18.18 |
| Ettrick | Trempealeau | 1948 | 462 | 461 | -0.22 |
| Exeland | Sawyer | 1920 | 219 | 180 | -17.81 |
| Fairchild | Eau Claire | 1880 | 577 | 504 | -12.65 |
| Fairwater | Fond du Lac | 1921 | 310 | 302 | -2.58 |
| Fall Creek | Eau Claire | 1906 | 1,148 | 1,034 | -9.93 |
| Fall River | Columbia | 1903 | 850 | 842 | -0.94 |
| Fenwood | Marathon | 1904 | 165 | 214 | 29.70 |
| Ferryville | Crawford | 1912 | 227 | 154 | -32.16 |
| Fontana on Geneva Lake[2] | Walworth | 1924 | 1,764 | 1,635 | -7.31 |
| Footville | Rock | 1918 | 794 | 764 | -3.78 |
| Forestville | Door | 1960 | 455 | 470 | 3.30 |
| Fox Point[3] | Milwaukee | 1926 | 7,649 | 7,238 | -5.37 |
| Francis Creek | Manitowoc | 1960 | 589 | 562 | -4.58 |
| Frederic | Polk | 1903 | 1,039 | 1,124 | 8.18 |
| Fredonia | Ozaukee | 1922 | 1,437 | 1,558 | 8.42 |
| Fremont | Waupaca | 1882 | 510 | 632 | 23.92 |
| Friendship | Adams | 1907 | 744 | 728 | -2.15 |
| Friesland | Columbia | 1946 | 267 | 271 | 1.50 |
| Gays Mills | Crawford | 1900 | 627 | 578 | -7.81 |
| Genoa | Vernon | 1935 | 283 | 266 | -6.01 |
| Genoa City | Walworth, Kenosha | 1901 | 1,202 | 1,277 | 6.24 |
| Germantown[2] | Washington | 1927 | 10,729 | 13,658 | 27.30 |
| Gilman | Taylor | 1914 | 436 | 412 | -5.50 |
| Glen Flora | Rusk | 1915 | 83 | 108 | 30.12 |
| Glenbeulah | Sheboygan | 1913 | 423 | 386 | -8.75 |
| Grafton[2] | Ozaukee | 1896 | 8,381 | 9,340 | 11.44 |
| Granton | Clark | 1916 | 399 | 379 | -5.01 |
| Grantsburg | Burnett | 1887 | 1,153 | 1,144 | -0.78 |
| Gratiot | Lafayette | 1891 | 280 | 207 | -26.07 |
| Greendale[3] | Milwaukee | 1939 | 16,928 | 15,128 | -10.63 |
| Gresham | Shawano | 1908 | 534 | 515 | -3.56 |
| Hales Corners[3] | Milwaukee | 1952 | 7,110 | 7,623 | 7.22 |
| Hammond | St. Croix | 1880 | 991 | 1,097 | 10.70 |
| Hancock | Waushara | 1902 | 419 | 382 | -8.83 |
| Hartland[2] | Waukesha | 1891 | 5,559 | 6,906 | 24.23 |
| Hatley | Marathon | 1912 | 300 | 295 | -1.67 |
| Haugen | Barron | 1918 | 251 | 305 | 21.51 |
| Hawkins | Rusk | 1922 | 407 | 375 | -7.86 |
| Hazel Green | Grant, Lafayette | 1867 | 1,282 | 1,171 | -8.66 |
| Hewitt | Wood | 1973 | 470 | 595 | 26.60 |
| Highland | Iowa | 1873 | 860 | 799 | -7.09 |
| Hilbert | Calumet | 1898 | 1,176 | 1,211 | 2.98 |
| Hixton | Jackson | 1920 | 364 | 345 | -5.22 |
| Hollandale | Iowa | 1910 | 271 | 256 | -5.54 |
| Holmen | La Crosse | 1946 | 2,411 | 3,220 | 33.55 |
| Hortonville[2] | Outagamie | 1894 | 2,016 | 2,029 | 0.64 |
| Howard[2] | Brown | 1959 | 8,240 | 9,874 | 19.83 |
| Howards Grove | Sheboygan | 1967 | 1,838 | 2,329 | 26.71 |
| Hustisford | Dodge | 1870 | 874 | 979 | 12.01 |
| Hustler | Juneau | 1914 | 170 | 156 | -8.24 |
| Ingram | Rusk | 1907 | 61 | 91 | 49.18 |
| Iola | Waupaca | 1892 | 957 | 1,125 | 17.55 |
| Iron Ridge | Dodge | 1913 | 766 | 887 | 15.80 |
| Ironton | Sauk | 1914 | 206 | 200 | -2.91 |
| Jackson[2] | Washington | 1912 | 1,817 | 2,486 | 36.82 |
| Johnson Creek | Jefferson | 1903 | 1,136 | 1,259 | 10.83 |
| Junction City | Portage | 1911 | 523 | 502 | -4.02 |

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| Village[1] | County | Year Incorporated as Village | Population 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kekoskee | Dodge | 1958 | 224 | 188 | -16.07% |
| Kellnersville | Manitowoc | 1971 | 369 | 350 | -5.15 |
| Kendall | Monroe | 1894 | 486 | 453 | -6.79 |
| Kennan | Price | 1903 | 194 | 169 | -12.89 |
| Kewaskum[2] | Washington, Fond du Lac | 1895 | 2,381 | 2,515 | 5.63 |
| Kimberly | Outagamie | 1910 | 5,881 | 5,406 | -8.08 |
| Kingston | Green Lake | 1923 | 328 | 346 | 5.49 |
| Knapp | Dunn | 1905 | 419 | 419 | 0.00 |
| Kohler[2] | Sheboygan | 1912 | 1,651 | 1,817 | 10.05 |
| La Farge | Vernon | 1899 | 746 | 766 | 2.68 |
| La Valle | Sauk | 1883 | 412 | 446 | 8.25 |
| Lac La Belle | Waukesha | 1931 | 289 | 258 | -10.73 |
| Lake Dalton | Sauk | 1954 | 1,158 | 1,470 | 26.94 |
| Lake Nebagamon | Douglas | 1907 | 780 | 900 | 15.38 |
| Lannon | Waukesha | 1930 | 987 | 924 | -6.38 |
| Lena | Oconto | 1921 | 585 | 590 | 0.85 |
| Lime Ridge | Sauk | 1910 | 191 | 152 | -20.42 |
| Linden | Iowa | 1900 | 395 | 429 | 8.61 |
| Little Chute[2] | Outagamie | 1899 | 7,907 | 9,207 | 16.44 |
| Livingston | Grant, Iowa | 1914 | 642 | 576 | -10.28 |
| Loganville | Sauk | 1917 | 239 | 228 | -4.60 |
| Lohrville | Waushara | 1910 | 336 | 368 | 9.52 |
| Lomira | Dodge | 1899 | 1,446 | 1,542 | 6.64 |
| Lone Rock | Richland | 1886 | 577 | 641 | 11.09 |
| Lowell | Dodge | 1894 | 326 | 300 | -7.98 |
| Lublin | Taylor | 1915 | 142 | 129 | -9.15 |
| Luck | Polk | 1905 | 997 | 1,022 | 2.51 |
| Luxemburg | Kewaunee | 1908 | 1,040 | 1,151 | 10.67 |
| Lyndon Station | Juneau | 1903 | 375 | 474 | 26.40 |
| Lynxville | Crawford | 1899 | 174 | 153 | -12.07 |
| Maiden Rock | Pierce | 1887 | 172 | 146 | -15.12 |
| Maple Bluff[2] | Dane | 1930 | 1,351 | 1,352 | 0.07 |
| Marathon City[2] | Marathon | 1884 | 1,552 | 1,606 | 3.48 |
| Maribel | Manitowoc | 1963 | 363 | 372 | 2.48 |
| Marquette | Green Lake | 1958 | 204 | 182 | -10.78 |
| Marshall | Dane | 1905 | 2,363 | 2,329 | -1.44 |
| Mason | Bayfield | 1925 | 102 | 102 | 0.00 |
| Mattoon | Shawano | 1901 | 382 | 431 | 12.83 |
| Mazomanie | Dane | 1885 | 1,248 | 1,377 | 10.34 |
| McFarland | Dane | 1920 | 3,783 | 5,232 | 38.30 |
| Melrose | Jackson | 1914 | 507 | 551 | 8.68 |
| Melvina | Monroe | 1922 | 117 | 115 | -1.71 |
| Menomonee Falls[3] | Waukesha | 1892 | 27,845 | 26,840 | -3.61 |
| Merrillan | Jackson | 1881 | 587 | 553 | -5.79 |
| Merrimac[2] | Sauk | 1899 | 365 | 392 | 7.40 |
| Merton | Waukesha | 1922 | 1,045 | 1,199 | 14.74 |
| Milladore | Wood, Portage | 1933 | 250 | 314 | 25.60 |
| Milltown | Polk | 1910 | 732 | 786 | 7.38 |
| Minong | Washburn | 1915 | 557 | 521 | -6.46 |
| Mishicot | Manitowoc | 1950 | 1,503 | 1,296 | -13.77 |
| Montfort | Grant, Iowa | 1893 | 616 | 676 | 9.74 |
| Monticello | Green | 1891 | 1,021 | 1,140 | 11.66 |
| Mount Calvary | Fond du Lac | 1962 | 585 | 558 | -4.62 |
| Mount Hope | Grant | 1919 | 197 | 173 | -12.18 |
| Mount Horeb[2] | Dane | 1899 | 3,251 | 4,182 | 28.64 |
| Mount Sterling | Crawford | 1936 | 223 | 217 | -2.69 |
| Mukwonago | Waukesha | 1905 | 4,014 | 4,457 | 11.04 |
| Muscoda | Grant, Iowa | 1894 | 1,331 | 1,287 | -3.31 |
| Nashotah | Waukesha | 1957 | 513 | 567 | 10.53 |
| Necedah[2] | Juneau | 1870 | 773 | 743 | -3.88 |
| Nelson | Buffalo | 1978 | 389 | 388 | -0.26 |
| Nelsonville | Portage | 1913 | 199 | 171 | -14.07 |
| Neosho | Dodge | 1902 | 575 | 658 | 14.43 |
| Neshkoro | Marquette | 1906 | 386 | 384 | -0.52 |
| New Auburn | Chippewa, Barron | 1902 | 466 | 485 | 4.08 |
| New Glarus | Green | 1901 | 1,763 | 1,899 | 7.71 |
| Newburg | Washington, Ozaukee | 1973 | 783 | 875 | 11.75 |
| Niagara[2] | Marinette | 1914 | 2,079 | 1,999 | -3.85 |
| Nichols | Outagamie | 1967 | 267 | 254 | -4.87 |
| North Bay | Racine | 1951 | 219 | 246 | 12.33 |
| North Fond du Lac[2] | Fond du Lac | 1903 | 3,844 | 4,292 | 11.65 |
| North Freedom | Sauk | 1893 | 616 | 591 | -4.06 |
| North Hudson | St. Croix | 1912 | 2,218 | 3,101 | 39.81 |
| North Prairie | Waukesha | 1919 | 938 | 1,322 | 40.94 |
| Norwalk | Monroe | 1894 | 517 | 564 | 9.09 |

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village[1] | County | Year Incorporated as Village | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| Oakdale[4] | Monroe | 1988 | n.a. | 162 | —% |
| Oakfield | Fond du Lac | 1903 | 990 | 1,003 | 1.31 |
| Oconomowoc Lake[2] | Waukesha | 1959 | 524 | 493 | -5.92 |
| Ogdensburg | Waupaca | 1912 | 214 | 220 | 2.80 |
| Oliver | Douglas | 1917 | 253 | 265 | 4.74 |
| Ontario | Vernon | 1890 | 398 | 407 | 2.26 |
| Oostburg | Sheboygan | 1909 | 1,647 | 1,931 | 17.24 |
| Oregon | Dane | 1883 | 3,876 | 4,519 | 16.59 |
| Orfordville | Rock | 1900 | 1,143 | 1,219 | 6.65 |
| Osceola[2] | Polk | 1886 | 1,581 | 2,075 | 31.25 |
| Oxford | Marquette | 1912 | 432 | 499 | 15.51 |
| Paddock Lake | Kenosha | 1960 | 2,207 | 2,662 | 20.62 |
| Palmyra | Jefferson | 1866 | 1,515 | 1,539 | 1.58 |
| Pardeeville | Columbia | 1894 | 1,594 | 1,630 | 2.26 |
| Park Ridge | Portage | 1938 | 643 | 546 | -15.09 |
| Patch Grove | Grant | 1921 | 259 | 202 | -22.01 |
| Pepin | Pepin | 1860 | 890 | 873 | -1.91 |
| Pewaukee[2] | Waukesha | 1876 | 4,637 | 4,941 | 6.56 |
| Pigeon Falls | Trempealeau | 1956 | 338 | 289 | -14.50 |
| Plain | Sauk | 1912 | 676 | 691 | 2.22 |
| Plainfield | Waushara | 1882 | 813 | 839 | 3.20 |
| Pleasant Prairie[2,5] | Kenosha | 1989 | n.a. | 11,998 | — |
| Plover[2] | Portage | 1971 | 5,310 | 8,176 | 53.97 |
| Plum City | Pierce | 1909 | 505 | 534 | 5.74 |
| Poplar | Douglas | 1917 | 569 | 516 | -9.31 |
| Port Edwards[2] | Wood | 1902 | 2,077 | 1,848 | -11.03 |
| Potosi | Grant | 1887 | 736 | 654 | -11.14 |
| Potter | Calumet | 1980 | 305 | 252 | -17.38 |
| Pound | Marinette | 1914 | 407 | 434 | 6.63 |
| Poynette[2] | Columbia | 1892 | 1,447 | 1,662 | 14.86 |
| Prairie du Sac | Sauk | 1885 | 2,145 | 2,380 | 10.96 |
| Prairie Farm | Barron | 1901 | 387 | 494 | 27.65 |
| Prentice | Price | 1899 | 605 | 571 | -5.62 |
| Pulaski[2] | Brown | 1910 | 1,875 | 2,200 | 17.33 |
| Radisson | Sawyer | 1953 | 280 | 237 | -15.36 |
| Randolph | Dodge, Columbia | 1870 | 1,691 | 1,729 | 2.25 |
| Random Lake | Sheboygan | 1907 | 1,287 | 1,439 | 11.81 |
| Readstown | Vernon | 1898 | 396 | 420 | 6.06 |
| Redgranite | Waushara | 1904 | 976 | 1,009 | 3.38 |
| Reedsville | Manitowoc | 1892 | 1,134 | 1,182 | 4.23 |
| Reeseville | Dodge | 1899 | 649 | 673 | 3.70 |
| Rewey | Iowa | 1902 | 233 | 220 | -5.58 |
| Rib Lake | Taylor | 1902 | 945 | 887 | -6.14 |
| Ridgeland | Dunn | 1921 | 300 | 246 | -18.00 |
| Ridgeway | Iowa | 1902 | 503 | 577 | 14.71 |
| Rio | Columbia | 1887 | 785 | 768 | -2.17 |
| River Hills[3] | Milwaukee | 1930 | 1,642 | 1,612 | -1.83 |
| Roberts | St. Croix | 1945 | 833 | 1,043 | 25.21 |
| Rochester | Racine | 1912 | 746 | 978 | 31.10 |
| Rock Springs | Sauk | 1894 | 426 | 432 | 1.41 |
| Rockdale | Dane | 1914 | 200 | 235 | 17.50 |
| Rockland | La Crosse | 1919 | 383 | 509 | 32.90 |
| Rosendale | Fond du Lac | 1915 | 725 | 777 | 7.17 |
| Rosholt | Portage | 1907 | 520 | 512 | -1.54 |
| Rothschild | Marathon | 1917 | 3,338 | 3,310 | -0.84 |
| Rudolph | Wood | 1960 | 392 | 451 | 15.05 |
| St. Cloud | Fond du Lac | 1909 | 560 | 494 | -11.79 |
| St. Nazianz | Manitowoc | 1956 | 738 | 693 | -6.10 |
| Sauk City[2] | Sauk | 1854 | 2,703 | 3,019 | 11.69 |
| Saukville[2] | Ozaukee | 1915 | 3,494 | 3,695 | 5.75 |
| Scandinavia | Waupaca | 1894 | 292 | 298 | 2.05 |
| Sharon | Walworth | 1892 | 1,280 | 1,250 | -2.34 |
| Sheldon | Rusk | 1917 | 292 | 268 | -8.22 |
| Sherwood | Calumet | 1968 | 372 | 837 | 125.00 |
| Shiocton | Outagamie | 1903 | 805 | 913 | 13.42 |
| Shorewood[3] | Milwaukee | 1900 | 14,327 | 14,116 | -1.47 |
| Shorewood Hills[2] | Dane | 1927 | 1,837 | 1,680 | -8.55 |
| Silver Lake | Kenosha | 1926 | 1,598 | 1,801 | 12.70 |
| Siren | Burnett | 1948 | 896 | 863 | -3.68 |
| Sister Bay[2] | Door | 1912 | 564 | 675 | 19.68 |
| Slinger | Washington | 1869 | 1,612 | 2,340 | 45.16 |
| Soldiers Grove | Crawford | 1888 | 622 | 564 | -9.32 |
| Solon Springs | Douglas | 1920 | 590 | 575 | -2.54 |
| Somerset | St. Croix | 1915 | 860 | 1,065 | 23.84 |

## WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.
## March 1, 1991

| | | Year | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village[1] | County | Incorporated as Village | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
| South Wayne | Lafayette | 1911 | 495 | 478 | -3.43% |
| Spencer | Marathon | 1902 | 1,754 | 1,757 | 0.17 |
| Spring Green | Sauk | 1869 | 1,265 | 1,283 | 1.42 |
| Spring Valley[2] | Pierce, St. Croix | 1895 | 982 | 1,051 | 7.03 |
| Star Prairie | St. Croix | 1900 | 420 | 507 | 20.71 |
| Stetsonville | Taylor | 1949 | 487 | 511 | 4.93 |
| Steuben | Crawford | 1900 | 175 | 161 | -8.00 |
| Stockbridge | Calumet | 1908 | 567 | 579 | 2.12 |
| Stockholm | Pepin | 1903 | 104 | 89 | -14.42 |
| Stoddard | Vernon | 1911 | 762 | 775 | 1.71 |
| Stratford | Marathon | 1910 | 1,385 | 1,515 | 9.39 |
| Strum | Trempealeau | 1948 | 944 | 949 | 0.53 |
| Sturtevant | Racine | 1907 | 4,130 | 3,803 | -7.92 |
| Sullivan | Jefferson | 1915 | 434 | 432 | -0.46 |
| Superior | Douglas | 1949 | 580 | 481 | -17.07 |
| Suring | Oconto | 1914 | 581 | 626 | 7.75 |
| Sussex[2] | Waukesha | 1924 | 3,482 | 5,039 | 44.72 |
| Taylor | Jackson | 1919 | 411 | 419 | 1.95 |
| Tennyson | Grant | 1940 | 476 | 378 | -20.59 |
| Theresa | Dodge | 1898 | 766 | 771 | 0.65 |
| Thiensville[2] | Ozaukee | 1910 | 3,341 | 3,301 | -1.20 |
| Tigerton | Shawano | 1896 | 865 | 815 | -5.78 |
| Tony | Rusk | 1911 | 146 | 114 | -21.92 |
| Trempealeau | Trempealeau | 1867 | 956 | 1,039 | 8.68 |
| Turtle Lake[2] | Barron, Polk | 1898 | 762 | 817 | 7.22 |
| Twin Lakes | Kenosha | 1937 | 3,474 | 3,989 | 14.82 |
| Union Center | Juneau | 1913 | 216 | 197 | -8.80 |
| Union Grove | Racine | 1893 | 3,517 | 3,669 | 4.32 |
| Unity | Marathon, Clark | 1903 | 418 | 452 | 8.13 |
| Valders | Manitowoc | 1919 | 984 | 905 | -8.03 |
| Vesper | Wood | 1948 | 554 | 598 | 7.94 |
| Viola | Richland, Vernon | 1899 | 696 | 644 | -7.47 |
| Waldo | Sheboygan | 1922 | 416 | 442 | 6.25 |
| Wales | Waukesha | 1922 | 1,992 | 2,471 | 24.05 |
| Walworth | Walworth | 1901 | 1,607 | 1,614 | 0.44 |
| Warrens | Monroe | 1973 | 300 | 343 | 14.33 |
| Waterford | Racine | 1906 | 2,051 | 2,431 | 18.53 |
| Waunakee[2] | Dane | 1893 | 3,866 | 5,897 | 52.53 |
| Wausaukee | Marinette | 1924 | 648 | 656 | 1.23 |
| Wauzeka | Crawford | 1890 | 580 | 595 | 2.59 |
| Webster | Burnett | 1916 | 610 | 623 | 2.13 |
| West Baraboo | Sauk | 1956 | 846 | 1,021 | 20.69 |
| West Milwaukee[2] | Milwaukee | 1906 | 3,535 | 3,973 | 12.39 |
| West Salem[2] | La Crosse | 1893 | 3,276 | 3,611 | 10.23 |
| Westfield | Marquette | 1902 | 1,033 | 1,125 | 8.91 |
| Weyerhaeuser | Rusk | 1906 | 313 | 283 | -9.58 |
| Wheeler | Dunn | 1922 | 231 | 348 | 50.65 |
| White Lake | Langlade | 1926 | 309 | 304 | -1.62 |
| Whitefish Bay[3] | Milwaukee | 1892 | 14,930 | 14,272 | -4.41 |
| Whitelaw | Manitowoc | 1958 | 649 | 700 | 7.86 |
| Whiting | Portage | 1947 | 2,050 | 1,838 | -10.34 |
| Wild Rose | Waushara | 1904 | 741 | 676 | -8.77 |
| Williams Bay | Walworth | 1919 | 1,763 | 2,108 | 19.57 |
| Wilson | St. Croix | 1911 | 155 | 163 | 5.16 |
| Wilton | Monroe | 1890 | 465 | 478 | 2.80 |
| Wind Point | Racine | 1954 | 1,695 | 1,941 | 14.51 |
| Winneconne | Winnebago | 1887 | 1,935 | 2,059 | 6.41 |
| Winter | Sawyer | 1973 | 376 | 383 | 1.86 |
| Withee | Clark | 1901 | 509 | 503 | -1.18 |
| Wittenberg | Shawano | 1893 | 997 | 1,145 | 14.84 |
| Wonewoc | Juneau | 1878 | 842 | 793 | -5.82 |
| Woodman | Grant | 1917 | 116 | 120 | 3.45 |
| Woodville | St. Croix | 1911 | 725 | 942 | 29.93 |
| Wrightstown | Brown | 1901 | 1,169 | 1,262 | 7.96 |
| Wyeville | Monroe | 1923 | 163 | 154 | -5.52 |
| Wyocena | Columbia | 1909 | 548 | 620 | 13.14 |
| Yuba | Richland | 1935 | 72 | 77 | 6.94 |

# WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION
## By Type and Size

| Municipality (County) | 1980 Population | | | 1990 Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rank | Percent Nonwhite | Total | Rank | Nonwhite | Percent Nonwhite |
| **Cities** | | | | | | | |
| Appleton (Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago) | 58,913 | 7 | 1.7% | 65,695 | 6 | 2,237 | 3.4% |
| Beaver Dam (Dodge) | 14,149 | 45 | 0.9 | 14,196 | 47 | 204 | 1.4 |
| Beloit (Rock) | 35,207 | 16 | 13.0 | 35,573 | 17 | 6,469 | 18.2 |
| Brookfield (Waukesha) | 34,035 | 17 | 2.0 | 35,184 | 18 | 1,102 | 3.1 |
| Chippewa Falls (Chippewa) | 12,270 | 53 | 0.7 | 12,727 | 55 | 124 | 1.0 |
| Cudahy (Milwaukee) | 19,547 | 29 | 1.3 | 18,659 | 35 | 415 | 2.2 |
| De Pere (Brown) | 14,892 | 40 | 1.6 | 16,569 | 38 | 245 | 1.5 |
| Eau Claire (Eau Claire, Chippewa) | 51,509 | 8 | 1.3 | 56,856 | 9 | 2,814 | 4.9 |
| Fitchburg (Dane) | 11,973 | 54 | 3.9 | 15,648 | 40 | 1,044 | 6.7 |
| Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac) | 35,863 | 15 | 1.2 | 37,757 | 15 | 829 | 2.2 |
| Fort Atkinson (Jefferson) | 9,785 | — | 1.5 | 10,227 | 66 | 156 | 1.5 |
| Franklin (Milwaukee) | 16,871 | 36 | 2.8 | 21,855 | 27 | 1,180 | 5.4 |
| Glendale (Milwaukee) | 13,882 | 46 | 5.3 | 14,088 | 49 | 1,127 | 8.0 |
| Green Bay (Brown) | 87,899 | 3 | 2.7 | 96,466 | 3 | 5,578 | 5.8 |
| Greenfield (Milwaukee) | 31,353 | 20 | 1.4 | 33,403 | 20 | 798 | 2.4 |
| Janesville (Rock) | 51,071 | 10 | 1.0 | 52,133 | 11 | 1,003 | 1.9 |
| Kaukauna (Outagamie) | 11,310 | 59 | 1.3 | 11,982 | 59 | 348 | 2.9 |
| Kenosha (Kenosha) | 77,685 | 5 | 6.1 | 80,352 | 5 | 8,213 | 10.2 |
| La Crosse (La Crosse) | 48,347 | 13 | 1.3 | 51,003 | 12 | 3,173 | 6.2 |
| Madison (Dane) | 170,616 | 2 | 5.7 | 191,262 | 2 | 17,758 | 9.3 |
| Manitowoc (Manitowoc) | 32,547 | 18 | 2.0 | 32,520 | 21 | 1,182 | 3.6 |
| Marinette (Marinette) | 11,965 | 55 | 0.9 | 11,843 | 60 | 96 | 0.8 |
| Marshfield (Wood, Marathon) | 18,290 | 31 | 1.2 | 19,291 | 32 | 283 | 1.5 |
| Menasha (Calumet, Winnebago) | 14,728 | 42 | 1.1 | 14,711 | 43 | 364 | 2.5 |
| Menomonie (Dunn) | 12,769 | 50 | 3.0 | 13,547 | 52 | 737 | 5.4 |
| Mequon (Ozaukee) | 16,193 | 37 | 3.4 | 18,885 | 34 | 713 | 3.8 |
| Middleton (Dane) | 11,848 | 56 | 2.5 | 13,289 | 53 | 436 | 3.3 |
| Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha) | 636,297 | 1 | 26.7 | 628,088 | 1 | 230,055 | 36.6 |
| Monroe (Green) | 10,027 | 61 | 0.6 | 10,241 | 65 | 65 | 0.6 |
| Muskego (Waukesha) | 15,277 | 38 | 0.7 | 16,813 | 37 | 113 | 0.7 |
| Neenah (Winnebago) | 22,432 | 25 | 1.3 | 23,219 | 25 | 460 | 2.0 |
| New Berlin (Waukesha) | 30,529 | 21 | 1.2 | 33,592 | 19 | 537 | 1.6 |
| Oak Creek (Milwaukee) | 16,932 | 34 | 2.1 | 19,513 | 31 | 606 | 3.1 |
| Oconomowoc (Waukesha) | 9,909 | — | 0.7 | 10,993 | 63 | 55 | 0.5 |
| Onalaska (La Crosse) | 9,249 | — | 0.7 | 11,284 | 62 | 108 | 1.0 |
| Oshkosh (Winnebago) | 49,880 | 12 | 1.6 | 55,006 | 10 | 2,061 | 3.7 |
| Racine (Racine) | 85,725 | 4 | 18.1 | 84,298 | 4 | 19,920 | 23.6 |
| River Falls (Pierce, St. Croix) | 9,019 | — | 2.2 | 10,610 | 64 | 250 | 2.4 |
| Sheboygan (Sheboygan) | 48,085 | 14 | 1.7 | 49,676 | 13 | 2,775 | 5.6 |
| South Milwaukee (Milwaukee) | 21,069 | 27 | 1.2 | 20,958 | 29 | 403 | 1.9 |
| Stevens Point (Portage) | 22,970 | 24 | 2.0 | 23,006 | 26 | 983 | 4.3 |
| Sun Prairie (Dane) | 12,931 | 48 | 1.7 | 15,333 | 41 | 284 | 1.9 |
| Superior (Douglas) | 29,571 | 22 | 2.7 | 27,134 | 22 | 1,060 | 3.9 |
| Two Rivers (Manitowoc) | 13,354 | 47 | 1.0 | 13,030 | 54 | 312 | 2.4 |
| Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson) | 18,113 | 32 | 1.2 | 19,142 | 33 | 240 | 1.3 |
| Waukesha (Waukesha) | 50,365 | 11 | 3.2 | 56,958 | 8 | 2,639 | 4.6 |
| Wausau (Marathon) | 32,426 | 19 | 1.2 | 37,060 | 16 | 2,575 | 6.9 |
| Wauwatosa (Milwaukee) | 51,308 | 9 | 1.6 | 49,366 | 14 | 1,324 | 2.7 |
| West Allis (Milwaukee) | 63,982 | 6 | 1.2 | 63,221 | 7 | 1,120 | 1.8 |
| West Bend (Washington) | 21,484 | 26 | 0.6 | 23,916 | 24 | 302 | 1.3 |
| Whitewater (Jefferson, Walworth) | 11,520 | 57 | 4.2 | 12,636 | 56 | 700 | 5.5 |
| Wisconsin Rapids (Wood) | 17,995 | 33 | 1.1 | 18,245 | 36 | 587 | 3.2 |
| **Villages** | | | | | | | |
| Allouez (Brown) | 14,882 | 41 | 2.3 | 14,431 | 45 | 649 | 4.5 |
| Ashwaubenon (Brown) | 14,486 | 43 | 1.2 | 16,376 | 39 | 325 | 2.0 |
| Brown Deer (Milwaukee) | 12,921 | 49 | 7.5 | 12,236 | 57 | 1,077 | 8.8 |
| Germantown (Washington) | 10,729 | 60 | 1 | 13,658 | 51 | 174 | 1.3 |
| Greendale (Milwaukee) | 16,928 | 35 | 1.9 | 15,128 | 42 | 351 | 2.3 |
| Menomonee Falls (Waukesha) | 27,845 | 23 | 0.8 | 26,840 | 23 | 314 | 1.2 |
| Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha) | 12,703 | 51 | 1.1 | 11,998 | 58 | 254 | 2.1 |
| Shorewood (Milwaukee) | 14,327 | 44 | 2.7 | 14,116 | 48 | 531 | 3.8 |
| Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee) | 14,930 | 39 | 1.4 | 14,272 | 46 | 318 | 2.2 |
| **Towns** | | | | | | | |
| Caledonia (Racine) | 20,940 | 28 | 2.5 | 20,999 | 28 | 673 | 3.2 |
| Grand Chute (Outagamie) | 9,529 | — | 0.8 | 14,490 | 44 | 217 | 1.5 |
| Menasha (Winnebago) | 12,307 | 52 | 0.8 | 13,975 | 50 | 205 | 1.5 |
| Mount Pleasant (Racine) | 19,340 | 30 | 6.4 | 20,084 | 30 | 1,445 | 7.2 |
| Weston (Marathon) | 11,342 | 58 | 0.9 | 11,450 | 61 | 168 | 1.5 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, and Chapter B, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *1990 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for Wisconsin Counties and Municipalities*; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*, March 1981, and *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION
## 1980 Census and 1990 Census

| Town (County) | 1980 Census | 1990 Census | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonia (Racine) | 20,940 | 20,999 | 0.28% |
| Mount Pleasant (Racine) | 19,340 | 20,084 | 3.85 |
| Grand Chute (Outagamie) | 9,529 | 14,490 | 52.06 |
| Menasha (Winnebago) | 12,307 | 13,975 | 13.55 |
| Weston (Marathon) | 11,342 | 11,450 | 0.95 |
| Pewaukee (Waukesha) | 8,922 | 9,621 | 7.83 |
| Richfield (Washington) | 8,390 | 8,993 | 7.19 |
| Lisbon (Waukesha) | 8,352 | 8,277 | -0.90 |
| Somers (Kenosha) | 7,724 | 7,861 | 1.77 |
| Waukesha (Waukesha) | 6,668 | 7,566 | 13.47 |
| Vernon (Waukesha) | 6,372 | 7,549 | 18.47 |
| Bellevue (Brown) | 4,101 | 7,541 | 83.88 |
| Oconomowoc (Waukesha) | 7,340 | 7,323 | -0.23 |
| Salem (Kenosha) | 6,292 | 7,146 | 13.57 |
| Grand Rapids (Wood) | 7,319 | 7,071 | -3.39 |
| Beloit (Rock) | 8,382 | 6,778 | -19.14 |
| Madison (Dane) | 6,162 | 6,442 | 4.54 |
| Merton (Waukesha) | 6,025 | 6,430 | 6.72 |
| Washington (Eau Claire) | 6,489 | 6,226 | -4.05 |
| Genesee (Waukesha) | 5,126 | 5,986 | 16.78 |
| Mukwonago (Waukesha) | 4,979 | 5,974 | 19.98 |
| Onalaska (La Crosse) | 5,386 | 5,907 | 9.67 |
| Burlington (Racine) | 5,629 | 5,833 | 3.62 |
| Delafield (Waukesha) | 4,597 | 5,735 | 24.76 |
| Rib Mountain (Marathon) | 5,344 | 5,605 | 4.88 |
| Hull (Portage) | 5,122 | 5,559 | 8.53 |
| Norway (Racine) | 4,619 | 5,493 | 18.92 |
| Cedarburg (Ozaukee) | 5,244 | 5,334 | 1.72 |
| Dunn (Dane) | 4,966 | 5,274 | 6.20 |
| Suamico (Brown) | 4,003 | 5,214 | 30.25 |
| Shelby (La Crosse) | 5,620 | 5,151 | -8.35 |
| Kronenwetter (Marathon) | 5,012 | 4,850 | -3.23 |
| Saratoga (Wood) | 4,363 | 4,775 | 9.44 |
| Oshkosh (Winnebago) | 4,420 | 4,655 | 5.32 |
| Windsor (Dane) | 3,812 | 4,620 | 21.20 |
| West Bend (Washington) | 3,588 | 4,607 | 28.40 |
| Hallie (Chippewa) | 4,275 | 4,531 | 5.99 |
| Campbell (La Crosse) | 4,118 | 4,478 | 8.74 |
| Lafayette (Chippewa) | 4,181 | 4,448 | 6.39 |
| Hobart (Brown) | 3,765 | 4,284 | 13.78 |
| Waterford (Racine) | 3,984 | 4,255 | 6.80 |
| Brookfield (Waukesha) | 4,364 | 4,232 | -3.02 |
| Delavan (Walworth) | 4,182 | 4,195 | 0.31 |
| Freedom (Outagamie) | 3,746 | 4,114 | 9.82 |
| Trenton (Washington) | 3,914 | 4,028 | 2.91 |
| Summit (Waukesha) | 4,050 | 4,003 | -1.16 |
| Bristol (Kenosha) | 3,599 | 3,968 | 10.25 |
| Menominee (Menominee) | 3,373 | 3,890 | 15.33 |
| Sheboygan (Sheboygan) | 3,962 | 3,866 | -2.42 |
| Oneida (Outagamie) | 3,499 | 3,858 | 10.26 |
| Greenville (Outagamie) | 3,310 | 3,806 | 14.98 |
| Grafton (Ozaukee) | 3,588 | 3,745 | 4.38 |
| Bloomfield (Walworth) | 3,277 | 3,723 | 13.61 |
| Hudson (St. Croix) | 2,012 | 3,692 | 83.50 |
| East Troy (Walworth) | 3,583 | 3,687 | 2.90 |
| Dover (Racine) | 3,419 | 3,631 | 6.20 |
| Middleton (Dane) | 2,598 | 3,628 | 39.65 |
| Farmington (Waupaca) | 2,959 | 3,602 | 21.73 |
| Peshtigo (Marinette) | 3,566 | 3,564 | -0.06% |
| Polk (Washington) | 3,486 | 3,540 | 1.55 |
| Cottage Grove (Dane) | 2,952 | 3,525 | 19.41 |
| Minocqua (Oneida) | 3,328 | 3,486 | 4.75 |
| Geneva (Walworth) | 3,933 | 3,472 | -11.72 |
| Algoma (Winnebago) | 3,249 | 3,442 | 5.94 |
| Taycheedah (Fond du Lac) | 3,227 | 3,383 | 4.83 |
| Wheatland (Kenosha) | 2,908 | 3,263 | 12.21 |
| Raymond (Racine) | 3,610 | 3,243 | -10.17 |
| Hartford (Washington) | 3,269 | 3,243 | -0.80 |
| Pelican (Oneida) | 3,387 | 3,202 | -5.46 |
| Janesville (Rock) | 3,068 | 3,198 | 4.24 |
| Harrison (Calumet) | 3,541 | 3,195 | -9.77 |
| Rock (Rock) | 3,399 | 3,172 | -6.68 |
| Jackson (Washington) | 3,180 | 3,172 | -0.25 |
| Beaver Dam (Dodge) | 3,030 | 3,097 | 2.21 |
| Wescott (Shawano) | 2,668 | 3,085 | 15.63 |
| Addison (Washington) | 2,834 | 3,051 | 7.66 |
| Hayward (Sawyer) | 2,331 | 3,017 | 29.43 |
| Burke (Dane) | 2,967 | 3,004 | 1.25 |
| Ottawa (Waukesha) | 2,795 | 2,988 | 6.91 |
| Koshkonong (Jefferson) | 2,979 | 2,984 | 0.17 |
| Plymouth (Sheboygan) | 3,068 | 2,911 | -5.12 |
| Yorkville (Racine) | 3,162 | 2,901 | -8.25 |
| Fulton (Rock) | 2,866 | 2,867 | 0.03 |
| Troy (St. Croix) | 2,326 | 2,850 | 22.53 |
| Wilson (Sheboygan) | 3,604 | 2,842 | -21.14 |
| Erin (Washington) | 2,455 | 2,817 | 14.75 |
| Ixonia (Jefferson) | 2,905 | 2,789 | -3.99 |
| Seymour (Eau Claire) | 2,824 | 2,757 | -2.37 |
| Westport (Dane) | 2,748 | 2,732 | -0.58 |
| Menomonie (Dunn) | 2,453 | 2,732 | 11.37 |
| Merrill (Lincoln) | 2,591 | 2,716 | 4.82 |
| Center (Outagamie) | 2,570 | 2,716 | 5.68 |
| Lima (Sheboygan) | 2,809 | 2,715 | -3.35 |
| Neenah (Winnebago) | 2,864 | 2,691 | -6.04 |
| Jefferson (Jefferson) | 2,891 | 2,673 | -7.54 |
| Sugar Creek (Walworth) | 2,599 | 2,661 | 2.39 |
| Pleasant Springs (Dane) | 2,529 | 2,660 | 5.18 |
| St. Joseph (St. Croix) | 2,180 | 2,657 | 21.88 |
| Springfield (Dane) | 2,379 | 2,650 | 11.39 |
| Little Suamico (Oconto) | 1,969 | 2,637 | 33.93 |
| Barton (Washington) | 2,493 | 2,637 | 5.78 |
| Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc) | 3,186 | 2,579 | -19.05 |
| Lyons (Walworth) | 2,659 | 2,579 | -3.01 |
| Holland (Sheboygan) | 2,504 | 2,567 | 2.52 |
| Sevastopol (Door) | 2,520 | 2,552 | 1.27 |
| Eagle Point (Chippewa) | 2,750 | 2,542 | -7.56 |
| Arbor Vitae (Vilas) | 2,303 | 2,531 | 9.90 |
| Oakland (Jefferson) | 2,240 | 2,526 | 12.77 |
| Farmington (Washington) | 2,386 | 2,523 | 5.74 |
| Turtle (Rock) | 2,703 | 2,456 | -9.14 |
| Union (Eau Claire) | 2,689 | 2,446 | -9.04 |
| Pine Lake (Oneida) | 2,656 | 2,445 | -7.94 |
| Fond d Lac (Fond du Lac) | 3,001 | 2,308 | -23.09 |
| Two Rivers (Manitowoc) | 2,663 | 2,147 | -19.38 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980-1990", February 1991; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS COUNTY | 13,457 | 15,682 | 16.53% |
| Adams, city | 1,744 | 1,715 | -1.66 |
| Adams, town | 961 | 1,170 | 21.75 |
| Big Flats, town | 694 | 731 | 5.33 |
| Colburn, town | 177 | 154 | -12.99 |
| Dell Prairie, town | 856 | 1,063 | 24.18 |
| Easton, town | 858 | 824 | -3.96 |
| Friendship, village | 744 | 728 | -2.15 |
| Jackson, town | 640 | 641 | 0.16 |
| Leola, town | 237 | 217 | -8.44 |
| Lincoln, town | 289 | 318 | 10.03 |
| Monroe, town | 288 | 305 | 5.90 |
| New Chester, town | 1,088 | 1,675 | 53.95 |
| New Haven, town | 522 | 511 | -2.11 |
| Preston, town | 967 | 1,057 | 9.31 |
| Quincy, town | 639 | 927 | 45.07 |
| Richfield, town | 183 | 159 | -13.11 |
| Rome, town | 1,110 | 1,674 | 50.81 |
| Springville, town | 584 | 785 | 34.42 |
| Strongs Prairie, town | 876 | 1,028 | 17.35 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city (part) | n.a. | 0 | — |
| ASHLAND COUNTY | 16,783 | 16,307 | -2.84 |
| Agenda, town | 623 | 591 | -5.14 |
| Ashland, city | 9,115 | 8,695 | -4.61 |
| Ashland, town | 596 | 567 | -4.87 |
| Butternut, village | 438 | 416 | -5.02 |
| Chippewa, town | 402 | 405 | 0.75 |
| Gingles, town | 545 | 492 | -9.72 |
| Gordon, town | 333 | 301 | -9.61 |
| Jacobs, town | 907 | 885 | -2.43 |
| La Pointe, town | 156 | 147 | -5.77 |
| Marengo, town | 276 | 284 | 2.90 |
| Mellen, city | 1,046 | 935 | -10.61 |
| Morse, town | 469 | 481 | 2.56 |
| Peeksville, town | 184 | 167 | -9.24 |
| Sanborn, town | 834 | 998 | 19.66 |
| Shanagolden, town | 174 | 172 | -1.15 |
| White River, town | 685 | 771 | 12.55 |
| BARRON COUNTY | 38,730 | 40,750 | 5.22 |
| Almena, town | 776 | 773 | -0.39 |
| Almena, village | 526 | 625 | 18.82 |
| Arland, town | 692 | 609 | -11.99 |
| Barron, city | 2,595 | 2,986 | 15.07 |
| Barron, town | 977 | 1,015 | 3.89 |
| Bear Lake, town | 521 | 530 | 1.73 |
| Cameron, village | 1,115 | 1,273 | 14.17 |
| Cedar Lake, town | 617 | 741 | 20.10 |
| Chetek, city | 1,931 | 1,953 | 1.14 |
| Chetek, town | 1,210 | 1,446 | 19.50 |
| Clinton, town | 851 | 849 | -0.24 |
| Crystal Lake, town | 756 | 700 | -7.41 |
| Cumberland, city | 1,983 | 2,163 | 9.08 |
| Cumberland, town | 909 | 884 | -2.75 |
| Dallas, town | 567 | 548 | -3.35 |
| Dallas, village | 477 | 452 | -5.24 |
| Dovre, town | 526 | 561 | 6.65 |
| Doyle, town | 455 | 460 | 1.10 |
| Haugen, village | 251 | 305 | 21.51 |
| Lakeland, town | 672 | 789 | 17.41 |
| Maple Grove, town | 948 | 926 | -2.32 |
| Maple Plain, town | 577 | 610 | 5.72 |
| New Auburn, village (part) | 14 | 26 | 85.71 |
| Oak Grove, town | 892 | 906 | 1.57 |
| Prairie Farm, town | 634 | 567 | -10.57 |
| Prairie Farm, village | 387 | 494 | 27.65 |
| Prairie Lake, town | 1,076 | 1,129 | 4.93 |
| Rice Lake, city | 7,691 | 7,998 | 3.99 |
| Rice Lake, town | 2,372 | 2,473 | 4.26 |
| Sioux Creek, town | 643 | 635 | -1.24 |
| Stanfold, town | 721 | 644 | -10.68 |
| Stanley, town | 1,813 | 2,087 | 15.11 |
| Sumner, town | 556 | 550 | -1.08 |
| Turtle Lake, town | 587 | 621 | 5.79 |
| Turtle Lake, village (part) | 762 | 811 | 6.43 |
| Vance Creek, town | 650 | 611 | -6.00 |
| BAYFIELD COUNTY | 13,822 | 14,008 | 1.35 |
| Barksdale, town | 762 | 756 | -0.79 |
| Barnes, town | 493 | 473 | -4.06 |
| Bayfield, city | 778 | 686 | -11.83 |
| Bayfield, town | 607 | 603 | -0.66 |
| Bayview, town | 343 | 402 | 17.20 |
| Bell, town | 247 | 237 | -4.05 |
| Cable, town | 831 | 817 | -1.68 |
| Clover, town | 254 | 213 | -16.14 |
| Delta, town | 205 | 215 | 4.88 |
| Drummond, town | 442 | 417 | -5.66 |
| Eileen, town | 664 | 665 | 0.15 |
| Grand View, town | 440 | 419 | -4.77 |
| Hughes, town | 290 | 334 | 15.17 |
| Iron River, town | 991 | 901 | -9.08 |
| Kelly, town | 354 | 383 | 8.19 |
| Keystone, town | 344 | 320 | -6.98 |
| Lincoln, town | 280 | 294 | 5.00 |
| Mason, town | 304 | 296 | -2.63 |
| Mason, village | 102 | 102 | 0.00 |
| Namakagon, town | 286 | 276 | -3.50 |
| Orienta, town | 109 | 114 | 4.59 |
| Oulu, town | 547 | 513 | -6.22 |
| Pilsen, town | 222 | 203 | -8.56 |
| Port Wing, town | 525 | 434 | -17.33 |
| Russell, town | 791 | 978 | 23.64 |
| Tripp, town | 145 | 182 | 25.52 |
| Washburn, city | 2,080 | 2,285 | 9.86 |
| Washburn, town | 386 | 490 | 26.94 |
| BROWN COUNTY | 175,280 | 194,594 | 11.02 |
| Allouez, village | 14,882 | 14,431 | -3.03 |
| Ashwaubenon, village | 14,486 | 16,376 | 13.05 |
| Bellevue, town | 4,101 | 7,541 | 83.88 |
| De Pere, city | 14,892 | 16,569 | 11.26 |
| De Pere, town | 1,535 | 1,558 | 1.50 |
| Denmark, village | 1,475 | 1,612 | 9.29 |
| Eaton, town | 1,106 | 1,128 | 1.99 |
| Glenmore, town | 1,046 | 1,057 | 1.05 |
| Green Bay, city | 87,899 | 96,466 | 9.75 |
| Green Bay, town | 1,106 | 1,292 | 16.82 |
| Hobart, town | 3,765 | 4,284 | 13.78 |
| Holland, town | 1,268 | 1,237 | -2.44 |
| Howard, village | 8,240 | 9,874 | 19.83 |
| Humboldt, town | 1,281 | 1,334 | 4.14 |
| Lawrence, town | 1,431 | 1,363 | -4.75 |
| Morrison, town | 1,565 | 1,493 | -4.60 |
| New Denmark, town | 1,420 | 1,370 | -3.52 |
| Pittsfield, town | 2,219 | 2,165 | -2.43 |
| Pulaski, village | 1,875 | 2,200 | 17.33 |
| Rockland, town | 882 | 974 | 10.43 |
| Scott, town | 1,929 | 2,044 | 5.96 |
| Suamico, town | 4,003 | 5,214 | 30.25 |
| Wrightstown, town | 1,705 | 1,750 | 2.64 |
| Wrightstown, village | 1,169 | 1,262 | 7.96 |
| BUFFALO COUNTY | 14,281 | 13,584 | -5.07 |
| Alma, city | 848 | 790 | -6.84 |
| Alma, town | 397 | 479 | 20.65 |
| Belvidere, town | 425 | 505 | 18.82 |
| Buffalo, city | 894 | 915 | 2.35 |
| Buffalo, town | 821 | 686 | -16.44 |
| Canton, town | 359 | 309 | -13.93 |
| Cochrane, village | 512 | 475 | -7.23 |
| Cross, town | 393 | 307 | -21.88 |
| Dover, town | 455 | 451 | -0.88 |
| Fountain City, city | 963 | 938 | -2.60 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Gilmanton, town | 498 | 469 | -5.82 |
| Glencoe, town | 558 | 502 | -10.04 |
| Lincoln, town | 272 | 250 | -8.09 |
| Maxville, town | 403 | 370 | -8.19 |
| Milton, town | 416 | 450 | 8.17 |
| Modena, town | 436 | 360 | -17.43 |
| Mondovi, city | 2,545 | 2,491 | -2.12 |
| Mondovi, town | 511 | 545 | 6.65 |
| Montana, town | 337 | 316 | -6.23 |
| Naples, town | 580 | 496 | -14.48 |
| Nelson, town | 675 | 571 | -18.78 |
| Nelson, village | 389 | 388 | -0.26 |
| Waumandee, town | 594 | 521 | -12.29 |
| BURNETT COUNTY | 12,340 | 13,084 | 6.03 |
| Anderson, town | 265 | 324 | 22.26 |
| Blaine, town | 151 | 172 | 13.91 |
| Daniels, town | 607 | 602 | -0.82 |
| Dewey, town | 520 | 482 | -7.31 |
| Grantsburg, town | 677 | 860 | 27.03 |
| Grantsburg, village | 1,153 | 1,144 | -0.78 |
| Jackson, town | 331 | 457 | 38.07 |
| La Follette, town | 388 | 416 | 7.22 |
| Lincoln, town | 215 | 228 | 6.05 |
| Meenon, town | 838 | 956 | 14.08 |
| Oakland, town | 486 | 480 | -1.23 |
| Roosevelt, town | 178 | 175 | -1.69 |
| Rusk, town | 349 | 396 | 13.47 |
| Sand Lake, town | 422 | 439 | 4.03 |
| Scott, town | 409 | 419 | 2.44 |
| Siren, town | 887 | 910 | 2.59 |
| Siren, village | 896 | 863 | -3.68 |
| Swiss, town | 587 | 645 | 9.88 |
| Trade Lake, town | 824 | 831 | 0.85 |
| Union, town | 199 | 221 | 11.06 |
| Webb Lake, town | 256 | 200 | -21.88 |
| Webster, village | 610 | 623 | 2.13 |
| West Marshland, town | 209 | 293 | 40.19 |
| Wood River, town | 883 | 948 | 7.36 |
| CALUMET COUNTY | 30,867 | 34,291 | 11.09 |
| Appleton, city (part) | 5,484 | 9,075 | 65.48 |
| Brillion, city | 2,907 | 2,840 | -2.30 |
| Brillion, town | 1,191 | 1,300 | 9.15 |
| Brothertown, town | 1,494 | 1,409 | -5.69 |
| Charlestown, town | 1,090 | 875 | -19.72 |
| Chilton, city | 2,965 | 3,240 | 9.27 |
| Chilton, town | 1,120 | 998 | -10.89 |
| Harrison, town | 3,541 | 3,195 | -9.77 |
| Hilbert, village | 1,176 | 1,211 | 2.98 |
| Kiel, city (part) | 429 | 376 | -12.35 |
| Menasha, city (part) | n.a. | 73 | — |
| New Holstein, city | 3,412 | 3,342 | -2.05 |
| New Holstein, town | 1,527 | 1,406 | -7.92 |
| Potter, village | 305 | 252 | -17.38 |
| Rantoul, town | 879 | 895 | 9.82 |
| Sherwood, village | 372 | 837 | 125.00 |
| Stockbridge, town | 1,248 | 1,317 | 5.53 |
| Stockbridge, village | 567 | 579 | 2.12 |
| Woodville, town | 1,160 | 1,071 | -7.67 |
| CHIPPEWA COUNTY | 52,127 | 52,360 | 0.45 |
| Anson, town | 1,590 | 1,634 | 2.77 |
| Arthur, town | 856 | 756 | -11.68 |
| Auburn, town | 456 | 474 | 3.95 |
| Birch Creek, town | 540 | 500 | -7.41 |
| Bloomer, city | 3,342 | 3,085 | -7.69 |
| Bloomer, town | 930 | 880 | -5.38 |
| Boyd, village | 660 | 683 | 3.48 |
| Cadott, village | 1,247 | 1,328 | 6.50 |
| Chippewa Falls, city | 12,270 | 12,727 | 3.72 |
| Cleveland, town | 732 | 758 | 3.55 |
| Colburn, town | 760 | 731 | -3.82 |
| Cooks Valley, town | 603 | 594 | -1.49 |
| Cornell, city | 1,583 | 1,541 | -2.65 |
| Delmar, town | 1,062 | 994 | -6.40 |
| Eagle Point, town | 2,750 | 2,542 | -7.56 |
| Eau Claire, city (part) | 1,657 | 1,676 | 1.5 |
| Edson, town | 1,061 | 913 | -13.95 |
| Estella, town | 483 | 449 | -7.04 |
| Goetz, town | 607 | 640 | 5.44 |
| Hallie, town | 4,275 | 4,531 | 5.99 |
| Howard, town | 660 | 625 | -5.30 |
| Lafayette, town | 4,181 | 4,448 | 6.39 |
| Lake Holcombe, town | 791 | 920 | 16.31 |
| New Auburn, village (part) | 452 | 459 | 1.55 |
| Ruby, town | 514 | 464 | -9.73 |
| Sampson, town | 805 | 817 | 1.49 |
| Sigel, town | 782 | 736 | -5.88 |
| Stanley, city | 2,095 | 2,011 | -4.01 |
| Tilden, town | 1,088 | 1,079 | -0.83 |
| Wheaton, town | 2,328 | 2,279 | -2.10 |
| Woodmohr, town | 967 | 1,086 | 12.31 |
| CLARK COUNTY | 32,910 | 31,647 | -3.84 |
| Abbotsford, city (part) | 1,401 | 1,409 | 0.57 |
| Beaver, town | 777 | 703 | -9.52 |
| Butler, town | 81 | 91 | 12.35 |
| Colby, city (part) | 1,151 | 1,116 | 2.41 |
| Colby, town | 800 | 846 | 5.75 |
| Curtiss, village | 127 | 173 | 36.22 |
| Dewhurst, town | 132 | 197 | 49.24 |
| Dorchester, village | 613 | 697 | 13.70 |
| Eaton, town | 663 | 640 | -3.47 |
| Foster, town | 111 | 85 | -23.42 |
| Fremont, town | 982 | 963 | -1.93 |
| Grant, town | 882 | 890 | 0.91 |
| Granton, village | 399 | 379 | -5.01 |
| Green Grove, town | 678 | 628 | -7.37 |
| Greenwood, city | 1,124 | 969 | -13.79 |
| Hendren, town | 570 | 542 | -4.91 |
| Hewett, town | 301 | 314 | 4.32 |
| Hixon, town | 810 | 673 | -16.91 |
| Hoard, town | 881 | 805 | -8.63 |
| Levis, town | 433 | 492 | 13.63 |
| Longwood, town | 673 | 661 | -1.78 |
| Loyal, city | 1,252 | 1,244 | -0.64 |
| Loyal, town | 882 | 718 | -18.59 |
| Lynn, town | 587 | 703 | 19.76 |
| Mayville, town | 962 | 932 | -3.12 |
| Mead, town | 303 | 249 | -17.82 |
| Mentor, town | 596 | 521 | -12.58 |
| Neillsville, city | 2,780 | 2,680 | -3.60 |
| Owen, city | 998 | 895 | -10.32 |
| Pine Valley, town | 1,137 | 1,032 | -9.23 |
| Reseburg, town | 761 | 687 | -9.72 |
| Seif, town | 254 | 211 | -16.93 |
| Sherman, town | 766 | 736 | -3.92 |
| Sherwood, town | 173 | 195 | 12.72 |
| Thorp, city | 1,635 | 1,657 | 1.35 |
| Thorp, town | 743 | 710 | -4.44 |
| Unity, town | 815 | 735 | -9.82 |
| Unity, village (part) | 166 | 196 | 18.07 |
| Warner, town | 668 | 599 | -10.33 |
| Washburn, town | 276 | 310 | 12.32 |
| Weston, town | 646 | 662 | 2.48 |
| Withee, town | 859 | 767 | -10.71 |
| Withee, village | 509 | 503 | -1.18 |
| Worden, town | 650 | 575 | -11.54 |
| York, town | 903 | 857 | -5.09 |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY | 43,222 | 45,088 | 4.32 |
| Arlington, town | 752 | 748 | -0.53 |
| Arlington, village | 440 | 440 | 0.00 |
| Caledonia, town | 923 | 1,031 | 11.70 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria, village | 680 | 768 | 12.94 |
| Columbus, city (part) | 4,049 | 4,083 | 1.01 |
| Columbus, town | 704 | 838 | 19.03 |
| Courtland, town | 601 | 528 | -12.15 |
| Dekorra, town | 1,914 | 1,829 | -4.44 |
| Doylestown, village | 294 | 316 | 7.48 |
| Fall River, village | 850 | 842 | -0.94 |
| Fort Winnebago, town | 860 | 825 | -4.07 |
| Fountain Prairie, town | 771 | 743 | -3.63 |
| Friesland, village | 267 | 271 | 1.50 |
| Hampden, town | 650 | 566 | -12.92 |
| Leeds, town | 845 | 809 | -4.26 |
| Lewiston, town | 1,122 | 1,123 | 0.09 |
| Lodi, city | 1,959 | 2,093 | 6.84 |
| Lodi, town | 1,855 | 1,913 | 3.13 |
| Lowville, town | 976 | 938 | -3.89 |
| Marcellon, town | 809 | 880 | 8.78 |
| Newport, town | 657 | 536 | -18.42 |
| Otsego, town | 767 | 647 | -15.65 |
| Pacific, town | 1,215 | 1,944 | 60.00 |
| Pardeeville, village | 1,594 | 1,630 | 2.26 |
| Portage, city | 7,896 | 8,640 | 9.42 |
| Poynette, village | 1,447 | 1,662 | 14.86 |
| Randolph, town | 700 | 676 | -3.43 |
| Randolph, village (part) | 485 | 502 | 3.51 |
| Rio, village | 785 | 768 | -2.17 |
| Scott, town | 602 | 639 | 6.15 |
| Springvale, town | 521 | 466 | -10.56 |
| West Point, town | 1,122 | 1,285 | 14.53 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city | 2,337 | 2,261 | -3.25 |
| Wyocena, town | 1,225 | 1,228 | 0.24 |
| Wyocena, village | 548 | 620 | 13.14 |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY | 16,556 | 15,940 | -3.72 |
| Bell Center, village | 124 | 127 | 2.42 |
| Bridgeport, town | 708 | 753 | 6.36 |
| Clayton, town | 927 | 794 | -14.35 |
| De Soto, village (part) | 66 | 73 | 10.61 |
| Eastman, town | 840 | 745 | -11.31 |
| Eastman, village | 371 | 369 | -0.54 |
| Ferryville, village | 227 | 154 | -32.16 |
| Freeman, town | 796 | 692 | -13.07 |
| Gays Mills, village | 627 | 578 | -7.81 |
| Haney, town | 404 | 384 | -4.95 |
| Lynxville, village | 174 | 153 | -12.07 |
| Marietta, town | 568 | 532 | -6.34 |
| Mount Sterling, village | 223 | 217 | -2.69 |
| Prairie du Chien, city | 5,859 | 5,659 | -3.41 |
| Prairie du Chien, town | 694 | 927 | 33.57 |
| Scott, town | 472 | 453 | -4.03 |
| Seneca, town | 832 | 873 | 4.93 |
| Soldiers Grove, village | 622 | 564 | -9.32 |
| Steuben, village | 175 | 161 | -8.00 |
| Utica, town | 822 | 738 | -10.22 |
| Wauzeka, town | 445 | 399 | -10.34 |
| Wauzeka, village | 580 | 595 | 2.59 |
| DANE COUNTY | 323,545 | 367,085 | 13.46 |
| Albion, town | 1,918 | 1,964 | 2.40 |
| Belleville, village (part) | 1,203 | 1,349 | 12.14 |
| Berry, town | 1,116 | 1,248 | 11.83 |
| Black Earth, town | 406 | 365 | -10.10 |
| Black Earth, village | 1,145 | 1,248 | 9.00 |
| Blooming Grove, town | 1,965 | 2,079 | 5.80 |
| Blue Mounds, town | 637 | 667 | 4.71 |
| Blue Mounds, village | 387 | 446 | 15.25 |
| Bristol, town | 1,723 | 1,850 | 7.37 |
| Brooklyn, village (part) | 250 | 406 | 62.40 |
| Burke, town | 2,967 | 3,004 | 1.25 |
| Cambridge, village (part) | 785 | 883 | 12.48 |
| Christiana, town | 1,209 | 1,182 | -2.23 |
| Cottage Grove, town | 2,952 | 3,525 | 19.41 |
| Cottage Grove, village | 888 | 1,131 | 27.36 |
| Cross Plains, town | 1,003 | 1,320 | 31.61 |
| Cross Plains, village | 2,156 | 2,098 | -2.69 |
| Dane, town | 945 | 921 | -2.54 |
| Dane, village | 518 | 621 | 19.88 |
| DeForest, village | 3,367 | 4,882 | 45.00 |
| Deerfield, town | 1,111 | 1,181 | 6.30 |
| Deerfield, village | 1,466 | 1,617 | 10.30 |
| Dunkirk, town | 2,098 | 2,121 | 1.10 |
| Dunn, town | 4,966 | 5,274 | 6.20 |
| Fitchburg, city | 11,973 | 15,648 | 30.69 |
| Madison, city | 170,616 | 191,262 | 12.10 |
| Madison, town | 6,162 | 6,442 | 4.54 |
| Maple Bluff, village | 1,351 | 1,352 | 0.07 |
| Marshall, village | 2,363 | 2,329 | -1.44 |
| Mazomanie, town | 1,007 | 982 | -2.48 |
| Mazomanie, village | 1,248 | 1,377 | 10.34 |
| McFarland, village | 3,783 | 5,232 | 38.30 |
| Medina, town | 1,019 | 1,124 | 10.30 |
| Middleton, city | 11,848 | 13,289 | 12.16 |
| Middleton, town | 2,598 | 3,628 | 39.65 |
| Monona, city | 8,809 | 8,637 | -1.95 |
| Montrose, town | 1,024 | 1,032 | 0.78 |
| Mount Horeb, village | 3,251 | 4,182 | 28.64 |
| Oregon, town | 1,798 | 2,428 | 35.04 |
| Oregon, village | 3,876 | 4,519 | 16.59 |
| Perry, town | 632 | 646 | 2.22 |
| Pleasant Springs, town | 2,529 | 2,660 | 5.18 |
| Primrose, town | 654 | 595 | -9.02 |
| Rockdale, village | 200 | 235 | 17.50 |
| Roxbury, town | 1,491 | 1,536 | 3.02 |
| Rutland, town | 1,393 | 1,584 | 13.71 |
| Shorewood Hills, village | 1,837 | 1,680 | -8.55 |
| Springdale, town | 1,279 | 1,258 | -1.64 |
| Springfield, town | 2,379 | 2,650 | 11.39 |
| Stoughton, city | 7,589 | 8,786 | 15.77 |
| Sun Prairie, city | 12,931 | 15,333 | 18.58 |
| Sun Prairie, town | 1,990 | 1,839 | -7.59 |
| Vermont, town | 634 | 678 | 6.94 |
| Verona, city | 3,336 | 5,374 | 61.09 |
| Verona, town | 2,259 | 2,137 | -5.40 |
| Vienna, town | 1,365 | 1,351 | -1.03 |
| Waunakee, village | 3,866 | 5,897 | 52.53 |
| Westport, town | 2,748 | 2,732 | -0.58 |
| Windsor, town | 3,812 | 4,620 | 21.20 |
| York, town | 714 | 649 | -9.10 |
| DODGE COUNTY | 75,064 | 76,559 | 1.99 |
| Ashippun, town | 1,929 | 1,783 | -7.57 |
| Beaver Dam, city | 14,149 | 14,196 | 0.33 |
| Beaver Dam, town | 3,030 | 3,097 | 2.21 |
| Brownsville, village | 433 | 415 | -4.16 |
| Burnett, town | 917 | 915 | -0.22 |
| Calamus, town | 1,077 | 1,009 | -6.31 |
| Chester, town | 981 | 1,393 | 42.00 |
| Clyman, town | 815 | 742 | -8.96 |
| Clyman, village | 317 | 370 | 16.72 |
| Columbus, city (part) | n.a. | 10 | — |
| Elba, town | 1,028 | 964 | -6.23 |
| Emmet, town | 1,089 | 1,014 | -6.89 |
| Fox Lake, city | 1,373 | 1,269 | -7.57 |
| Fox Lake, town | 1,674 | 1,938 | 15.77 |
| Hartford, city (part) | n.a. | 9 | — |
| Herman, town | 1,131 | 1,127 | -0.35 |
| Horicon, city | 3,584 | 3,873 | 8.06 |
| Hubbard, town | 1,508 | 1,390 | -7.82 |
| Hustisford, town | 1,262 | 1,209 | -4.20 |
| Hustisford, village | 874 | 979 | 12.01 |
| Iron Ridge, village | 766 | 887 | 15.80 |
| Juneau, city | 2,045 | 2,157 | 5.48 |
| Kekoskee, village | 224 | 188 | -16.07 |
| Lebanon, town | 1,518 | 1,630 | 7.38 |
| Leroy, town | 1,110 | 1,025 | -7.66 |
| Lomira, town | 1,391 | 1,280 | -7.98 |
| Lomira, village | 1,446 | 1,542 | 6.64 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Lowell, town | 1,205 | 1,146 | -4.90 |
| Lowell, village | 326 | 300 | -7.98 |
| Mayville, city | 4,333 | 4,374 | 0.95 |
| Neosho, village | 575 | 658 | 14.43 |
| Oak Grove, town | 1,333 | 1,200 | -9.98 |
| Portland, town | 976 | 994 | 1.84 |
| Randolph, village (part) | 1,206 | 1,227 | 17.41 |
| Reeseville, village | 649 | 673 | 3.70 |
| Rubicon, town | 1,759 | 1,709 | -2.84 |
| Shields, town | 584 | 500 | -14.38 |
| Theresa, town | 1,152 | 1,083 | -5.99 |
| Theresa, village | 766 | 771 | 0.65 |
| Trenton, town | 1,319 | 1,299 | -1.52 |
| Watertown, city (part) | 5,911 | 6,754 | 14.26 |
| Waupun, city (part) | 5,439 | 5,490 | 0.94 |
| Westford, town | 1,203 | 1,248 | 3.74 |
| Williamstown, town | 657 | 722 | 9.89 |
| DOOR COUNTY | 25,029 | 25,690 | 2.64 |
| Baileys Harbor, town | 799 | 780 | -2.38 |
| Brussels, town | 1,097 | 1,042 | -5.01 |
| Claybanks, town | 409 | 379 | -7.33 |
| Egg Harbor, town | 825 | 1,019 | 23.52 |
| Egg Harbor, village | 238 | 183 | -23.11 |
| Ephraim, village | 319 | 261 | -18.18 |
| Forestville, town | 1,035 | 999 | -3.48 |
| Forestville, village | 455 | 470 | 3.30 |
| Gardner, town | 1,084 | 1,025 | -5.44 |
| Gibraltar, town | 742 | 939 | 26.55 |
| Jacksonport, town | 707 | 689 | -2.55 |
| Liberty Grove, town | 1,313 | 1,506 | 14.70 |
| Nasewaupee, town | 1,899 | 1,798 | -5.32 |
| Sevastopol, town | 2,520 | 2,552 | 1.27 |
| Sister Bay, village | 564 | 675 | 19.68 |
| Sturgeon Bay, city | 8,847 | 9,176 | 3.72 |
| Sturgeon Bay, town | 863 | 853 | -1.16 |
| Union, town | 755 | 721 | -4.50 |
| Washington, town | 558 | 623 | 11.65 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY | 44,421 | 41,758 | -5.99 |
| Amnicon, town | 916 | 929 | 1.42 |
| Bennett, town | 501 | 525 | 4.79 |
| Brule, town | 544 | 527 | -3.13 |
| Cloverland, town | 263 | 246 | -6.46 |
| Dairyland, town | 258 | 222 | -13.95 |
| Gordon, town | 627 | 553 | -11.80 |
| Hawthorne, town | 902 | 1,049 | 16.30 |
| Highland, town | 190 | 207 | 8.95 |
| Lake Nebagamon, village | 780 | 900 | 15.38 |
| Lakeside, town | 572 | 569 | -0.52 |
| Maple, town | 685 | 667 | -2.63 |
| Oakland, town | 938 | 993 | 5.86 |
| Oliver, village | 253 | 265 | 4.74 |
| Parkland, town | 1,496 | 1,326 | -11.36 |
| Poplar, village | 569 | 516 | -9.31 |
| Solon Springs, town | 553 | 619 | 11.93 |
| Solon Springs, village | 590 | 575 | -2.54 |
| Summit, town | 1,057 | 1,009 | -4.54 |
| Superior, city | 29,571 | 27,134 | -8.24 |
| Superior, town | 2,065 | 1,911 | -7.46 |
| Superior, village | 580 | 481 | -17.07 |
| Wascott, town | 511 | 535 | 4.70 |
| DUNN COUNTY | 34,314 | 35,909 | 4.65 |
| Boyceville, village | 862 | 913 | 5.92 |
| Colfax, town | 660 | 691 | 4.70 |
| Colfax, village | 1,149 | 1,110 | -3.39 |
| Downing, village | 242 | 250 | 3.31 |
| Dunn, town | 1,294 | 1,315 | 1.62 |
| Eau Galle, town | 944 | 854 | -9.53 |
| Elk Mound, town | 668 | 749 | 12.13 |
| Elk Mound, village | 737 | 765 | 3.80 |
| Grant, town | 443 | 412 | -7.00 |
| Hay River, town | 433 | 510 | 17.78 |
| Knapp, village | 419 | 419 | 0.00 |
| Lucas, town | 699 | 644 | -7.87 |
| Menomonie, city | 12,769 | 13,547 | 6.09 |
| Menomonie, town | 2,453 | 2,732 | 11.37 |
| New Haven, town | 707 | 658 | -6.93 |
| Otter Creek, town | 337 | 339 | 0.59 |
| Peru, town | 194 | 203 | 4.64 |
| Red Cedar, town | 1,278 | 1,417 | 10.88 |
| Ridgeland, village | 300 | 246 | -18.00 |
| Rock Creek, town | 668 | 696 | 4.19 |
| Sand Creek, town | 575 | 568 | -1.22 |
| Sheridan, town | 476 | 468 | -1.68 |
| Sherman, town | 666 | 725 | 8.86 |
| Spring Brook, town | 1,293 | 1,293 | 0.00 |
| Stanton, town | 553 | 637 | 15.19 |
| Tainter, town | 1,507 | 1,756 | 16.52 |
| Tiffany, town | 639 | 594 | -7.04 |
| Weston, town | 654 | 560 | -14.37 |
| Wheeler, village | 231 | 348 | 50.65 |
| Wilson, town | 464 | 490 | 5.60 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | 78,805 | 85,183 | 8.09 |
| Altoona, city | 4,393 | 5,889 | 34.05 |
| Augusta, city | 1,560 | 1,510 | -3.21 |
| Bridge Creek, town | 1,206 | 1,440 | 19.40 |
| Brunswick, town | 1,411 | 1,506 | 6.73 |
| Clear Creek, town | 798 | 692 | -13.28 |
| Drammen, town | 725 | 767 | 5.79 |
| Eau Claire, city (part) | 49,852 | 55,180 | 10.69 |
| Fairchild, town | 278 | 312 | 12.23 |
| Fairchild, village | 577 | 504 | -12.65 |
| Fall Creek, village | 1,148 | 1,034 | -9.93 |
| Lincoln, town | 1,012 | 1,002 | -0.99 |
| Ludington, town | 969 | 906 | -6.50 |
| Otter Creek, town | 497 | 459 | -7.65 |
| Pleasant Valley, town | 1,908 | 2,076 | 8.81 |
| Seymour, town | 2,824 | 2,757 | -2.37 |
| Union, town | 2,689 | 2,446 | -9.04 |
| Washington, town | 6,489 | 6,226 | -4.05 |
| Wilson, town | 469 | 477 | 1.71 |
| FLORENCE COUNTY | 4,172 | 4,590 | 10.02 |
| Aurora, town | 1,050 | 1,036 | -1.33 |
| Commonwealth, town | 369 | 407 | 10.30 |
| Fence, town | 192 | 222 | 15.63 |
| Fern, town | 111 | 112 | 0.90 |
| Florence, town | 1,809 | 2,097 | 15.92 |
| Homestead, town | 272 | 337 | 23.90 |
| Long Lake, town | 199 | 205 | 3.02 |
| Tipler, town | 170 | 174 | 2.35 |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY | 88,964 | 90,083 | 1.26 |
| Alto, town | 1,176 | 1,145 | -2.64 |
| Ashford, town | 1,596 | 1,598 | 0.13 |
| Auburn, town | 1,816 | 1,790 | -1.43 |
| Brandon, village | 862 | 872 | 1.16 |
| Byron, town | 1,681 | 1,634 | -2.80 |
| Calumet, town | 1,609 | 1,444 | -10.25 |
| Campbellsport, village | 1,740 | 1,732 | -0.46 |
| Eden, town | 1,130 | 1,037 | -8.23 |
| Eden, village | 534 | 610 | 14.23 |
| Eldorado, town | 1,502 | 1,409 | -6.19 |
| Empire, town | 2,359 | 2,485 | 5.34 |
| Fairwater, village | 310 | 302 | -2.58 |
| Fond du Lac, city | 35,863 | 37,757 | 5.28 |
| Fond du Lac, town | 3,001 | 2,308 | -23.09 |
| Forest, town | 1,098 | 1,094 | -0.36 |
| Friendship, town | 2,321 | 2,220 | -4.35 |
| Kewaskum, village (part) | n.a. | 1 | — |
| Lamartine, town | 1,749 | 1,607 | -8.12 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Marshfield, town | 1,214 | 1,130 | -6.92 |
| Metomen, town | 792 | 685 | -13.51 |
| Mount Calvary, village | 585 | 558 | -4.62 |
| North Fond du Lac, village | 3,844 | 4,292 | 11.65 |
| Oakfield, town | 833 | 822 | -1.32 |
| Oakfield, village | 990 | 1,003 | 1.31 |
| Osceola, town | 1,569 | 1,588 | 1.21 |
| Ripon, city | 7,111 | 7,241 | 1.83 |
| Ripon, town | 1,411 | 1,419 | 0.57 |
| Rosendale, town | 763 | 770 | 0.92 |
| Rosendale, village | 725 | 777 | 7.17 |
| St. Cloud, village | 560 | 494 | -11.79 |
| Springvale, town | 808 | 750 | -7.18 |
| Taycheedah, town | 3,227 | 3,383 | 4.83 |
| Waupun, city (part) | 2,693 | 2,717 | 0.89 |
| Waupun, town | 1,492 | 1,409 | -5.56 |
| FOREST COUNTY | 9,044 | 8,776 | -2.96 |
| Alvin, town | 195 | 145 | -25.64 |
| Argonne, town | 469 | 497 | 5.97 |
| Armstrong Creek, town | 501 | 460 | -8.18 |
| Blackwell, town | 384 | 384 | 0.00 |
| Caswell, town | 85 | 94 | 10.59 |
| Crandon, city | 1,969 | 1,958 | -0.56 |
| Crandon, town | 569 | 529 | -7.03 |
| Freedom, town | 307 | 296 | -3.58 |
| Hiles, town | 327 | 312 | -4.59 |
| Laona, town | 1,474 | 1,387 | -5.90 |
| Lincoln, town | 577 | 630 | 9.19 |
| Nashville, town | 703 | 871 | 23.90 |
| Popple River, town | 59 | 42 | -28.81 |
| Ross, town | 203 | 159 | -21.67 |
| Wabeno, town | 1,222 | 1,012 | -17.18 |
| GRANT COUNTY | 51,736 | 49,264 | -4.78 |
| Bagley, village | 317 | 306 | -3.47 |
| Beetown, town | 933 | 782 | -16.18 |
| Bloomington, town | 567 | 364 | -35.80 |
| Bloomington, village | 743 | 776 | 4.44 |
| Blue River, village | 412 | 438 | 6.31 |
| Boscobel, city | 2,662 | 2,706 | 1.65 |
| Boscobel, town | 494 | 426 | -13.77 |
| Cassville, town | 633 | 554 | -12.48 |
| Cassville, village | 1,270 | 1,144 | -9.92 |
| Castle Rock, town | 339 | 311 | -8.26 |
| Clifton, town | 404 | 306 | -24.26 |
| Cuba City, city (part) | 1,928 | 1,863 | -3.37 |
| Dickeyville, village | 1,156 | 862 | -25.43 |
| Ellenboro, town | 544 | 521 | -4.23 |
| Fennimore, city | 2,212 | 2,378 | 7.50 |
| Fennimore, town | 726 | 556 | -23.42 |
| Glen Haven, town | 596 | 548 | -8.05 |
| Harrison, town | 600 | 544 | -9.33 |
| Hazel Green, town | 1,228 | 1,108 | -9.77 |
| Hazel Green, village (part) | 1,270 | 1,171 | -7.80 |
| Hickory Grove, town | 423 | 409 | -3.31 |
| Jamestown, town | 2,369 | 2,175 | -8.19 |
| Lancaster, city | 4,076 | 4,192 | 2.85 |
| Liberty, town | 609 | 569 | -6.57 |
| Lima, town | 750 | 691 | -7.87 |
| Little Grant, town | 347 | 375 | 8.07 |
| Livingston, village (part) | 626 | 566 | -9.58 |
| Marion, town | 463 | 484 | 4.54 |
| Millville, town | 152 | 169 | 11.18 |
| Montfort, village (part) | 516 | 580 | 12.40 |
| Mount Hope, town | 343 | 240 | -30.03 |
| Mount Hope, village | 197 | 173 | -12.18 |
| Mount Ida, town | 544 | 510 | -6.25 |
| Muscoda, town | 566 | 566 | 0.00 |
| Muscoda, village (part) | 1,331 | 1,283 | 3.61 |
| North Lancaster, town | 506 | 548 | 8.30 |
| Paris, town | 842 | 749 | -11.05 |
| Patch Grove, town | 421 | 378 | -10.21 |
| Patch Grove, village | 259 | 202 | -22.01 |
| Platteville, city | 9,580 | 9,708 | 1.34 |
| Platteville, town | 1,309 | 1,415 | 8.10 |
| Potosi, town | 1,104 | 963 | -12.77 |
| Potosi, village | 736 | 654 | -11.14 |
| Smelser, town | 970 | 763 | -21.34 |
| South Lancaster, town | 1,032 | 905 | -12.31 |
| Tennyson, village | 476 | 378 | -20.59 |
| Waterloo, town | 615 | 588 | -4.39 |
| Watterstown, town | 348 | 361 | 3.74 |
| Wingville, town | 417 | 340 | -18.47 |
| Woodman, town | 216 | 182 | -15.74 |
| Woodman, village | 116 | 120 | 3.45 |
| Wyalusing, town | 443 | 364 | -17.83 |
| GREEN COUNTY | 30,012 | 30,339 | 1.09 |
| Adams, town | 484 | 452 | -6.61 |
| Albany, town | 657 | 598 | -8.98 |
| Albany, village | 1,051 | 1,140 | 8.47 |
| Belleville, village (part) | 99 | 107 | 8.08 |
| Brodhead, city | 3,153 | 3,165 | 0.38 |
| Brooklyn, town | 760 | 764 | 0.53 |
| Brooklyn, village | 377 | 383 | 1.59 |
| Browntown, village | 284 | 256 | -9.86 |
| Cadiz, town | 891 | 913 | 2.47 |
| Clarno, town | 1,069 | 1,011 | -5.43 |
| Decatur, town | 1,035 | 1,076 | 3.96 |
| Exeter, town | 709 | 756 | 6.63 |
| Jefferson, town | 1,204 | 1,130 | -6.15 |
| Jordan, town | 585 | 545 | -6.84 |
| Monroe, city | 10,027 | 10,241 | 2.13 |
| Monroe, town | 1,054 | 1,066 | 1.14 |
| Monticello, village | 1,021 | 1,140 | 11.66 |
| Mount Pleasant, town | 567 | 539 | -4.94 |
| New Glarus, town | 510 | 571 | 11.96 |
| New Glarus, village | 1,763 | 1,899 | 7.71 |
| Spring Grove, town | 819 | 745 | -9.04 |
| Sylvester, town | 786 | 746 | -5.09 |
| Washington, town | 555 | 587 | 5.77 |
| York, town | 552 | 509 | -7.79 |
| GREEN LAKE COUNTY | 17,987 | 18,256 | 1.53 |
| Berlin, city (part) | 5,387 | 5,304 | -1.54 |
| Berlin, town | 1,065 | 996 | -6.48 |
| Brooklyn, town | 1,431 | 1,798 | 25.65 |
| Green Lake, city | 1,208 | 1,064 | -11.92 |
| Green Lake, town | 1,307 | 1,335 | 2.14 |
| Kingston, town | 708 | 776 | 9.60 |
| Kingston, village | 328 | 346 | 5.49 |
| Mackford, town | 622 | 616 | -0.96 |
| Manchester, town | 812 | 774 | -4.68 |
| Markesan, city | 1,446 | 1,496 | 3.46 |
| Marquette, town | 393 | 400 | 1.78 |
| Marquette, village | 204 | 182 | -10.78 |
| Princeton, city | 1,479 | 1,458 | -1.42 |
| Princeton, town | 1,287 | 1,363 | 5.91 |
| St. Marie, town | 310 | 348 | 12.26 |
| Seneca, town | 383 | 395 | 3.13 |
| IOWA COUNTY | 19,802 | 20,150 | 1.76 |
| Arena, town | 1,292 | 1,301 | 0.70 |
| Arena, village | 451 | 525 | 16.41 |
| Avoca, village | 505 | 474 | -6.14 |
| Barneveld, village | 579 | 660 | 13.99 |
| Blanchardville, village (part) | 139 | 167 | 20.14 |
| Brigham, town | 821 | 692 | -15.71 |
| Clyde, town | 381 | 391 | 2.62 |
| Cobb, village | 409 | 440 | 7.58 |
| Dodgeville, city | 3,458 | 3,882 | 12.26 |
| Dodgeville, town | 1,234 | 1,172 | -5.02 |
| Eden, town | 419 | 381 | -9.07 |
| Highland, town | 844 | 756 | -10.43 |

## WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
### March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Highland, village | 860 | 799 | -7.09 |
| Hollandale, village | 271 | 256 | -5.54 |
| Linden, town | 828 | 773 | -6.64 |
| Linden, village | 395 | 429 | 8.61 |
| Livingston, village (part) | 16 | 10 | -37.50 |
| Mifflin, town | 591 | 564 | -4.57 |
| Mineral Point, city | 2,259 | 2,428 | 7.48 |
| Mineral Point, town | 792 | 851 | 7.45 |
| Montfort, village (part) | 100 | 96 | -4.00 |
| Moscow, town | 568 | 528 | -7.04 |
| Muscoda, village (part) | 0 | 4 | 400.00 |
| Pulaski, town | 462 | 392 | -15.15 |
| Rewey, village | 233 | 220 | -5.58 |
| Ridgeway, town | 564 | 557 | -1.24 |
| Ridgeway, village | 503 | 577 | 14.71 |
| Waldwick, town | 503 | 487 | -3.18 |
| Wyoming, town | 325 | 338 | 4.00 |
| IRON COUNTY | 6,730 | 6,153 | -8.57 |
| Anderson, town | 91 | 69 | -24.18 |
| Carey, town | 179 | 175 | -2.23 |
| Gurney, town | 153 | 143 | -6.54 |
| Hurley, city | 2,015 | 1,782 | -11.56 |
| Kimball, town | 499 | 513 | 2.81 |
| Knight, town | 294 | 265 | -9.86 |
| Mercer, town | 1,425 | 1,325 | -7.02 |
| Montreal, city | 887 | 838 | -5.52 |
| Oma, town | 298 | 260 | -12.75 |
| Pence, town | 191 | 181 | -5.24 |
| Saxon, town | 362 | 335 | -7.46 |
| Sherman, town | 336 | 267 | -20.54 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | 16,831 | 16,588 | -1.44 |
| Adams, town | 1,300 | 1,167 | -10.23 |
| Albion, town | 976 | 904 | -7.38 |
| Alma, town | 696 | 831 | 19.40 |
| Alma Center, village | 454 | 416 | -8.37 |
| Bear Bluff, town | 133 | 149 | 12.03 |
| Black River Falls, city | 3,434 | 3,490 | 1.63 |
| Brockway, town | 1,053 | 1,222 | 16.05 |
| City Point, town | 196 | 193 | -1.53 |
| Cleveland, town | 422 | 452 | 7.11 |
| Curran, town | 410 | 351 | -14.39 |
| Franklin, town | 417 | 431 | 3.36 |
| Garden Valley, town | 421 | 386 | -8.31 |
| Garfield, town | 423 | 421 | -0.47 |
| Hixton, town | 646 | 652 | 0.93 |
| Hixton, village | 364 | 345 | -5.22 |
| Irving, town | 618 | 565 | -8.58 |
| Knapp, town | 201 | 257 | 27.86 |
| Komensky, town | 449 | 292 | -34.97 |
| Manchester, town | 590 | 563 | -4.58 |
| Melrose, town | 338 | 357 | 5.62 |
| Melrose, village | 507 | 551 | 8.68 |
| Merrillan, village | 587 | 553 | -5.79 |
| Millston, town | 202 | 154 | -23.76 |
| North Bend, town | 456 | 419 | -8.11 |
| Northfield, town | 652 | 572 | -12.27 |
| Springfield, town | 475 | 476 | 0.21 |
| Taylor, village | 411 | 419 | 1.95 |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY | 66,152 | 67,783 | 2.47 |
| Aztalan, town | 1,752 | 1,476 | -15.75 |
| Cambridge, village (part) | 59 | 80 | 35.59 |
| Cold Spring, town | 684 | 683 | -0.15 |
| Concord, town | 1,805 | 1,896 | 5.04 |
| Farmington, town | 1,528 | 1,404 | -8.12 |
| Fort Atkinson, city | 9,785 | 10,227 | 4.52 |
| Hebron, town | 1,104 | 975 | -11.68 |
| Ixonia, town | 2,905 | 2,789 | -3.99 |
| Jefferson, city | 5,647 | 6,078 | 7.63 |
| Jefferson, town | 2,891 | 2,673 | -7.54 |
| Johnson Creek, village | 1,136 | 1,259 | 10.83 |
| Koshkonong, town | 2,979 | 2,984 | 0.17 |
| Lake Mills, city | 3,670 | 4,143 | 12.89 |
| Lake Mills, town | 1,515 | 1,584 | 4.55 |
| Milford, town | 1,066 | 1,007 | -5.53 |
| Oakland, town | 2,240 | 2,526 | 12.77 |
| Palmyra, town | 1,069 | 1,177 | 10.10 |
| Palmyra, village | 1,515 | 1,539 | 1.58 |
| Sullivan, town | 1,646 | 1,929 | 17.19 |
| Sullivan, village | 434 | 432 | -0.46 |
| Sumner, town | 973 | 822 | -15.52 |
| Waterloo, city | 2,393 | 2,712 | 13.33 |
| Waterloo, town | 811 | 694 | -14.43 |
| Watertown, city | 12,202 | 12,388 | 1.52 |
| Watertown, town | 1,921 | 1,840 | -4.22 |
| Whitewater, city (part) | 2,422 | 2,466 | 1.82 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | 21,039 | 21,650 | 2.91 |
| Armenia, town | 545 | 592 | 8.62 |
| Camp Douglas, village | 589 | 512 | -13.07 |
| Clearfield, town | 538 | 502 | -6.69 |
| Cutler, town | 369 | 314 | -14.91 |
| Elroy, city | 1,504 | 1,533 | 1.93 |
| Finley, town | 72 | 66 | -8.33 |
| Fountain, town | 598 | 633 | 5.85 |
| Germantown, town | 643 | 615 | -4.35 |
| Hustler, village | 170 | 156 | -8.24 |
| Kildare, town | 534 | 491 | -8.05 |
| Kingston, town | 64 | 57 | -10.94 |
| Lemonweir, town | 1,327 | 1,707 | 28.64 |
| Lindina, town | 816 | 796 | -2.45 |
| Lisbon, town | 903 | 862 | -4.54 |
| Lyndon, town | 701 | 790 | 12.70 |
| Lyndon Station, village | 375 | 474 | 26.40 |
| Marion, town | 280 | 351 | 25.36 |
| Mauston, city | 3,284 | 3,439 | 4.72 |
| Necedah, town | 1,394 | 1,601 | 14.85 |
| Necedah, village | 773 | 743 | -3.88 |
| New Lisbon, city | 1,390 | 1,491 | 7.27 |
| Orange, town | 607 | 581 | -4.28 |
| Plymouth, town | 644 | 601 | -6.68 |
| Seven Mile Creek, town | 362 | 383 | 5.80 |
| Summit, town | 721 | 600 | -16.78 |
| Union Center, village | 216 | 197 | -8.80 |
| Wonewoc, town | 778 | 770 | -1.03 |
| Wonewoc, village | 842 | 793 | -5.82 |
| KENOSHA COUNTY | 123,137 | 128,181 | 4.10 |
| Brighton, town | 1,180 | 1,264 | 7.12 |
| Bristol, town | 3,599 | 3,968 | 10.25 |
| Genoa City, village (part) | n.a. | 0 | — |
| Kenosha, city | 77,685 | 80,352 | 3.43 |
| Paddock Lake, village | 2,207 | 2,662 | 20.62 |
| Paris, town | 1,612 | 1,482 | -8.06 |
| Pleasant Prairie, village | 12,703 | 11,998 | -5.55 |
| Randall, town | 2,155 | 2,395 | 11.14 |
| Salem, town | 6,292 | 7,146 | 13.57 |
| Silver Lake, village | 1,598 | 1,801 | 12.70 |
| Somers, town | 7,724 | 7,861 | 1.77 |
| Twin Lakes, village | 3,474 | 3,989 | 14.82 |
| Wheatland, town | 2,908 | 3,263 | 12.21 |
| KEWAUNEE COUNTY | 19,539 | 18,878 | -3.38 |
| Ahnapee, town | 948 | 941 | -0.74 |
| Algoma, city | 3,656 | 3,353 | -8.29 |
| Carlton, town | 1,140 | 1,041 | -8.68 |
| Casco, town | 1,001 | 1,010 | 0.90 |
| Casco, village | 484 | 544 | 12.40 |
| Franklin, town | 1,062 | 990 | -6.78 |
| Kewaunee, city | 2,801 | 2,750 | -1.82 |
| Lincoln, town | 967 | 996 | 3.00 |
| Luxemburg, town | 1,468 | 1,387 | -5.52 |

## WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

### March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Luxemburg, village | 1,040 | 1,151 | 10.67 |
| Montpelier, town | 1,457 | 1,369 | -6.04 |
| Pierce, town | 790 | 724 | -8.35 |
| Red River, town | 1,431 | 1,407 | -1.68 |
| West Kewaunee, town | 1,294 | 1,215 | -6.11 |
| | | | |
| LA CROSSE COUNTY | 91,056 | 97,904 | 7.52 |
| Bangor, town | 572 | 598 | 4.55 |
| Bangor, village | 1,012 | 1,076 | 6.32 |
| Barre, town | 901 | 909 | 0.89 |
| Burns, town | 988 | 977 | -1.11 |
| Campbell, town | 4,118 | 4,478 | 8.74 |
| Farmington, town | 1,603 | 1,576 | -1.68 |
| Greenfield, town | 1,537 | 1,617 | 5.20 |
| Hamilton, town | 1,472 | 1,633 | 10.94 |
| Holland, town | 1,776 | 2,172 | 22.30 |
| Holmen, village | 2,411 | 3,220 | 33.55 |
| La Crosse, city | 48,347 | 51,003 | 5.49 |
| Medary, town | 1,794 | 1,585 | -11.65 |
| Onalaska, city | 9,249 | 11,284 | 22.00 |
| Onalaska, town | 5,386 | 5,907 | 9.67 |
| Rockland, village | 383 | 509 | 32.90 |
| Shelby, town | 5,620 | 5,151 | -8.35 |
| Washington, town | 611 | 598 | -2.13 |
| West Salem, village | 3,276 | 3,611 | 10.23 |
| | | | |
| LAFAYETTE COUNTY | 17,412 | 16,076 | -7.67 |
| Argyle, town | 498 | 424 | -14.86 |
| Argyle, village | 720 | 798 | 10.83 |
| Belmont, town | 716 | 737 | 2.93 |
| Belmont, village | 826 | 823 | -0.36 |
| Benton, town | 524 | 507 | -3.24 |
| Benton, village | 983 | 898 | -8.65 |
| Blanchard, town | 209 | 220 | 5.26 |
| Blanchardville, village (part) | 664 | 635 | -4.37 |
| Cuba City, city (part) | 201 | 161 | -19.90 |
| Darlington, city | 2,300 | 2,235 | -2.83 |
| Darlington, town | 842 | 867 | 2.97 |
| Elk Grove, town | 522 | 476 | -8.81 |
| Fayette, town | 447 | 390 | -12.75 |
| Gratiot, town | 706 | 709 | 0.42 |
| Gratiot, village | 280 | 207 | -26.07 |
| Hazel Green, village (part) | 12 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Kendall, town | 432 | 363 | -15.97 |
| Lamont, town | 341 | 254 | -25.51 |
| Monticello, town | 202 | 182 | -9.90 |
| New Diggings, town | 556 | 485 | -12.77 |
| Seymour, town | 497 | 401 | -19.32 |
| Shullsburg, city | 1,484 | 1,236 | -16.71 |
| Shullsburg, town | 455 | 363 | -20.22 |
| South Wayne, village | 495 | 478 | -3.43 |
| Wayne, town | 559 | 510 | -8.77 |
| White Oak Springs, town | 165 | 116 | -29.70 |
| Willow Springs, town | 685 | 656 | -4.23 |
| Wiota, town | 1,091 | 945 | -13.38 |
| | | | |
| LANGLADE COUNTY | 19,978 | 19,505 | -2.37 |
| Ackley, town | 639 | 550 | -13.93 |
| Ainsworth, town | 447 | 474 | 6.04 |
| Antigo, city | 8,653 | 8,276 | -4.36 |
| Antigo, town | 1,661 | 1,406 | 15.35 |
| Elcho, town | 1,078 | 1,075 | -0.28 |
| Evergreen, town | 515 | 483 | -6.21 |
| Langlade, town | 413 | 415 | 0.48 |
| Neva, town | 970 | 910 | -6.19 |
| Norwood, town | 866 | 842 | -2.77 |
| Parrish, town | 87 | 81 | -6.90 |
| Peck, town | 424 | 402 | -5.19 |
| Polar, town | 827 | 900 | 8.83 |
| Price, town | 243 | 248 | 2.06 |
| Rolling, town | 1,236 | 1,316 | 6.47 |
| Summit, town | 197 | 190 | -3.55 |
| Upham, town | 545 | 626 | 14.86 |
| Vilas, town | 264 | 257 | -2.65 |
| White Lake, village | 309 | 304 | -1.62 |
| Wolf River, town | 604 | 750 | 24.17 |
| | | | |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | 26,555 | 26,993 | 1.65 |
| Birch, town | 689 | 675 | -2.03 |
| Bradley, town | 2,235 | 2,231 | -0.18 |
| Corning, town | 807 | 795 | -1.49 |
| Harding, town | 261 | 283 | 8.43 |
| Harrison, town | 693 | 660 | -4.76 |
| King, town | 597 | 675 | 13.07 |
| Merrill, city | 9,578 | 9,860 | 2.94 |
| Merrill, town | 2,591 | 2,716 | 4.82 |
| Pine River, town | 1,463 | 1,552 | 6.08 |
| Rock Falls, town | 434 | 463 | 6.68 |
| Russell, town | 668 | 671 | 0.45 |
| Schley, town | 818 | 838 | 2.44 |
| Scott, town | 1,149 | 1,210 | 5.31 |
| Skanawan, town | 256 | 312 | 21.88 |
| Somo, town | 150 | 116 | -22.67 |
| Tomahawk, city | 3,527 | 3,328 | -5.64 |
| Tomahawk, town | 383 | 370 | -3.39 |
| Wilson, town | 256 | 238 | -7.03 |
| | | | |
| MANITOWOC COUNTY | 82,918 | 80,421 | -3.01 |
| Cato, town | 1,653 | 1,503 | -9.07 |
| Centerville, town | 796 | 685 | -13.94 |
| Cleveland, village | 1,270 | 1,398 | 10.08 |
| Cooperstown, town | 1,249 | 1,320 | 5.68 |
| Eaton, town | 764 | 761 | -0.39 |
| Francis Creek, village | 589 | 562 | -4.58 |
| Franklin, town | 1,372 | 1,325 | -3.43 |
| Gibson, town | 1,416 | 1,445 | 2.05 |
| Kellnersville, village | 369 | 350 | -5.15 |
| Kiel, city (part) | 2,654 | 2,534 | -4.52 |
| Kossuth, town | 2,097 | 1,951 | -6.96 |
| Liberty, town | 1,170 | 1,218 | 4.10 |
| Manitowoc, city | 32,547 | 32,520 | -0.08 |
| Manitowoc, town | 1,177 | 937 | -20.39 |
| Manitowoc Rapids, town | 3,186 | 2,579 | -19.05 |
| Maple Grove, town | 962 | 888 | -7.69 |
| Maribel, village | 363 | 372 | 2.48 |
| Meeme, town | 1,535 | 1,516 | -1.24 |
| Mishicot, town | 1,334 | 1,344 | 0.75 |
| Mishicot, village | 1,503 | 1,296 | -13.77 |
| Newton, town | 2,332 | 2,242 | -3.86 |
| Reedsville, village | 1,134 | 1,182 | 4.23 |
| Rockland, town | 936 | 911 | -2.67 |
| St. Nazianz, village | 738 | 693 | -6.10 |
| Schleswig, town | 1,633 | 1,641 | 0.49 |
| Two Creeks, town | 489 | 466 | -4.70 |
| Two Rivers, city | 13,354 | 13,030 | -2.43 |
| Two Rivers, town | 2,663 | 2,147 | -19.38 |
| Valders, village | 984 | 905 | -8.03 |
| Whitelaw, village | 649 | 700 | 7.86 |
| | | | |
| MARATHON COUNTY | 111,270 | 115,400 | 3.71 |
| Abbotsford, city (part) | 500 | 507 | 1.40 |
| Athens, village | 988 | 951 | -3.74 |
| Bergen, town | 478 | 499 | 4.39 |
| Berlin, town | 820 | 849 | 3.54 |
| Bern, town | 487 | 550 | 12.94 |
| Bevent, town | 983 | 978 | -0.51 |
| Birnamwood, village (part) | n.a. | 6 | — |
| Brighton, town | 600 | 610 | 1.67 |
| Brokaw, village | 298 | 224 | -24.83 |
| Cassel, town | 899 | 816 | -9.23 |
| Cleveland, town | 958 | 982 | 2.51 |
| Colby, city (part) | 345 | 416 | 20.58 |
| Day, town | 989 | 1,010 | 2.12 |
| Easton, town | 1,046 | 1,039 | -0.67 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| County and Minor Civil Division | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Eau Pleine, town | 759 | 688 | -9.35 |
| Edgar, village | 1,194 | 1,318 | 10.39 |
| Elderon, town | 628 | 605 | -3.66 |
| Elderon, village | 191 | 175 | -8.38 |
| Emmet, town | 757 | 732 | -3.30 |
| Fenwood, village | 165 | 214 | 29.70 |
| Frankfort, town | 743 | 606 | -18.44 |
| Franzen, town | 571 | 532 | -6.83 |
| Green Valley, town | 355 | 396 | 11.55 |
| Guenther, town | 297 | 258 | -13.13 |
| Halsey, town | 548 | 512 | -6.57 |
| Hamburg, town | 749 | 768 | 2.54 |
| Harrison, town | 354 | 383 | 8.19 |
| Hatley, village | 300 | 295 | -1.67 |
| Hewitt, town | 496 | 508 | 2.42 |
| Holton, town | 945 | 971 | 2.75 |
| Hull, town | 1,402 | 836 | -40.37 |
| Johnson, town | 933 | 923 | -1.07 |
| Knowlton, town | 1,153 | 1,414 | 22.64 |
| Kronenwetter, town | 5,012 | 4,850 | -3.23 |
| Maine, town | 2,163 | 2,206 | 1.99 |
| Marathon, town | 1,114 | 978 | -12.21 |
| Marathon City, village | 1,552 | 1,606 | 3.48 |
| Marshfield, city (part) | 237 | 432 | 82.28 |
| McMillan, town | 1,433 | 1,697 | 18.42 |
| Mosinee, city | 3,015 | 3,820 | 26.70 |
| Mosinee, town | 1,464 | 1,638 | 11.89 |
| Norrie, town | 808 | 874 | 8.17 |
| Plover, town | 553 | 568 | 2.71 |
| Reid, town | 957 | 1,057 | 10.45 |
| Rib Falls, town | 851 | 860 | 1.06 |
| Rib Mountain, town | 5,344 | 5,605 | 4.88 |
| Rietbrock, town | 981 | 888 | -9.48 |
| Ringle, town | 1,097 | 1,279 | 16.59 |
| Rothschild, village | 3,338 | 3,310 | -0.84 |
| Schofield, city | 2,226 | 2,415 | 8.49 |
| Spencer, town | 989 | 1,036 | 4.75 |
| Spencer, village | 1,754 | 1,757 | 0.17 |
| Stettin, town | 4,436 | 2,191 | -50.61 |
| Stratford, village | 1,385 | 1,515 | 9.39 |
| Texas, town | 1,634 | 1,643 | 0.55 |
| Unity, village (part) | 252 | 256 | 1.59 |
| Wausau, city | 32,426 | 37,060 | 14.29 |
| Wausau, town | 2,215 | 2,133 | -3.70 |
| Weston, town | 11,342 | 11,450 | 0.95 |
| Wien, town | 761 | 705 | -7.36 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | 39,314 | 40,548 | 3.14 |
| Amberg, town | 852 | 917 | 7.63 |
| Athelstane, town | 364 | 437 | 20.05 |
| Beaver, town | 1,042 | 1,041 | -0.10 |
| Beecher, town | 521 | 626 | 20.15 |
| Coleman, village | 852 | 839 | -1.53 |
| Crivitz, village | 1,041 | 996 | -4.32 |
| Dunbar, town | 522 | 838 | 60.54 |
| Goodman, town | 803 | 758 | -5.60 |
| Grover, town | 1,709 | 1,670 | -2.28 |
| Lake, town | 915 | 989 | 8.09 |
| Marinette, city | 11,965 | 11,843 | -1.02 |
| Middle Inlet, town | 681 | 744 | 9.25 |
| Niagara, town | 717 | 891 | 24.27 |
| Niagara, village | 2,079 | 1,999 | -3.85 |
| Pembine, town | 773 | 817 | 5.69 |
| Peshtigo, city | 2,807 | 3,154 | 12.36 |
| Peshtigo, town | 3,566 | 3,564 | -0.06 |
| Porterfield, town | 1,857 | 1,805 | -2.80 |
| Pound, town | 1,412 | 1,386 | -1.84 |
| Pound, village | 407 | 434 | 6.63 |
| Silver Cliff, town | 267 | 259 | -3.00 |
| Stephenson, town | 2,137 | 2,288 | 7.07 |
| Wagner, town | 624 | 660 | 5.77 |
| Wausaukee, town | 753 | 937 | 24.44 |
| Wausaukee, village | 648 | 656 | 1.23 |
| MARQUETTE COUNTY | 11,672 | 12,321 | 5.56 |
| Buffalo, town | 745 | 792 | 6.31 |
| Crystal Lake, town | 332 | 400 | 20.48 |
| Douglas, town | 764 | 684 | -10.47 |
| Endeavor, village | 335 | 316 | -5.67 |
| Harris, town | 657 | 715 | 8.83 |
| Mecan, town | 599 | 541 | -9.68 |
| Montello, city | 1,273 | 1,329 | 4.40 |
| Montello, town | 640 | 940 | 46.88 |
| Moundville, town | 470 | 457 | -2.77 |
| Neshkoro, town | 370 | 489 | 32.16 |
| Neshkoro, village | 386 | 384 | -0.52 |
| Newton, town | 460 | 470 | 2.17 |
| Oxford, town | 720 | 637 | -11.53 |
| Oxford, village | 432 | 499 | 15.51 |
| Packwaukee, town | 998 | 1,135 | 13.73 |
| Shields, town | 419 | 408 | -2.63 |
| Springfield, town | 501 | 480 | -4.19 |
| Westfield, town | 538 | 520 | -3.35 |
| Westfield, village | 1,033 | 1,125 | 8.91 |
| MENOMINEE COUNTY | 3,373 | 3,890 | 15.33 |
| Menominee, town | 3,373 | 3,890 | 15.33 |
| MILWAUKEE COUNTY | 964,988 | 959,275 | -0.59 |
| Bayside, village (part) | 4,612 | 4,681 | 1.50 |
| Brown Deer, village | 12,921 | 12,236 | -5.30 |
| Cudahy, city | 19,547 | 18,659 | -4.54 |
| Fox Point, village | 7,649 | 7,238 | -5.37 |
| Franklin, city | 16,871 | 21,855 | 29.54 |
| Glendale, city | 13,882 | 14,088 | 1.48 |
| Greendale, village | 16,928 | 15,128 | -10.63 |
| Greenfield, city | 31,467 | 33,403 | 6.54 |
| Hales Corners, village | 7,110 | 7,623 | 7.22 |
| Milwaukee, city (part) | 636,234 | 628,088 | -1.28 |
| Oak Creek, city | 16,932 | 19,513 | 15.24 |
| River Hills, village | 1,642 | 1,612 | -1.83 |
| St. Francis, city | 10,042 | 9,245 | -8.42 |
| Shorewood, village | 14,327 | 14,116 | -1.47 |
| South Milwaukee, city | 21,069 | 20,958 | -0.53 |
| Wauwatosa, city | 51,308 | 49,366 | -3.78 |
| West Allis, city | 63,982 | 63,221 | -1.19 |
| West Milwaukee, village | 3,535 | 3,973 | 12.39 |
| Whitefish Bay, village | 14,930 | 14,272 | -4.41 |
| MONROE COUNTY | 35,074 | 36,633 | 4.44 |
| Adrian, town | 403 | 520 | 29.03 |
| Angelo, town | 1,189 | 1,219 | 2.52 |
| Byron, town | 1,162 | 1,250 | 7.57 |
| Cashton, village | 827 | 780 | -5.68 |
| Clifton, town | 610 | 587 | -3.77 |
| Glendale, town | 558 | 564 | 1.08 |
| Grant, town | 312 | 346 | 10.90 |
| Greenfield, town | 536 | 556 | 3.73 |
| Jefferson, town | 710 | 815 | 14.79 |
| Kendall, village | 486 | 453 | -6.79 |
| La Grange, town | 1,728 | 1,507 | -12.79 |
| Lafayette, town | 256 | 298 | 16.41 |
| Leon, town | 751 | 746 | -0.67 |
| Lincoln, town | 644 | 765 | 18.79 |
| Little Falls, town | 1,228 | 1,137 | -7.41 |
| Melvina, village | 117 | 115 | -1.71 |
| New Lyme, town | 123 | 156 | 26.83 |
| Norwalk, village | 517 | 564 | 9.09 |
| Oakdale, town | 759 | 643 | -15.28 |
| Oakdale, village | n.a. | 162 | — |
| Portland, town | 755 | 733 | -2.91 |
| Ridgeville, town | 530 | 497 | -6.23 |
| Scott, town | 117 | 120 | 2.56 |
| Sheldon, town | 524 | 521 | -0.57 |
| Sparta, city | 6,934 | 7,788 | 12.32 |
| Sparta, town | 2,317 | 2,385 | 2.93 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tomah, city | 7,204 | 7,570 | 5.08 |
| Tomah, town | 1,089 | 1,076 | -1.19 |
| Warrens, village | 300 | 343 | 14.33 |
| Wellington, town | 616 | 566 | -8.12 |
| Wells, town | 474 | 442 | -6.75 |
| Wilton, town | 670 | 777 | 15.97 |
| Wilton, village | 465 | 478 | 2.80 |
| Wyeville, village | 163 | 154 | -5.52 |
| OCONTO COUNTY | 28,947 | 30,226 | 4.42 |
| Abrams, town | 1,181 | 1,347 | 14.06 |
| Armstrong, town | 735 | 730 | -0.68 |
| Bagley, town | 272 | 271 | -0.37 |
| Brazeau, town | 1,039 | 1,169 | 12.51 |
| Breed, town | 563 | 564 | 0.18 |
| Chase, town | 1,256 | 1,375 | 9.47 |
| Doty, town | 154 | 184 | 19.48 |
| Gillett, city | 1,356 | 1,303 | -3.91 |
| Gillett, town | 1,059 | 1,026 | -3.12 |
| How, town | 592 | 564 | -4.73 |
| Lakewood, town | 516 | 607 | 17.64 |
| Lena, town | 851 | 790 | -7.17 |
| Lena, village | 585 | 590 | 0.85 |
| Little River, town | 940 | 1,003 | 6.70 |
| Little Suamico, town | 1,969 | 2,637 | 33.93 |
| Maple Valley, town | 715 | 690 | -3.50 |
| Morgan, town | 726 | 815 | 12.26 |
| Oconto, city | 4,505 | 4,474 | -0.69 |
| Oconto, town | 937 | 999 | 6.62 |
| Oconto Falls, city | 2,500 | 2,584 | 3.36 |
| Oconto Falls, town | 1,033 | 1,014 | -1.84 |
| Pensaukee, town | 1,000 | 979 | -2.10 |
| Riverview, town | 417 | 483 | 15.83 |
| Spruce, town | 805 | 776 | -3.60 |
| Stiles, town | 1,261 | 1,243 | -1.43 |
| Suring, village | 581 | 626 | 7.75 |
| Townsend, town | 735 | 715 | -2.72 |
| Underhill, town | 664 | 668 | 0.60 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | 31,216 | 31,679 | 1.48 |
| Cassian, town | 585 | 668 | 14.19 |
| Crescent, town | 1,702 | 1,790 | 5.17 |
| Enterprise, town | 277 | 271 | -2.17 |
| Hazelhurst, town | 780 | 927 | 18.85 |
| Lake Tomahawk, town | 738 | 851 | 15.31 |
| Little Rice, town | 172 | 196 | 13.95 |
| Lynne, town | 185 | 157 | -15.14 |
| Minocqua, town | 3,328 | 3,486 | 4.75 |
| Monico, town | 291 | 294 | 1.03 |
| Newbold, town | 2,171 | 2,281 | 5.07 |
| Nokomis, town | 883 | 999 | 13.14 |
| Pelican, town | 3,387 | 3,202 | -5.46 |
| Piehl, town | 94 | 66 | -29.79 |
| Pine Lake, town | 2,656 | 2,445 | -7.94 |
| Rhinelander, city | 7,873 | 7,427 | -5.66 |
| Schoepke, town | 399 | 378 | -5.26 |
| Stella, town | 489 | 525 | 7.36 |
| Sugar Camp, town | 1,337 | 1,375 | 2.84 |
| Three Lakes, town | 1,864 | 2,004 | 7.51 |
| Woodboro, town | 547 | 703 | 28.52 |
| Woodruff, town | 1,458 | 1,634 | 12.07 |
| OUTAGAMIE COUNTY | 128,730 | 140,510 | 9.15 |
| Appleton, city (part) | 53,424 | 56,177 | 5.15 |
| Bear Creek, village | 454 | 418 | -7.93 |
| Black Creek, town | 1,149 | 1,169 | 1.74 |
| Black Creek, village | 1,097 | 1,152 | 5.01 |
| Bovina, town | 822 | 957 | 16.42 |
| Buchanan, town | 1,742 | 2,484 | 42.59 |
| Center, town | 2,570 | 2,716 | 5.68 |
| Cicero, town | 1,062 | 1,126 | 6.03 |
| Combined Locks, village | 2,573 | 2,190 | -14.89 |
| Dale, town | 1,620 | 1,818 | 12.22 |
| Deer Creek, town | 826 | 724 | -12.35 |
| Ellington, town | 1,865 | 2,099 | 12.55 |
| Freedom, town | 3,746 | 4,114 | 9.82 |
| Grand Chute, town | 9,529 | 14,490 | 52.06 |
| Greenville, town | 3,310 | 3,806 | 14.98 |
| Hortonia, town | 869 | 883 | 1.61 |
| Hortonville, village | 2,016 | 2,029 | 0.64 |
| Kaukauna, city | 11,310 | 11,982 | 5.94 |
| Kaukauna, town | 998 | 939 | -5.91 |
| Kimberly, village | 5,881 | 5,406 | -8.08 |
| Liberty, town | 609 | 702 | 15.27 |
| Little Chute, village | 7,907 | 9,207 | 16.44 |
| Maine, town | 816 | 791 | -3.06 |
| Maple Creek, town | 652 | 695 | 6.60 |
| New London, city (part) | 1,269 | 1,337 | 5.36 |
| Nichols, village | 267 | 254 | -4.87 |
| Oneida, town | 3,499 | 3,858 | 10.26 |
| Osborn, town | 786 | 784 | -0.25 |
| Seymour, city | 2,530 | 2,782 | 9.96 |
| Seymour, town | 1,189 | 1,217 | 2.35 |
| Shiocton, village | 805 | 913 | 13.42 |
| Vandenbroek, town | 1,538 | 1,291 | -16.06 |
| OZAUKEE COUNTY | 66,981 | 72,831 | 8.73 |
| Bayside, village (part) | 112 | 108 | -3.57 |
| Belgium, town | 1,424 | 1,405 | -1.33 |
| Belgium, village | 892 | 928 | 4.04 |
| Cedarburg, city | 9,005 | 9,895 | 9.88 |
| Cedarburg, town | 5,244 | 5,334 | 1.72 |
| Fredonia, town | 2,144 | 2,043 | -4.71 |
| Fredonia, village | 1,437 | 1,558 | 8.42 |
| Grafton, town | 3,588 | 3,745 | 4.38 |
| Grafton, village | 8,381 | 9,340 | 11.44 |
| Mequon, city | 16,193 | 18,885 | 16.62 |
| Newburg, village (part) | 95 | 22 | -76.84 |
| Port Washington, city | 8,612 | 9,338 | 8.43 |
| Port Washington, town | 1,436 | 1,480 | 3.06 |
| Saukville, town | 1,583 | 1,754 | 10.80 |
| Saukville, village | 3,494 | 3,695 | 5.75 |
| Thiensville, village | 3,341 | 3,301 | -1.20 |
| PEPIN COUNTY | 7,477 | 7,107 | -4.95 |
| Albany, town | 586 | 507 | -13.48 |
| Durand, city | 2,047 | 2,003 | -2.15 |
| Durand, town | 591 | 604 | 2.20 |
| Frankfort, town | 397 | 322 | -18.89 |
| Lima, town | 631 | 649 | 2.85 |
| Pepin, town | 749 | 696 | -7.08 |
| Pepin, village | 890 | 873 | -1.91 |
| Stockholm, town | 168 | 173 | 2.98 |
| Stockholm, village | 104 | 89 | -14.42 |
| Waterville, town | 1,075 | 875 | -18.60 |
| Waubeek, town | 239 | 316 | 32.22 |
| PIERCE COUNTY | 31,149 | 32,765 | 5.19 |
| Bay City, village | 543 | 578 | 6.45 |
| Clifton, town | 975 | 1,119 | 14.77 |
| Diamond Bluff, town | 458 | 492 | 7.42 |
| El Paso, town | 689 | 641 | -6.97 |
| Ellsworth, town | 1,408 | 1,030 | -26.85 |
| Ellsworth, village | 2,143 | 2,706 | 26.27 |
| Elmwood, village | 885 | 775 | -12.43 |
| Gilman, town | 914 | 762 | -16.63 |
| Hartland, town | 821 | 766 | -6.70 |
| Isabelle, town | 190 | 196 | 3.16 |
| Maiden Rock, town | 641 | 649 | 1.25 |
| Maiden Rock, village | 172 | 146 | -15.12 |
| Martell, town | 864 | 866 | 0.23 |
| Oak Grove, town | 936 | 1,120 | 19.66 |
| Plum City, village | 505 | 534 | 5.74 |
| Prescott, city | 2,654 | 3,243 | 22.19 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| River Falls, city (part) | 7,521 | 8,841 | 17.55 |
| River Falls, town | 2,168 | 1,944 | -10.33 |
| Rock Elm, town | 654 | 519 | -20.64 |
| Salem, town | 616 | 514 | -16.56 |
| Spring Lake, town | 613 | 565 | -7.83 |
| Spring Valley, village (part) | 982 | 1,051 | 7.03 |
| Trenton, town | 1,624 | 1,583 | -2.52 |
| Trimbelle, town | 1,420 | 1,482 | 4.37 |
| Union, town | 753 | 643 | -14.61 |
| POLK COUNTY | 32,351 | 34,773 | 7.49 |
| Alden, town | 1,862 | 2,133 | 14.55 |
| Amery, city | 2,404 | 2,657 | 10.52 |
| Apple River, town | 819 | 815 | -0.49 |
| Balsam Lake, town | 960 | 1,067 | 11.15 |
| Balsam Lake, village | 749 | 792 | 5.74 |
| Beaver, town | 755 | 663 | -12.19 |
| Black Brook, town | 949 | 964 | 1.58 |
| Bone Lake, town | 466 | 503 | 7.94 |
| Centuria, village | 711 | 790 | 11.11 |
| Clam Falls, town | 614 | 596 | -2.93 |
| Clayton, town | 789 | 780 | -1.14 |
| Clayton, village | 425 | 450 | 5.88 |
| Clear Lake, town | 777 | 744 | -4.25 |
| Clear Lake, village | 899 | 932 | 3.67 |
| Dresser, village | 670 | 614 | -8.36 |
| Eureka, town | 1,135 | 1,201 | 5.81 |
| Farmington, town | 1,195 | 1,267 | 6.03 |
| Frederic, village | 1,039 | 1,124 | 8.18 |
| Garfield, town | 1,010 | 1,107 | 9.60 |
| Georgetown, town | 746 | 780 | 4.56 |
| Johnstown, town | 401 | 410 | 2.24 |
| Laketown, town | 909 | 921 | 1.32 |
| Lincoln, town | 1,683 | 1,835 | 9.03 |
| Lorain, town | 280 | 299 | 6.79 |
| Luck, town | 863 | 880 | 1.97 |
| Luck, village | 997 | 1,022 | 2.51 |
| McKinley, town | 337 | 327 | -2.97 |
| Milltown, town | 943 | 949 | 0.64 |
| Milltown, village | 732 | 786 | 7.38 |
| Osceola, town | 1,066 | 1,337 | 25.42 |
| Osceola, village | 1,581 | 2,075 | 31.25 |
| St. Croix Falls, city | 1,497 | 1,640 | 9.55 |
| St. Croix Falls, town | 873 | 1,034 | 18.44 |
| Sterling, town | 497 | 591 | 18.91 |
| Turtle Lake, village (part) | 0 | 6 | 600.00 |
| West Sweden, town | 718 | 682 | -5.01 |
| PORTAGE COUNTY | 57,420 | 61,405 | 6.94 |
| Alban, town | 768 | 860 | 11.98 |
| Almond, town | 624 | 590 | -5.45 |
| Almond, village | 477 | 455 | -4.61 |
| Amherst, town | 1,215 | 1,335 | 9.88 |
| Amherst, village | 701 | 792 | 12.98 |
| Amherst Junction, village | 225 | 269 | 19.56 |
| Belmont, town | 496 | 540 | 8.87 |
| Buena Vista, town | 1,023 | 1,170 | 14.37 |
| Carson, town | 1,441 | 1,327 | -7.91 |
| Dewey, town | 803 | 849 | 5.73 |
| Eau Pleine, town | 963 | 944 | -1.97 |
| Grant, town | 1,593 | 1,673 | 5.02 |
| Hull, town | 5,122 | 5,559 | 8.53 |
| Junction City, village | 523 | 502 | -4.02 |
| Lanark, town | 1,043 | 1,154 | 10.64 |
| Linwood, town | 1,082 | 1,035 | -4.34 |
| Milladore, village (part) | 10 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Nelsonville, village | 199 | 171 | -14.07 |
| New Hope, town | 625 | 694 | 11.04 |
| Park Ridge, village | 643 | 546 | -15.09 |
| Pine Grove, town | 762 | 949 | 24.54 |
| Plover, town | 2,330 | 2,223 | -4.59 |
| Plover, village | 5,310 | 8,176 | 53.97 |
| Rosholt, village | 520 | 512 | -1.54 |
| Sharon, town | 1,694 | 1,742 | 2.83 |
| Stevens Point, city | 22,970 | 23,006 | 0.16 |
| Stockton, town | 2,208 | 2,494 | 12.95 |
| Whiting, village | 2,050 | 1,838 | -10.34 |
| PRICE COUNTY | 15,788 | 15,600 | -1.19 |
| Catawba, town | 319 | 276 | -13.48 |
| Catawba, village | 205 | 178 | -13.17 |
| Eisenstein, town | 728 | 679 | -6.73 |
| Elk, town | 996 | 1,059 | 6.33 |
| Emery, town | 308 | 322 | 4.55 |
| Fifield, town | 805 | 863 | 7.20 |
| Flambeau, town | 389 | 459 | 17.99 |
| Georgetown, town | 166 | 195 | 17.47 |
| Hackett, town | 179 | 214 | 19.55 |
| Harmony, town | 268 | 203 | -24.25 |
| Hill, town | 349 | 360 | 3.15 |
| Kennan, town | 387 | 330 | -14.73 |
| Kennan, village | 194 | 169 | -12.89 |
| Knox, town | 542 | 420 | -22.51 |
| Lake, town | 1,369 | 1,333 | -2.63 |
| Ogema, town | 850 | 860 | 1.18 |
| Park Falls, city | 3,192 | 3,104 | -2.76 |
| Phillips, city | 1,522 | 1,592 | 4.60 |
| Prentice, town | 547 | 486 | -11.15 |
| Prentice, village | 605 | 571 | -5.62 |
| Spirit, town | 379 | 345 | -8.97 |
| Worcester, town | 1,489 | 1,582 | 6.25 |
| RACINE COUNTY | 173,132 | 175,034 | 1.10 |
| Burlington, city (part) | 8,385 | 8,851 | 5.56 |
| Burlington, town | 5,629 | 5,833 | 3.62 |
| Caledonia, town | 20,940 | 20,999 | 0.28 |
| Dover, town | 3,419 | 3,631 | 6.20 |
| Elmwood Park, village | 483 | 534 | 10.56 |
| Mount Pleasant, town | 19,340 | 20,084 | 3.85 |
| North Bay, village | 219 | 246 | 12.33 |
| Norway, town | 4,619 | 5,493 | 18.92 |
| Racine, city | 85,725 | 84,298 | -1.66 |
| Raymond, town | 3,610 | 3,243 | -10.17 |
| Rochester, town | 1,478 | 1,844 | 24.76 |
| Rochester, village | 746 | 978 | 31.10 |
| Sturtevant, village | 4,130 | 3,803 | -7.92 |
| Union Grove, village | 3,517 | 3,669 | 4.32 |
| Waterford, town | 3,984 | 4,255 | 6.80 |
| Waterford, village | 2,051 | 2,431 | 18.53 |
| Wind Point, village | 1,695 | 1,941 | 14.51 |
| Yorkville, town | 3,162 | 2,901 | -8.25 |
| RICHLAND COUNTY | 17,476 | 17,521 | 0.26 |
| Akan, town | 483 | 444 | -8.07 |
| Bloom, town | 565 | 540 | -4.42 |
| Boaz, village | 161 | 131 | -18.63 |
| Buena Vista, town | 1,369 | 1,547 | 13.00 |
| Cazenovia, village (part) | 245 | 288 | 17.55 |
| Dayton, town | 709 | 706 | -0.42 |
| Eagle, town | 634 | 611 | -3.63 |
| Forest, town | 351 | 339 | -3.42 |
| Henrietta, town | 606 | 617 | 1.82 |
| Ithaca, town | 702 | 632 | -9.97 |
| Lone Rock, village | 577 | 641 | 11.09 |
| Marshall, town | 558 | 550 | -1.43 |
| Orion, town | 644 | 604 | -6.21 |
| Richland, town | 1,442 | 1,423 | -1.32 |
| Richland Center, city | 4,997 | 5,018 | 0.42 |
| Richwood, town | 654 | 662 | 1.22 |
| Rockbridge, town | 662 | 662 | 0.00 |
| Sylvan, town | 487 | 507 | 4.11 |
| Viola, village (part) | 473 | 437 | -7.61 |
| Westford, town | 558 | 513 | -8.06 |
| Willow, town | 527 | 572 | 8.54 |
| Yuba, village | 72 | 77 | 6.94 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROCK COUNTY | 139,420 | 139,510 | 0.06 |
| Avon, town | 555 | 570 | 2.70 |
| Beloit, city | 35,207 | 35,573 | 1.04 |
| Beloit, town | 8,382 | 6,778 | -19.14 |
| Bradford, town | 1,100 | 1,030 | -6.36 |
| Center, town | 908 | 861 | -5.18 |
| Clinton, town | 925 | 899 | -2.81 |
| Clinton, village | 1,751 | 1,849 | 5.60 |
| Edgerton, city | 4,335 | 4,254 | -1.87 |
| Evansville, city | 2,835 | 3,174 | 11.96 |
| Footville, village | 794 | 764 | -3.78 |
| Fulton, town | 2,866 | 2,867 | 0.03 |
| Harmony, town | 2,090 | 2,138 | 2.30 |
| Janesville, city | 51,071 | 52,133 | 2.08 |
| Janesville, town | 3,068 | 3,198 | 4.24 |
| Johnstown, town | 844 | 850 | 0.71 |
| La Prairie, town | 1,099 | 943 | -14.19 |
| Lima, town | 1,179 | 1,285 | 8.99 |
| Magnolia, town | 746 | 717 | -3.89 |
| Milton, city | 4,092 | 4,434 | 8.36 |
| Milton, town | 2,306 | 2,363 | 2.47 |
| Newark, town | 1,574 | 1,514 | -3.81 |
| Orfordville, village | 1,143 | 1,219 | 6.65 |
| Plymouth, town | 1,267 | 1,189 | -6.16 |
| Porter, town | 940 | 953 | 1.38 |
| Rock, town | 3,399 | 3,172 | -6.68 |
| Spring Valley, town | 912 | 790 | -13.38 |
| Turtle, town | 2,703 | 2,456 | -9.14 |
| Union, town | 1,329 | 1,537 | 15.65 |
| RUSK COUNTY | 15,589 | 15,079 | -3.27 |
| Atlanta, town | 586 | 585 | -0.17 |
| Big Bend, town | 398 | 386 | -3.02 |
| Big Falls, town | 122 | 107 | -12.30 |
| Bruce, village | 905 | 844 | -6.74 |
| Cedar Rapids, town | 30 | 30 | 0.00 |
| Conrath, village | 86 | 92 | 6.98 |
| Dewey, town | 399 | 487 | 22.06 |
| Flambeau, town | 1,086 | 1,018 | -6.26 |
| Glen Flora, village | 83 | 108 | 30.12 |
| Grant, town | 998 | 847 | -15.13 |
| Grow, town | 560 | 450 | -19.64 |
| Hawkins, town | 184 | 163 | -11.41 |
| Hawkins, village | 407 | 375 | -7.86 |
| Hubbard, town | 185 | 216 | 16.76 |
| Ingram, village | 61 | 91 | 49.18 |
| Ladysmith, city | 3,826 | 3,938 | 2.93 |
| Lawrence, town | 240 | 240 | 0.00 |
| Marshall, town | 697 | 630 | -9.61 |
| Murry, town | 301 | 291 | -3.32 |
| Richland, town | 217 | 185 | -14.75 |
| Rusk, town | 422 | 443 | 4.98 |
| Sheldon, village | 292 | 268 | -8.22 |
| South Fork, town | 146 | 119 | -18.49 |
| Strickland, town | 281 | 262 | -6.76 |
| Stubbs, town | 612 | 573 | -6.37 |
| Thornapple, town | 740 | 757 | 2.30 |
| Tony, village | 146 | 114 | -21.92 |
| True, town | 332 | 310 | -6.63 |
| Washington, town | 318 | 301 | -5.35 |
| Weyerhaeuser, village | 313 | 283 | -9.58 |
| Wilkinson, town | 63 | 51 | -19.05 |
| Willard, town | 481 | 448 | -6.86 |
| Wilson, town | 72 | 67 | -6.94 |
| ST. CROIX COUNTY | 43,262 | 50,251 | 16.16 |
| Baldwin, town | 943 | 911 | -3.39 |
| Baldwin, village | 1,620 | 2,022 | 24.81 |
| Cady, town | 724 | 643 | -11.19 |
| Cylon, town | 717 | 639 | -10.88 |
| Deer Park, village | 232 | 237 | 2.16 |
| Eau Galle, town | 897 | 756 | -15.72 |
| Emerald, town | 638 | 630 | -1.25 |
| Erin Prairie, town | 661 | 647 | -2.12 |
| Forest, town | 631 | 614 | -2.69 |
| Glenwood, town | 715 | 700 | -2.10 |
| Glenwood City, city | 950 | 1,026 | 8.00 |
| Hammond, town | 822 | 819 | -0.36 |
| Hammond, village | 991 | 1,097 | 10.70 |
| Hudson, city | 5,434 | 6,378 | 17.37 |
| Hudson, town | 2,012 | 3,692 | 83.50 |
| Kinnickinnic, town | 1,051 | 1,139 | 8.37 |
| New Richmond, city | 4,306 | 5,106 | 18.58 |
| North Hudson, village | 2,218 | 3,101 | 39.81 |
| Pleasant Valley, town | 360 | 384 | 6.67 |
| Richmond, town | 1,338 | 1,400 | 4.63 |
| River Falls, city (part) | 1,498 | 1,769 | 18.09 |
| Roberts, village | 833 | 1,043 | 25.21 |
| Rush River, town | 476 | 419 | -11.97 |
| Somerset, town | 1,833 | 1,975 | 7.75 |
| St. Joseph, town | 2,180 | 2,657 | 21.88 |
| Somerset, village | 860 | 1,065 | 23.84 |
| Spring Valley, village (part) | 0 | 0 | — |
| Springfield, town | 816 | 772 | -5.39 |
| Stanton, town | 1,083 | 1,042 | -3.79 |
| Star Prairie, town | 1,900 | 2,098 | 10.42 |
| Star Prairie, village | 420 | 507 | 20.71 |
| Troy, town | 2,326 | 2,850 | 22.53 |
| Warren, town | 897 | 1,008 | 12.37 |
| Wilson, village | 155 | 163 | 5.16 |
| Woodville, village | 725 | 942 | 29.93 |
| SAUK COUNTY | 43,469 | 46,975 | 8.07 |
| Baraboo, city | 8,081 | 9,203 | 13.88 |
| Baraboo, town | 1,545 | 1,503 | -2.72 |
| Bear Creek, town | 537 | 521 | -2.98 |
| Cazenovia, village (part) | 14 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Dellona, town | 705 | 768 | 8.94 |
| Delton, town | 1,426 | 1,599 | 12.13 |
| Excelsior, town | 1,266 | 1,194 | -5.69 |
| Fairfield, town | 819 | 826 | 0.85 |
| Franklin, town | 747 | 668 | -10.58 |
| Freedom, town | 405 | 422 | 4.20 |
| Greenfield, town | 719 | 758 | 5.42 |
| Honey Creek, town | 774 | 725 | -6.33 |
| Ironton, town | 643 | 585 | -9.02 |
| Ironton, village | 206 | 200 | -2.91 |
| La Valle, town | 929 | 1,005 | 8.18 |
| La Valle, village | 412 | 446 | 8.25 |
| Lake Delton, village | 1,158 | 1,470 | 26.94 |
| Lime Ridge, village | 191 | 152 | -20.42 |
| Loganville, village | 239 | 228 | -4.60 |
| Merrimac, town | 661 | 737 | 11.50 |
| Merrimac, village | 365 | 392 | 7.40 |
| North Freedom, village | 616 | 591 | -4.06 |
| Plain, village | 676 | 691 | 2.22 |
| Prairie du Sac, town | 1,010 | 1,271 | 25.84 |
| Prairie du Sac, village | 2,145 | 2,380 | 10.96 |
| Reedsburg, city | 5,038 | 5,834 | 15.80 |
| Reedsburg, town | 1,468 | 1,367 | -6.88 |
| Rock Springs, village | 426 | 432 | 1.41 |
| Sauk City, village | 2,703 | 3,019 | 11.69 |
| Spring Green, town | 1,139 | 1,329 | 16.68 |
| Spring Green, village | 1,265 | 1,283 | 1.42 |
| Sumpter, town | 720 | 747 | 3.75 |
| Troy, town | 799 | 867 | 8.51 |
| Washington, town | 741 | 798 | 7.69 |
| West Baraboo, village | 846 | 1,021 | 20.69 |
| Westfield, town | 633 | 578 | -8.69 |
| Winfield, town | 624 | 649 | 4.01 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city (part) | 184 | 132 | -28.26 |
| Woodland, town | 594 | 584 | -1.68 |
| SAWYER COUNTY | 12,843 | 14,181 | 10.42 |
| Bass Lake, town | 1,288 | 1,717 | 33.31 |
| Couderay, town | 394 | 386 | -2.03 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1990* | % Change |
| Couderay, village | 114 | 92 | -19.30 |
| Draper, town | 242 | 208 | -14.05 |
| Edgewater, town | 441 | 509 | 15.42 |
| Exeland, village | 219 | 180 | -17.81 |
| Hayward, city | 1,698 | 1,897 | 11.72 |
| Hayward, town | 2,331 | 3,017 | 29.43 |
| Hunter, town | 594 | 557 | -6.23 |
| Lenroot, town | 926 | 966 | 4.32 |
| Meadowbrook, town | 202 | 192 | -4.95 |
| Meteor, town | 105 | 111 | 5.71 |
| Ojibwa, town | 264 | 250 | -5.30 |
| Radisson, town | 394 | 412 | 4.57 |
| Radisson, village | 280 | 237 | -15.36 |
| Round Lake, town | 786 | 727 | -7.51 |
| Sand Lake, town | 768 | 821 | 6.90 |
| Spider Lake, town | 331 | 362 | 9.37 |
| Weirgor, town | 386 | 356 | -7.77 |
| Winter, town | 704 | 801 | 13.78 |
| Winter, village | 376 | 383 | 1.86 |
| SHAWANO COUNTY | 35,928 | 37,157 | 3.42 |
| Almon, town | 632 | 557 | -11.87 |
| Angelica, town | 1,522 | 1,417 | -6.90 |
| Aniwa, town | 612 | 601 | -1.80 |
| Aniwa, village | 273 | 249 | -8.79 |
| Bartelme, town | 583 | 618 | 6.00 |
| Belle Plaine, town | 1,626 | 1,792 | 10.21 |
| Birnamwood, town | 570 | 632 | 10.88 |
| Birnamwood, village (part) | 688 | 687 | -0.15 |
| Bonduel, village | 1,160 | 1,210 | 4.31 |
| Bowler, village | 339 | 279 | -17.70 |
| Cecil, village | 445 | 373 | -16.18 |
| Eland, village | 230 | 247 | 7.39 |
| Fairbanks, town | 608 | 600 | -1.32 |
| Germania, town | 392 | 410 | 4.59 |
| Grant, town | 976 | 946 | -3.07 |
| Green Valley, town | 1,054 | 984 | -6.64 |
| Gresham, village | 534 | 515 | -3.56 |
| Hartland, town | 872 | 764 | -12.39 |
| Herman, town | 834 | 739 | -11.39 |
| Hutchins, town | 467 | 523 | 11.99 |
| Lessor, town | 955 | 892 | -6.60 |
| Maple Grove, town | 1,271 | 1,159 | -8.81 |
| Mattoon, village | 382 | 431 | 12.83 |
| Morris, town | 447 | 453 | 1.34 |
| Navarino, town | 456 | 439 | -3.73 |
| Pella, town | 788 | 885 | 12.31 |
| Red Springs, town | 524 | 614 | 17.18 |
| Richmond, town | 1,543 | 1,587 | 2.85 |
| Seneca, town | 525 | 538 | 2.48 |
| Shawano, city | 7,013 | 7,598 | 8.34 |
| Tigerton, village | 865 | 815 | -5.78 |
| Washington, town | 1,374 | 1,620 | 17.90 |
| Waukechon, town | 874 | 876 | 0.23 |
| Wescott, town | 2,668 | 3,085 | 15.63 |
| Wittenberg, town | 829 | 877 | 5.79 |
| Wittenberg, village | 997 | 1,145 | 14.84 |
| SHEBOYGAN COUNTY | 100,935 | 103,877 | 2.91 |
| Adell, village | 545 | 510 | -6.42 |
| Cascade, village | 615 | 620 | 0.81 |
| Cedar Grove, village | 1,420 | 1,521 | 7.11 |
| Elkhart Lake, village | 1,054 | 1,019 | -3.32 |
| Glenbeulah, village | 423 | 386 | -8.75 |
| Greenbush, town | 1,665 | 1,943 | 16.70 |
| Herman, town | 2,095 | 1,820 | -13.13 |
| Holland, town | 2,504 | 2,567 | 2.52 |
| Howards Grove, village | 1,838 | 2,329 | 26.71 |
| Kohler, village | 1,651 | 1,817 | 10.05 |
| Lima, town | 2,809 | 2,715 | -3.35 |
| Lyndon, town | 1,342 | 1,432 | 6.71 |
| Mitchell, town | 900 | 944 | 4.89 |
| Mosel, town | 1,035 | 918 | -11.30 |
| Oostburg, village | 1,647 | 1,931 | 17.24 |
| Plymouth, city | 6,027 | 6,769 | 12.31 |
| Plymouth, town | 3,068 | 2,911 | -5.12 |
| Random Lake, village | 1,287 | 1,439 | 11.81 |
| Rhine, town | 1,910 | 2,235 | 17.02 |
| Russell, town | 429 | 362 | -15.62 |
| Scott, town | 1,625 | 1,671 | 2.83 |
| Sheboygan, city | 48,085 | 49,676 | 3.31 |
| Sheboygan, town | 3,962 | 3,866 | -2.42 |
| Sheboygan Falls, city | 5,253 | 5,823 | 10.85 |
| Sheboygan Falls, town | 2,281 | 1,908 | -16.35 |
| Sherman, town | 1,445 | 1,461 | 1.11 |
| Waldo, village | 416 | 442 | 6.25 |
| Wilson, town | 3,604 | 2,842 | -21.14 |
| TAYLOR COUNTY | 18,817 | 18,901 | 0.45 |
| Aurora, town | 461 | 473 | 2.60 |
| Browning, town | 702 | 740 | 5.41 |
| Chelsea, town | 677 | 731 | 7.98 |
| Cleveland, town | 286 | 235 | -17.83 |
| Deer Creek, town | 747 | 738 | -1.20 |
| Ford, town | 274 | 254 | -7.30 |
| Gilman, village | 436 | 412 | -5.50 |
| Goodrich, town | 408 | 454 | 11.27 |
| Greenwood, town | 705 | 634 | -10.07 |
| Grover, town | 229 | 214 | -6.55 |
| Hammel, town | 562 | 633 | 12.63 |
| Holway, town | 903 | 779 | -13.73 |
| Jump River, town | 365 | 330 | -9.59 |
| Little Black, town | 1,169 | 1,195 | 2.22 |
| Lublin, village | 142 | 129 | -9.15 |
| Maplehurst, town | 345 | 300 | -13.04 |
| McKinley, town | 416 | 403 | -3.13 |
| Medford, city | 4,035 | 4,283 | 6.15 |
| Medford, town | 1,809 | 1,961 | 8.40 |
| Molitor, town | 212 | 183 | -13.68 |
| Pershing, town | 276 | 217 | -21.38 |
| Rib Lake, town | 682 | 746 | 9.38 |
| Rib Lake, village | 945 | 887 | -6.14 |
| Roosevelt, town | 491 | 429 | -12.63 |
| Stetsonville, village | 487 | 511 | 4.93 |
| Taft, town | 347 | 367 | 5.76 |
| Westboro, town | 706 | 663 | -6.09 |
| TREMPEALEAU COUNTY | 26,158 | 25,263 | -3.42 |
| Albion, town | 605 | 696 | 15.04 |
| Arcadia, city | 2,109 | 2,166 | 2.70 |
| Arcadia, town | 1,919 | 1,710 | -10.89 |
| Blair, city | 1,142 | 1,126 | -1.40 |
| Burnside, town | 639 | 653 | 2.19 |
| Caledonia, town | 507 | 555 | 9.47 |
| Chimney Rock, town | 390 | 267 | -31.54 |
| Dodge, town | 399 | 397 | -0.50 |
| Eleva, village | 593 | 491 | -17.20 |
| Ettrick, town | 1,420 | 1,339 | -5.70 |
| Ettrick, village | 462 | 461 | -0.22 |
| Gale, town | 1,553 | 1,563 | 0.64 |
| Galesville, city | 1,239 | 1,278 | 3.15 |
| Hale, town | 983 | 971 | -1.22 |
| Independence, city | 1,180 | 1,041 | -11.78 |
| Lincoln, town | 935 | 894 | -4.39 |
| Osseo, city | 1,474 | 1,551 | 5.22 |
| Pigeon, town | 876 | 845 | -3.54 |
| Pigeon Falls, village | 338 | 289 | -14.50 |
| Preston, town | 1,112 | 963 | -13.40 |
| Strum, village | 944 | 949 | 0.53 |
| Sumner, town | 785 | 711 | -9.43 |
| Trempealeau, town | 1,504 | 1,341 | -10.84 |
| Trempealeau, village | 956 | 1,039 | 8.68 |
| Unity, town | 564 | 473 | -16.13 |
| Whitehall, city | 1,530 | 1,494 | -2.35 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| VERNON COUNTY | 25,642 | 25,617 | -0.10 |
| Bergen, town | 1,117 | 1,223 | 9.49 |
| Chaseburg, village | 279 | 365 | 30.82 |
| Christiana, town | 823 | 851 | 3.40 |
| Clinton, town | 920 | 1,093 | 18.80 |
| Coon, town | 757 | 701 | -7.40 |
| Coon Valley, village | 758 | 817 | 7.78 |
| De Soto, village (part) | 252 | 253 | 0.40 |
| Forest, town | 551 | 543 | -1.45 |
| Franklin, town | 1,047 | 926 | -11.56 |
| Genoa, town | 787 | 661 | -16.01 |
| Genoa, village | 283 | 266 | -6.01 |
| Greenwood, town | 546 | 574 | 5.13 |
| Hamburg, town | 774 | 712 | -8.01 |
| Harmony, town | 636 | 551 | -13.36 |
| Hillsboro, city | 1,263 | 1,288 | 1.98 |
| Hillsboro, town | 763 | 642 | -15.86 |
| Jefferson, town | 919 | 915 | -0.44 |
| Kickapoo, town | 523 | 472 | -9.75 |
| La Farge, village | 746 | 766 | 2.68 |
| Liberty, town | 171 | 189 | 10.53 |
| Ontario, village | 398 | 407 | 2.26 |
| Readstown, village | 396 | 420 | 6.06 |
| Stark, town | 322 | 259 | -19.57 |
| Sterling, town | 626 | 598 | -4.47 |
| Stoddard, village | 762 | 775 | 1.71 |
| Union, town | 405 | 420 | 3.70 |
| Viola, village (part) | 223 | 207 | -7.17 |
| Viroqua, city | 3,716 | 3,922 | 5.54 |
| Viroqua, town | 1,663 | 1,499 | -9.86 |
| Webster, town | 594 | 529 | -10.94 |
| Westby, city | 1,797 | 1,866 | 3.84 |
| Wheatland, town | 407 | 436 | 7.13 |
| Whitestown, town | 418 | 471 | 12.68 |
| VILAS COUNTY | 16,535 | 17,707 | 7.09 |
| Arbor Vitae, town | 2,303 | 2,531 | 9.90 |
| Boulder Junction, town | 934 | 884 | -5.35 |
| Cloverland, town | 692 | 768 | 10.98 |
| Conover, town | 826 | 932 | 12.83 |
| Eagle River, city | 1,326 | 1,374 | 3.62 |
| Lac du Flambeau, town | 2,190 | 2,433 | 11.10 |
| Land O'Lakes, town | 803 | 839 | 4.48 |
| Lincoln, town | 2,262 | 2,310 | 2.12 |
| Manitowish Waters, town | 625 | 651 | 4.16 |
| Phelps, town | 1,129 | 1,187 | 5.14 |
| Plum Lake, town | 408 | 465 | 13.97 |
| Presque Isle, town | 390 | 471 | 20.77 |
| St. Germain, town | 1,176 | 1,319 | 12.16 |
| Washington, town | 1,100 | 1,189 | 8.09 |
| Winchester, town | 371 | 354 | -4.58 |
| WALWORTH COUNTY | 71,507 | 75,000 | 4.88 |
| Bloomfield, town | 3,277 | 3,723 | 13.61 |
| Burlington, city (part) | 0 | 4 | 400.00 |
| Darien, town | 1,495 | 1,490 | -0.33 |
| Darien, village | 1,152 | 1,158 | 0.52 |
| Delavan, city | 5,684 | 6,073 | 6.84 |
| Delavan, town | 4,182 | 4,195 | 0.31 |
| East Troy, town | 3,583 | 3,687 | 2.90 |
| East Troy, village | 2,385 | 2,664 | 11.70 |
| Elkhorn, city | 4,605 | 5,337 | 15.90 |
| Fontana on Geneva Lake, village | 1,764 | 1,635 | -7.31 |
| Geneva, town | 3,933 | 3,472 | -11.72 |
| Genoa City, village (part) | 1,202 | 1,277 | 6.24 |
| La Grange, town | 1,661 | 1,643 | -1.08 |
| Lafayette, town | 1,024 | 1,276 | 24.61 |
| Lake Geneva, city | 5,612 | 5,979 | 6.54 |
| Linn, town | 2,064 | 2,062 | -0.10 |
| Lyons, town | 2,659 | 2,579 | -3.01 |
| Richmond, town | 1,649 | 1,405 | -14.80 |
| Sharon, town | 945 | 1,0[illegible] | 7.51 |
| Sharon, village | 1,280 | 1,250 | -2.34 |
| Spring Prairie, town | 1,777 | 1,752 | -1.41 |
| Sugar Creek, town | 2,599 | 2,661 | 2.39 |
| Troy, town | 1,794 | 2,051 | 14.33 |
| Walworth, town | 1,443 | 1,341 | -7.07 |
| Walworth, village | 1,607 | 1,614 | 0.44 |
| Whitewater, city (part) | 9,098 | 10,170 | 11.78 |
| Whitewater, town | 1,270 | 1,378 | 8.50 |
| Williams Bay, village | 1,763 | 2,108 | 19.57 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY | 13,174 | 13,772 | 4.54 |
| Barronett, town | 371 | 373 | 0.54 |
| Bashaw, town | 724 | 756 | 4.42 |
| Bass Lake, town | 252 | 337 | 33.73 |
| Beaver Brook, town | 603 | 580 | -3.81 |
| Birchwood, town | 252 | 329 | 30.56 |
| Birchwood, village | 437 | 443 | 1.37 |
| Brooklyn, town | 273 | 276 | 1.10 |
| Casey, town | 404 | 401 | -0.74 |
| Chicog, town | 168 | 182 | 8.33 |
| Crystal, town | 276 | 279 | 1.09 |
| Evergreen, town | 798 | 910 | 14.04 |
| Frog Creek, town | 142 | 155 | 9.15 |
| Gull Lake, town | 141 | 148 | 4.96 |
| Long Lake, town | 508 | 583 | 14.76 |
| Madge, town | 317 | 349 | 10.09 |
| Minong, town | 761 | 730 | -4.07 |
| Minong, village | 557 | 521 | -6.46 |
| Sarona, town | 394 | 391 | -0.76 |
| Shell Lake, city | 1,135 | 1,161 | 2.29 |
| Spooner, city | 2,365 | 2,464 | 4.19 |
| Spooner, town | 600 | 644 | 7.33 |
| Springbrook, town | 441 | 403 | -8.62 |
| Stinnett, town | 179 | 202 | 12.85 |
| Stone Lake, town | 379 | 446 | 17.68 |
| Trego, town | 697 | 709 | 1.72 |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY | 84,848 | 95,328 | 12.35 |
| Addison, town | 2,834 | 3,051 | 7.66 |
| Barton, town | 2,493 | 2,637 | 5.78 |
| Erin, town | 2,455 | 2,817 | 14.75 |
| Farmington, town | 2,386 | 2,523 | 5.74 |
| Germantown, town | 267 | 258 | -3.37 |
| Germantown, village | 10,729 | 13,658 | 27.30 |
| Hartford, city (part) | 7,046 | 8,179 | 16.08 |
| Hartford, town | 3,382 | 3,243 | -0.80 |
| Jackson, town | 3,180 | 3,172 | -0.25 |
| Jackson, village | 1,817 | 2,486 | 36.82 |
| Kewaskum, town | 1,243 | 1,139 | -8.37 |
| Kewaskum, village (part) | 2,381 | 2,514 | 5.59 |
| Milwaukee, city (part) | 2 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Newburg, village (part) | 688 | 853 | 23.98 |
| Polk, town | 3,486 | 3,540 | 1.55 |
| Richfield, town | 8,390 | 8,993 | 7.19 |
| Slinger, village | 1,612 | 2,340 | 45.16 |
| Trenton, town | 3,914 | 4,028 | 2.91 |
| Wayne, town | 1,471 | 1,374 | -6.59 |
| West Bend, city | 21,484 | 23,916 | 11.32 |
| West Bend, town | 3,588 | 4,607 | 28.40 |
| WAUKESHA COUNTY | 280,080 | 304,715 | 8.75 |
| Big Bend, village | 1,345 | 1,299 | -3.42 |
| Brookfield, city | 34,035 | 35,184 | 3.38 |
| Brookfield, town | 4,364 | 4,232 | -3.02 |
| Butler, village | 2,059 | 2,079 | 0.97 |
| Chenequa, village | 532 | 601 | 12.97 |
| Delafield, city | 4,083 | 5,347 | 30.96 |
| Delafield, town | 4,597 | 5,735 | 24.76 |
| Dou[illegible]n, village | 1,153 | 1,277 | 10.75 |
| Eagle, town | 1,758 | 2,028 | 15.36 |
| Eagle, village | 1,008 | 1,182 | 17.26 |
| Elm Grove, village | 6,735 | 6,261 | -7.04 |

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Genesee, town | 5,126 | 5,986 | 16.78 |
| Hartland, village | 5,559 | 6,906 | 24.23 |
| Lac La Belle, village | 289 | 258 | -10.73 |
| Lannon, village | 987 | 924 | -6.38 |
| Lisbon, town | 8,352 | 8,277 | -0.90 |
| Menomonee Falls, village | 27,845 | 26,840 | -3.61 |
| Merton, town | 6,025 | 6,430 | 6.72 |
| Merton, village | 1,045 | 1,199 | 14.74 |
| Milwaukee, city (part) | n.a. | 0 | — |
| Mukwonago, town | 4,979 | 5,974 | 19.98 |
| Mukwonago, village | 4,014 | 4,457 | 11.04 |
| Muskego, city | 15,277 | 16,813 | 10.05 |
| Nashotah, village | 513 | 567 | 10.53 |
| New Berlin, city | 30,529 | 33,592 | 10.03 |
| North Prairie, village | 938 | 1,322 | 40.94 |
| Oconomowoc, city | 9,909 | 10,993 | 10.94 |
| Oconomowoc, town | 7,340 | 7,323 | -0.23 |
| Oconomowoc Lake, village | 524 | 493 | -5.92 |
| Ottawa, town | 2,795 | 2,988 | 6.91 |
| Pewaukee, town | 8,922 | 9,621 | 7.83 |
| Pewaukee, village | 4,637 | 4,941 | 6.56 |
| Summit, town | 3,927 | 4,003 | -1.16 |
| Sussex, village | 3,482 | 5,039 | 44.72 |
| Vernon, town | 6,372 | 7,549 | 18.47 |
| Wales, village | 1,992 | 2,471 | 24.05 |
| Waukesha, city | 50,365 | 56,958 | 13.09 |
| Waukesha, town | 6,668 | 7,566 | 13.47 |
| WAUPACA COUNTY | 42,831 | 46,104 | 7.64 |
| Bear Creek, town | 820 | 787 | -4.02 |
| Big Falls, village | 107 | 75 | -29.91 |
| Caledonia, town | 1,040 | 1,177 | 13.17 |
| Clintonville, city | 4,567 | 4,351 | -4.73 |
| Dayton, town | 1,514 | 1,992 | 31.57 |
| Dupont, town | 615 | 634 | 3.09 |
| Embarrass, village | 496 | 461 | -7.06 |
| Farmington, town | 2,959 | 3,602 | 21.73 |
| Fremont, town | 618 | 561 | -9.22 |
| Fremont, village | 510 | 632 | 23.92 |
| Harrison, town | 450 | 432 | -4.00 |
| Helvetia, town | 568 | 587 | 3.35 |
| Iola, town | 702 | 637 | -9.26 |
| Iola, village | 957 | 1,125 | 17.55 |
| Larrabee, town | 1,254 | 1,388 | 10.69 |
| Lebanon, town | 1,168 | 1,290 | 10.45 |
| Lind, town | 1,038 | 1,157 | 11.46 |
| Little Wolf, town | 1,138 | 1,326 | 16.52 |
| Manawa, city | 1,205 | 1,169 | -2.99 |
| Marion, city | 1,348 | 1,242 | -7.86 |
| Matteson, town | 844 | 889 | 5.33 |
| Mukwa, town | 1,946 | 2,304 | 18.40 |
| New London, city (part) | 4,941 | 5,321 | 7.14 |
| Ogdensburg, village | 214 | 220 | 2.80 |
| Royalton, town | 1,432 | 1,458 | 1.82 |
| St. Lawrence, town | 608 | 697 | 14.64 |
| Scandinavia, town | 772 | 890 | 15.28 |
| Scandinavia, village | 292 | 298 | 2.05 |
| Union, town | 784 | 733 | -6.51 |
| Waupaca, city | 4,472 | 4,957 | 10.85 |
| Waupaca, town | 1,040 | 1,111 | 6.83 |
| Weyauwega, city | 1,549 | 1,665 | 7.49 |
| Weyauwega, town | 559 | 653 | 16.82 |
| Wyoming, town | 304 | 283 | -6.91 |
| WAUSHARA COUNTY | 18,526 | 19,385 | 4.64 |
| Aurora, town | 890 | 846 | -4.94 |
| Berlin, city (part) | 91 | 67 | -26.37 |
| Bloomfield, town | 931 | 922 | -0.97 |
| Coloma, town | 437 | 499 | 14.19 |
| Coloma, village | 367 | 383 | 4.36 |
| Dakota, town | 994 | 1,092 | 9.86 |
| Deerfield, town | 445 | 454 | 2.02 |
| Hancock, town | 426 | 467 | 9.62 |
| Hancock, village | 419 | 382 | -8.83 |
| Leon, town | 844 | 992 | 17.54 |
| Lohrville, village | 336 | 368 | 9.52 |
| Marion, town | 1,333 | 1,478 | 10.88 |
| Mount Morris, town | 685 | 767 | 11.97 |
| Oasis, town | 403 | 389 | -3.47 |
| Plainfield, town | 574 | 529 | -7.84 |
| Plainfield, village | 813 | 839 | 3.20 |
| Poysippi, town | 913 | 929 | 1.75 |
| Redgranite, village | 976 | 1,009 | 3.38 |
| Richford, town | 404 | 455 | 12.62 |
| Rose, town | 515 | 486 | -5.63 |
| Saxeville, town | 776 | 846 | 9.02 |
| Springwater, town | 924 | 1,088 | 17.75 |
| Warren, town | 573 | 550 | -4.01 |
| Wautoma, city | 1,629 | 1,784 | 9.52 |
| Wautoma, town | 1,087 | 1,088 | 0.09 |
| Wild Rose, village | 741 | 676 | -8.77 |
| WINNEBAGO COUNTY | 131,772 | 140,320 | 6.49 |
| Algoma, town | 2,989 | 3,442 | 15.16 |
| Appleton, city (part) | 5 | 443 | 8,760.00 |
| Black Wolf, town | 2,318 | 2,154 | -7.08 |
| Clayton, town | 2,353 | 2,264 | -3.78 |
| Menasha, city (part) | 14,728 | 14,638 | -0.61 |
| Menasha, town | 12,307 | 13,975 | 13.55 |
| Neenah, city | 22,432 | 23,219 | 3.51 |
| Neenah, town | 2,864 | 2,691 | -6.04 |
| Nekimi, town | 1,516 | 1,525 | 0.59 |
| Nepeuskun, town | 682 | 647 | -5.13 |
| Omro, city | 2,763 | 2,836 | 2.64 |
| Omro, town | 1,684 | 1,616 | -4.04 |
| Oshkosh, city | 49,880 | 55,006 | 10.28 |
| Oshkosh, town | 4,420 | 4,655 | 5.32 |
| Poygan, town | 898 | 824 | -8.24 |
| Rushford, town | 1,420 | 1,361 | -4.15 |
| Utica, town | 1,038 | 1,046 | 0.77 |
| Vinland, town | 1,632 | 1,688 | 3.43 |
| Winchester, town | 1,261 | 1,433 | 13.64 |
| Winneconne, town | 1,595 | 1,761 | 10.41 |
| Winneconne, village | 1,935 | 2,059 | 6.41 |
| Wolf River, town | 1,052 | 1,037 | -1.43 |
| WOOD COUNTY | 72,799 | 73,605 | 1.11 |
| Arpin, town | 764 | 806 | 5.50 |
| Arpin, village | 361 | 312 | -13.57 |
| Auburndale, town | 942 | 844 | -10.40 |
| Auburndale, village | 641 | 665 | 3.74 |
| Biron, village | 698 | 794 | 13.75 |
| Cameron, town | 590 | 522 | -11.53 |
| Cary, town | 382 | 385 | 0.79 |
| Cranmoor, town | 234 | 185 | -20.94 |
| Dexter, town | 429 | 354 | -17.48 |
| Grand Rapids, town | 7,319 | 7,071 | -3.39 |
| Hansen, town | 705 | 698 | -0.99 |
| Hewitt, village | 470 | 595 | 26.60 |
| Hiles, town | 194 | 144 | -25.77 |
| Lincoln, town | 1,269 | 1,429 | 12.61 |
| Marshfield, city (part) | 18,053 | 18,859 | 4.46 |
| Marshfield, town | 784 | 769 | -1.91 |
| Milladore, town | 760 | 719 | -5.39 |
| Milladore, village (part) | 240 | 314 | 30.83 |
| Nekoosa, city | 2,519 | 2,557 | 1.51 |
| Pittsville, city | 810 | 838 | 3.46 |
| Port Edwards, town | 1,387 | 1,351 | -2.60 |
| Port Edwards, village | 2,077 | 1,848 | -11.03 |
| Remington, town | 299 | 304 | 1.67 |
| Richfield, town | 1,235 | 1,344 | 8.83 |
| Rock, town | 745 | 764 | 2.55 |
| Rudolph, town | 1,385 | 1,180 | -14.80 |
| Rudolph, village | 392 | 451 | 15.05 |
| Saratoga, town | 4,363 | 4,775 | 9.44 |
| Seneca, town | 1,245 | 1,133 | -9.00 |

## WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
## March 1991—Cont.

| County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change | County and Minor Civil Division | Population 1980 | Population 1990* | Population % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry, town | 790 | 787 | -0.38 | Wisconsin Rapids, city | 17,995 | 18,245 | 1.39 |
| Sigel, town | 1,332 | 1,192 | -10.51 | Wood, town | 836 | 773 | -7.54 |
| Vesper, village | 554 | 598 | 7.94 | | | | |

*1990 Census data from P.L. 94-171 redistricting tape.

Sources: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980 to 1990*, March 1991.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

**Military Service** — More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict, with Vietnam ranking second. Approximately 8,600 Wisconsin residents served in the Middle East/Persian Gulf area between August 1990 and May 1991 in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the United Nations-backed war to free Kuwait after invasion by Iraq. This total includes about 4,000 National Guard and Reserve troops called to active duty. Ten Wisconsin residents were killed while serving in the Persian Gulf area.

As of May 1991, over 11,000 Wisconsinites were serving in over 100 Wisconsin Army or Air National Guard units at 68 locations throughout the state. National Guard facilities include 72 armories; more than 100 nonarmory administrative, supply and maintenance facilities; and 3 air bases.

**Veteran's Programs** — Since the end of World War II, nearly 548,000 grants and loans, totaling more than $1.84 billion, have been provided to Wisconsin veterans. The grants have covered subsistence aid and emergency health care assistance for needy veterans, as well as education grants for part- or full-time study. In addition, eligible veterans, and in some instances spouses and dependent children of deceased veterans, may qualify for economic assistance loans for purposes such as debt consolidation, education, home repairs and business or farm purchases. Veterans may also qualify for low-interest home mortgage and home improvement loans. Historically, most of the money expended for grants has been for educational purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King had more than 700 members at the end of 1990. In general, to be eligible for residence, a veteran must have completed at least 90 days of honorable active military service, at least one day of which was served during a qualifying period of hostilities. In addition, a veteran must have either been a resident of Wisconsin at the time of entry into service or have been a resident of the state for 10 years at the time of application for residency. Depending on availability of space, veterans' widows and spouses may also be admitted. The current capacity of 709 at the home is expected to increase to 914 residents with the completion of an addition in 1993.

The following tables present selected data. Consult the footnoted sources for more detailed information about military and veterans affairs.

# DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1990*

## 1943-1961

| Fiscal Year | Number of Veterans Benefited | Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds | Disbursed from Housing Fund | Total Funds to Veterans |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 1 43-1946 | 6,359 | $ 975,173 | $ — | $ 975,173 |
| 1947 | 10,701 | 2,207,914 | — | 2,207,914 |
| 1948 | 9,578 | 3,511,527 | — | 3,511,527 |
| 1949 | 6,086 | 2,512,517 | — | 2,512,517 |
| 1950 | 5,867 | 2,040,658 | 1,422,400 | 3,463,058 |
| 1951 | 6,137 | 2,104,550 | 3,073,556 | 5,178,106 |
| 1952 | 10,442 | 1,995,116 | 20,366,965 | 22,362,081 |
| 1953 | 5,099 | 1,331,140 | 7,511,640 | 8,842,780 |
| 1954 | 4,507 | $1,502,748 | $ 2,917,282 | $ 4,420,030 |
| 1955 | 3,482 | 1,112,173 | 3,124,125 | 4,236,298 |
| 1956 | 3,639 | 787,861 | 4,601,326 | 5,389,187 |
| 1957 | 2,890 | 730,452 | 3,515,552 | 4,246,004 |
| 1958 | 2,779 | 660,994 | 4,251,239 | 4,912,233 |
| 1959 | 2,954 | 670,262 | 4,749,347 | 5,419,609 |
| 1960 | 3,345 | 591,272 | 6,750,650 | 7,341,922 |
| 1961 | 3,081 | 584,426 | 6,069,763 | 6,654,189 |

## 1962-1990

| Fiscal Year | Number of Veterans Benefited | Grants | | Loans | | Vietnam Educational Grants | Revenue Bond Housing Loans** | General Obligation Bond Housing Loans | Total Funds To Veterans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Economic | Educational | Economic Assistance | Second Mortgage Housing | | | | |
| 1962 | 3,073 | $53,891 | $2,100 | $515,008 | $6,110,586 | $— | $— | $— | $6,681,585 |
| 1963 | 2,835 | 64,152 | 3,654 | 416,836 | 5,633,475 | — | — | — | 6,118,117 |
| 1964 | 2,514 | 79,702 | 8,540 | 422,850 | 4,098,378 | — | — | — | 4,609,470 |
| 1965 | 2,384 | 100,751 | 13,654 | 359,705 | 3,263,149 | — | — | — | 3,737,259 |
| 1966 | 3,272 | 113,710 | 36,294 | 677,311 | 4,333,245 | — | — | — | 5,166,560 |
| 1967 | 6,366 | 112,526 | 164,921 | 1,450,836 | 6,174,864 | — | — | — | 7,903,147 |
| 1968 | 7,117 | 128,691 | 191,355 | 2,393,521 | 6,806,438 | — | — | — | 9,520,005 |
| 1969 | 7,258 | 150,793 | 262,126 | 2,603,989 | 4,962,464 | — | — | — | 7,979,372 |
| 1970 | 8,296 | 193,044 | 289,743 | 3,605,092 | 5,177,305 | — | — | — | 9,265,183 |
| 1971 | 9,087 | 248,906 | 283,652 | 3,851,973 | 6,250,247 | — | — | — | 10,634,778 |
| 1972 | 9,846 | 299,603 | 332,319 | 4,005,623 | 8,570,346 | — | — | — | 13,207,891 |
| 1973 | 16,275 | 434,170 | 608,959 | 6,733,164 | 16,350,799 | 407,069 | — | — | 24,534,161 |
| 1974 | 29,106 | 549,417 | 1,021,859 | 7,704,081 | 14,338,853 | 1,834,337 | — | — | 25,448,547 |
| 1975 | 32,898 | 607,279 | 1,240,917 | 9,098,837 | 10,076,963 | 1,836,207 | 46,694,662 | — | 69,554,865 |
| 1976 | 40,229 | 536,855 | 1,245,312 | 9,537,622 | 4,371,839 | 1,861,901 | 6,333,640 | 192,591,387 | 216,478,556 |
| 1977 | 37,807 | 658,110 | 1,360,835 | 9,198,256 | 1,073,815 | 1,682,805 | — | 243,804,763 | 257,778,554 |
| 1978 | 34,106 | 496,715 | 1,232,768 | 9,819,842 | 760,546 | 1,196,114 | — | 195,435,266 | 208,941,251 |
| 1979 | 29,670 | 455,621 | 1,217,333 | 8,907,225 | 809,132 | 901,368 | — | 217,202,848 | 229,493,527 |
| 1980 | 25,670 | 362,556 | 1,099,266 | 6,735,632 | 843,433 | 731,672 | — | 187,896,184 | 197,668,743 |
| 1981 | 16,926 | 424,041 | 1,092,510 | 4,323,114 | 1,345,430 | 479,232 | 67,130,619 | 15,388,921 | 90,183,867 |
| 1982 | 13,333 | 378,614 | 1,159,025 | 3,656,939 | 1,062,015 | 469,347 | 8,400,780 | 1,094,338 | 16,221,058 |
| 1983 | 11,516 | 591,351 | 986,106 | 3,073,217 | 762,930 | 391,542 | — | 50,895,774 | 56,700,920 |
| 1984 | 11,522 | 469,314 | 1,227,239 | 3,116,769 | 782,463 | 328,036 | — | 52,213,509 | 58,137,350 |
| 1985 | 10,326 | 453,502 | 1,483,693 | 2,737,544 | 552,106 | 225,043 | — | 42,237,750 | 47,689,638 |
| 1986 | 9,648 | 378,999 | 1,255,252 | 3,678,759 | 243,147 | 157,379 | — | 13,583,597 | 19,297,133 |
| 1987 | 7,690 | 529,634 | 807,253 | 2,802,819 | 141,370 | 127,789 | — | 14,474,851 | 18,883,716 |
| 1988 | 6,643 | 426,595 | 696,352 | 2,405,642 | 289,606 | 91,392 | — | 24,224,971 | 28,134,558 |
| 1989 | 6,614 | 533,929 | 698,946 | 2,459,813 | 832,436 | 77,787 | — | 30,809,378 | 35,412,289 |
| 1990 | 6,150 | 636,434 | 683,355 | 2,776,835 | 327,819 | 62,025 | — | 40,350,965 | 44,837,433 |

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.

**In 1975 and 1976, veterans primary mortgage loans were funded by revenue bonds issued by the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority. In 1981 and 1982, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs directly issued revenue bonds to finance veterans primary mortgage loans.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

## ARMY UNITS

**State Area Command (STARC)**
- Hq. (-) State Area Command — Madison
  - Det. 2, State Area Command (Wisconsin Military Academy) — Camp Williams
  - Det. 3, State Area Command — Madison
  - 1122d Transportation Det. — Madison
  - 112th Public Affairs Det. — Madison
  - 132d Army Band — Madison
  - 232d Personnel Services Co. — Madison
  - 132d Military History Det. — Madison
  - Btry. A — Marshfield

**Troop Command**
- Det. 1, State Area Command (Troop Command) — Milwaukee
- 841st Medical Co. — West Bend
- 64th Rear Area Opns. Cen. (RAOC) — Hartford
  - 32d Military Police Co. (-) — Milwaukee
  - Det. 1, 32d Military Police Co. — Janesville
  - 1157th Transportation Co. (-) — Oshkosh
  - Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co. — Berlin
  - 1158th Transportation Co. — Monroe
  - 135th Medical Co. — Waukesha
- 732d Maintenance Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Det., 732d Maintenance Battalion — Tomah
  - 105th Maintenance Co. — Milwaukee
  - 107th Maintenance Co. (-) — Sparta
  - Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. — Viroqua
  - 108th Maintenance Co. (-) — Mauston
  - Det. 1, 108th Maintenance Co. — Tomah
  - 122d Ord. Det. — Tomah
- 2d Battalion (TLAT) 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Det., 2d Battalion 128th Infantry — Elkhorn
  - Co. A — Oconomowoc
  - Co. B — Burlington
  - Co. C — Watertown
  - Co. D — Fort Atkinson
  - Co. E — Whitewater
- 147th Aviation Battalion
  - Hq. and Svc. Co. — Madison
  - Co. A — Madison
  - Co. B — Madison
  - Co. C — Madison

**32d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)**
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 32d Infantry Brigade — Milwaukee
  - 32d Engineer Co. (-) — Onalaska
  - Det. 1, 32d Engineer Co. — Neillsville
  - Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry — Baraboo
  - Det. 1, Troop E, 105th Cavalry — Reedsburg
- 2d Battalion 127th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 2d Battalion, 127th Infantry — Appleton
- Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. — Green Bay
  - Co. A — Waupun
  - Co. B — Green Bay
  - Co. C — Oshkosh
  - Co. D (-) — Ripon
  - Det. 1, Co. D — Fond du Lac
  - Co. E — Appleton
- 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry — Eau Claire
  - Co. A — Menomonie
  - Co. B — New Richmond
  - Co. C — Rice Lake
  - Co. D — Arcadia
  - Co. E — River Falls
- 1st Battalion 632d Armor
  - Hq. and Hq. Co., 1st Battalion, 632d Armor — Wausau
  - Co. A — Merrill
  - Co. B — Antigo
  - Co. C — Marinette
  - Co. D — Mosinee
- 1st Battalion 120th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) — Wisconsin Rapids
  - Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Stevens Point
  - Btry. A — Marshfield
  - Btry. B — Clintonville
  - Btry. C (-) — Stevens Point
  - Det. 1, Btry. C — Waupaca
- 132d Support Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Co., 132d Support Battalion — Madison
  - Co. A — Janesville
  - Co. B (-) — Portage
  - Det. 1, Co. B — Madison
  - Co. C — Milwaukee

**264th Engineer Group**
  - Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Engineer Group — Chippewa Falls
- 724th Engineer Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Co., 724th Engineer Battalion — Superior
  - Co. A (-) — Ashland
  - Det. 1, Co. A — Phillips
  - Co. B (-) — Hayward
  - Det. 1, Co. B — Spooner
  - Co. C (-) — Tomahawk
  - Det. 1, Co. C — Rhinelander
  - Det. 2, Co. C — Chippewa Falls
  - Co. D (-) — Medford
  - Det. 1, Co. D — Abbotsford
- 426th Engineer Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion — Onalaska
  - 229th Engineer Co. (-) — Prairie du Chien
  - Det. 1, 229th Engineer Co. — Platteville
  - 829th Engineer Det. — Richland Center
  - 273rd Engineer Co. — Onalaska
  - 106th QM Supply Co. — Black River Falls

**57th Field Artillery Brigade**
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Whitefish Bay
  - Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry., 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Two Rivers
- 1st Battalion 121st Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 121st Field Artillery — Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. A — Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. B (-) — Plymouth
  - Det. 1, Btry. B — Sheboygan
  - Btry. C — Whitefish Bay
  - Svc. Btry. — Whitefish Bay
- 1st Bn. 126th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry., 126th Field Artillery — Kenosha
  - Btry. A — Oak Creek
  - Btry. B — Oak Creek
  - Btry. C — Racine
  - Svc. Btry. — Kenosha

**13th Evacuation Hospital**
  - 13th Evac. Hosp. (-) — Madison
  - Det. 1, 13th Evac. Hosp. — Marshfield
  - Det. 2, 13th Evac. Hosp. — Chippewa Falls

## AIR UNITS

Madison

**Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard**
- 128th Tactical Fighter Wing
  - 176th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 115th Mission Support Squadron
  - 115th Civil Engineer Squadron
  - 115th Resource Management Squadron
  - 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  - 115th Mission Support Flight
  - 115th Security Police Flight
  - 115th Services Flight

## WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD—Cont.

Milwaukee

128th Air Refueling Group
  128th Air Refueling Squadron
  128th Mission Support Flight
  128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  128th Resource Management Squadron
  128th Civil Engineer Squadron
  128th Services Flight

Camp Douglas
Combat Readiness Training Center — Volk Field
  128th Mission Support Flight
  126th Weather Flight
  128th Security Police Flight
  128th USAF Clinic
  128th Tactical Control Flight

Abbreviations: Hq. — Headquarters; Co. — Company; Btry. — Battery; Det. — Detachment; Bn. — Battalion; Svc. — Service.

Note: Minus (-) denotes unit has 1 or more detachments.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, January 1991.

## WISCONSIN'S MILITARY SERVICE

| Military Action | Number Served | Number Killed |
|---|---|---|
| Civil War | 91,379[1] | 12,216 |
| Spanish-American War | 5,469 | 134[2] |
| Mexican Border Service | 4,168 | NA |
| World War I | 122,215 | 3,932 |
| World War II | 332,200[3] | 7,980 |
| Korean Conflict | 132,000[3] | 801 |
| Vietnam | 165,400[4] | 1,238[5] |
| Lebanon/Grenada | 400[6] | 4 |
| Panama | 520[7] | 1 |
| Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm | 8,600[8] | 10[9] |

[1] Total includes some who enlisted more than once. The net number of individual soldiers recruited in Wisconsin was about 80,000.

[2] Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.

[3] U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

[4] U.S. Veterans Administration report, March 31, 1990.

[5] Total includes 1,131 figure from U.S. Department of Defense and 107 additional names from Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.

[6] Based on statistics developed for legislation to extend state benefits to veterans who served on active duty in Lebanon or its territorial waters between August 1, 1982 and August 1, 1984 or in Grenada between October 23, 1983 and November 21, 1983.

[7] U.S. Department of Defense statistics on troop involvement.

[8] Total is based on Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs formula for estimating percentage of armed forces who are residents of Wisconsin and includes approximately 4,000 National Guard and Reserve troops called to active duty from Wisconsin to serve in the Middle East/Persian Gulf area beginning August 1990.

[9] In addition, one Wisconsin resident, a civilian employe of the U.S. Army, was killed.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, May 1991.

# MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME 1888[1]-1990

| Year | Civil and Indian Wars[1] | Spanish-American | World War I | | World War II | | Korean Conflict | | Total[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | |
| 1930 | 254 | 108 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | — | 386 |
| 1940 | 89 | 196 | 101 | 130 | — | — | — | — | 516 |
| 1950 | 27 | 156 | 189 | 93 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 471 |
| 1960 | 4 | 74 | 203 | 94 | 40 | 5 | — | — | 450 |
| 1961 | 3 | 66 | 221 | 88 | 39 | 8 | — | — | 427 |
| 1962 | 3 | 66 | 223 | 82 | 52 | 9 | — | — | 431 |
| 1963 | 3 | 67 | 235 | 87 | 57 | 10 | — | — | 459 |
| 1964 | 3 | 63 | 237 | 105 | 61 | 16 | — | — | 485 |
| 1965 | 2 | 62 | 247 | 112 | 77 | 16 | — | — | 516 |
| 1966 | 1 | 56 | 258 | 112 | 86 | 21 | — | — | 534 |
| 1967 | 1 | 46 | 272 | 120 | 93 | 20 | — | — | 555 |
| 1968 | 1 | 48 | 253 | 123 | 93 | 16 | — | — | 534 |
| 1969 | 1 | 43 | 253 | 145 | 101 | 14 | — | — | 560 |
| 1970 | 1 | 35 | 279 | 146 | 153 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 635 |
| 1971 | 1 | 39 | 316 | 160 | 184 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 723 |
| 1972 | 0 | 28 | 279 | 155 | 199 | 39 | 2 | 0 | 702 |
| 1973 | 0 | 25 | 285 | 108 | 199 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 715 |
| 1974 | 0 | 21 | 279 | 175 | 185 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 699 |

| | Spanish-American | | World War I | | World War II | | Korean Conflict | | Vietnam Era | | Other Eras[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vets. | Depends. | Vets. | Depends. | Vets. | Depends. | Vets. | Depends. | Vets. | Depends. | Vets. | Depends. | Total |
| 1975 | 1 | 18 | 272 | 171 | 198 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 705 |
| 1976 | 1 | 14 | 254 | 167 | 209 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 689 |
| 1977 | 1 | 13 | 270 | 164 | 205 | 41 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| 1978 | 1 | 11 | 261 | 158 | 218 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 692 |
| 1979 | 1 | 11 | 244 | 146 | 227 | 37 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 672 |
| 1980 | 1 | 8 | 242 | 144 | 241 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 678 |
| 1981 | 0 | 8 | 224 | 139 | 264 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 685 |
| 1982 | 0 | 7 | 189 | 124 | 282 | 43 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658 |
| 1983 | 0 | 5 | 171 | 111 | 297 | 42 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643 |
| 1984 | 0 | 4 | 144 | 97 | 316 | 47 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 634 |
| 1985 | 0 | 4 | 129 | 102 | 329 | 54 | 28 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 651 |
| 1986 | 0 | 4 | 117 | 92 | 348 | 56 | 35 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 664 |
| 1987 | 0 | 2 | 108 | 84 | 384 | 60 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 686 |
| 1988 | 0 | 1 | 84 | 76 | 395 | 55 | 45 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 671 |
| 1989 | 0 | 2 | 62 | 75 | 399 | 67 | 50 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 672 |
| 1990 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 65 | 431 | 76 | 62 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 707 |

[1] All members from 1888 to 1920 were Civil War or Indian wars veterans: 1888 — 72; 1889 — 148; 1890 — 139; 1895 — 339; 1900 — 680; 1910 — 699; 1920 — 532.

[2] Other periods of hostilities for which expeditionary medals were awarded.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

## Daily Newspapers

| Municipality | Newspaper[1] | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409 | Daily Journal | Fred Berner |
| Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912 | Post-Crescent | Donald Kampfer |
| Ashland, 122 W. 3rd 54806 | Daily Press | John B. Murphy |
| Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913 | News Republic | James Shawback |
| Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53916 | Daily Citizen | James E. Conley, Jr. |
| Beloit, 149 State St. 53511 | Daily News | William D. Behling |
| Chippewa Falls, 321 Frenette Dr. 54729 | Herald Telegram | Greg Smith |
| Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54702 | Leader-Telegram | Charles Graaskamp |
| Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54936 | Reporter | Louie Lange, Jr. |
| Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. 53558 | Jefferson County Union | Brian V. Knox |
| Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467 54306 | News-Chronicle | Frank A. Wood |
| Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54307 | Press-Gazette | Michael B. Gage |
| Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53547 | Gazette | Sidney H. Bliss |
| Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140 | News | Howard J. Brown |
| La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601 | Tribune | Sanders Hook |
| Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708 | Capital Times | Frederick W. Miller |
| Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708 | Wisconsin State Journal | James E. Burgess |
| Manitowoc, P.O. Box 790, 54221 | Herald Times Reporter | Kim E. Arteel |
| Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143 | Eagle-Star | Dennis J. Colling |
| Marshfield, 111 W. Third St. 54449 | News-Herald | David Corcoran |
| Milwaukee, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53203 | Daily Reporter | Daily Reporter Assoc., Inc. |
| Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201 | Journal | Journal/Sentinel, Inc. |
| Milwaukee, 918 N. 4th St. 53201 | Sentinel | Journal/Sentinel, Inc. |
| Monroe, 1065 4th Ave. West 53566 | Evening Times | James D. Bruce |
| Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901 | Northwestern | Russ Sprung |
| Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901 | Daily Register | Jim Bowers |
| Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403 | Journal Times | Robert Fusie |
| Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501 | Daily News | Richard W. Timmons |
| Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166 | Evening Leader | David K. McAdow |
| Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081 | Press | Henry C. Bird |
| Stevens Point, 1200 Third Ct. 54481 | Journal | Frank Leahy |
| Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880 | Evening Telegram | John B. Murphy |
| Watertown, 113-115 W. Main St. 53094 | Daily Times | James M. Clifford |
| Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53187 | Freeman | David G. Decker |
| Wausau, 800 Scott St. 54402 | Daily Herald | Fritz Jacobi |
| West Bend, 100 S. Sixth St. 53095 | Daily News | James A. Reeves |
| Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave. S. 54494 | Daily Tribune | David Gentry |

## Other Newspapers

| Municipality | Newspaper | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbotsford 54405 | Tribune-Phonograph | Wed. | J.A. O'Leary |
| Adams 53910 | Adams Co. Times | Wed. | Richard A. Hannagan |
| Albany 53502 | Agenda | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Albany 53502 | Herald | Thurs. | George Martin |
| Algoma 54201 | Record-Herald | Thurs. | Frank Wood |
| Alma 54610 | Buffalo Co. Journal | Thurs. | Gary D. Stumpf |
| Amery 54001 | Free Press | Tues. | Palmer H. Sondreal |
| Arcadia 54612 | News-Leader | Thurs. | Charles Blaschko |
| Argyle 53504 | Agenda | Wed. | Dan Witte |
| Ashwaubenon 54304 | Press | Fri. | Lois Aubinger |
| Augusta 54722 | Area Times | Wed. | Michael D. Jensen |
| Baldwin 54002 | Bulletin | Tues. | William C. Hawley |
| Balsam Lake 54810 | Co. Ledger Press | Thurs. | Thomas C. Miller |
| Barron 54812 | News-Shield | Wed. | Jim Bell |
| Belleville 53508 | Recorder | Thurs. | John P. & Marian Adams |
| Beloit 53511 | Chronicle | Wed. | Eugene Releford |
| Berlin 54923[3] | Journal | Thurs. | E.M Gonyo |
| Black Earth 53515 | Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Black River Falls 54615 | Banner Journal | Wed. | Dan Witte |
| Blair 54616 | Press | Thurs. | Gerald Hjornevik |
| Blanchardville 53516 | Blade Atlas | Thurs. | J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly |
| Bloomer 54724 | Advance | Wed. | Alfred C. Bauer, Jr. |
| Boscobel 53805 | Dial | Thurs. | Ralph D. Goldsmith |
| Brillion 54110 | News | Thurs. | Zane & Noel Zander |
| Brodhead 53520 | Independent Register | Wed. | Dan Markham & Richard Markham |
| Brookfield 53005[2] | News | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Burlington 53105[4] | Standard Press | Sun. & Wed. | RobertBranen |
| Cable 54821 | County Journal | Thurs. | Bayfield County Journal, Inc. |
| Cadott 54727 | Sentinel | Thurs. | Trygg J. Hansen |

## WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

### Other Newspapers — Cont.

| Municipality | Newspaper | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge 53523 | News | Thurs. | Dennis L. & Arlys Hawkes |
| Campbellsport 53010 | News | Thurs. | Gerald F. Ninnemann |
| Cashton 54619 | Record | Wed. | Gerald Eddy |
| Cedarburg 53012 | Ozaukee Co. News Graphic | Mon. & Thurs. | Phillip Paige |
| Chetek 54728 | Alert | Thurs. | Paul H. Lange & Melodee Eckerman |
| Chilton 53014 | Times-Journal | Thurs. | Gary Vercauteren |
| Clear Lake 54024 | Indianhead Star | Tues. | Gary Rawn |
| Clinton 53525 | Topper | Thurs. | Frederic N. Wagner |
| Clintonville 54929 | Tribune-Gazette | Thurs. | Walter E. Gleason |
| Cochrane 54622 | Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder | Thurs. | Gary D. Stumpf |
| Colfax 54730 | Messenger | Thurs. | Lyle A. Christianson |
| Columbus 53925 | Journal-Republican | Mon. | Marshall Bernhagen |
| Cornell 54732 | Cornell & Lake Holcomb Courier | Thurs. | Trygg J. Hansen |
| Crandon 54520 | Forest Republican | Thurs. | Russell H. Steel |
| Cuba City 53807 | Tri-County Press | Wed. | Rex Q. Goldthorpe |
| Cudahy-St. Francis 53110[2] | Reminder Enterprise | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Cumberland 54829 | Advocate | Wed. | Sharon & Craig Bucher |
| Darlington 53530 | Republican-Journal | Thurs. | Brian A. Lund |
| Deerfield 53531 | Independent | Thurs. | Richard L. Royle |
| DeForest 53532 | Times-Tribune | Thurs. | Richard H. Emerson |
| Delavan 53115 | Enterprise | Tues & Thurs. | Delavan Enterprise, Inc. |
| Denmark 54208 | Press | Thurs. | Frank A. Wood |
| De Pere 54115 | Journal | Thurs. | Paul J. Creviere, Sr. |
| Dodgeville 53533 | Chronicle | Thurs. | J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly |
| Dousman 53118 | Index | Thurs. | Gary Jasiek, Gen. Mgr. |
| Durand 54736 | Courier-Wedge | Thurs. | Gary Stumpf |
| Eagle River 54521 | Vilas Co. News-Review | Wed. | Byron McNutt |
| East Troy 53120[4] | News | Wed. | Robert Branen |
| Eau Claire 54702 | The Country Today | Wed. | Pieter F. Graaskamp |
| Edgar 54426 | Record Review | Wed. | J.A. O'Leary |
| Edgerton 53534 | Reporter | Wed. | Harland E. Everson |
| Elkhorn 53121 | Independent | Thurs. | Randy & Kenneth Johnson |
| Ellsworth 54011 | Pierce Co. Herald | Wed. | Jay V. Griggs |
| Elm Grove 53122[2] | Elm Leaves | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Elmwood 54767 | Argus | Wed. | Duane E. Kelley |
| Elroy 53929 | Tribune Keystone | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Evansville 53536 | Review | Wed. | M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner |
| Fennimore 53809 | Times | Thurs. | William S. Hale |
| Fitchburg 53593 | Star | Thurs. | Henry W. Schroeder |
| Florence 54121 | Mining News | Wed. | Ned Cochrane |
| Fox Lake 53933[3] | Representative | Thurs. | R.M. Gonyo |
| Franklin-Hales Corners 53154[2] | Hub | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Frederic 54837 | Inter-County Leader | Wed. | Doug Panek |
| Friendship 53934 | Reporter | Wed. | Richard A. Hannagan |
| Galesville 54630 | Republican | Thurs. | John Graf |
| Gays Mills-Soldiers Grove 54631 | Crawford Co. Independent, Kickapoo Scout | Thurs. | Ralph D. Goldsmith |
| Germantown 53022[2] | Banner-Press | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Glenwood City 54013 | Tribune Press Reporter | Wed. | Carlton R. De Witt |
| Glidden 54527 | Enterprise | Wed. | Matthew J. Hart |
| Grantsburg 54840 | Burnett Co. Sentinel | Wed. | Gary A. Nelson |
| Green Lake 54941[3] | Green Lake Co. Reporter | Thurs. | Robert Gonyo |
| Greendale 53129[2] | Village Life | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Greenfield 53220[2] | Observer | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Hammond 54015 | Central St. Croix News | Wed. | Barbara Gardner |
| Hartford 53027 | Times-Press | Thurs. | John McLoone |
| Hartland 53029 | Lake Country Reporter | Tues. & Thurs. | Gary Jasiek, Gen. Mgr. |
| Hayward 54843 | Sawyer Co. Record & Review | Wed. | Gary Pennington |
| Hillsboro 54634 | Sentry-Enterprise | Thurs. | Jack Knowles |
| Horicon 53032 | Reporter | Thurs. | Andrew Johnson |
| Hudson 54016 | Star-Observer | Thurs. | Jay Griggs |
| Hurley 54534 | Iron Co. Miner | Thurs. | Howard W. Moore |
| Independence 54747 | News-Wave | Thurs. | O.J. Evenson |
| Iola 54945 | Herald | Thurs. | Trey Foerster, Inc. |
| Juneau 53039 | Dodge Co. Independent News | Thurs. | Scott L. & Jeff M. Fitzgerald |
| Kaukauna 54130 | Times | Tues. & Thurs. | James W. Lang |
| Kewaskum 53040 | Statesman | Thurs. | Lana Harbeck Kuehl |
| Kewaunee 54216 | Enterprise | Wed. | Frank Wood |
| Kiel 53042 | Tri-County Record | Thurs. | Michael E., Joe Mathes & Mark Sherry |
| Ladysmith 54848 | News | Thurs. | Thomas D. Bell |
| La Farge 54639 | Epitaph-News | Thurs. | April Paul |
| Lake Geneva 53147 | Regional News | Wed. | D.W. Bearder |

## WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

### Other Newspapers — Cont.

| Municipality | Newspaper | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Mills 53551 | Leader | Thurs. | Dennis L. & Arlys Hawkes |
| Lancaster 53813 | Grant Co. Herald Independent | Thurs. | William Hale |
| Lodi 53555 | Enterprise | Thurs. | Bill & Jan Haupt |
| Loyal 54446 | Tribune Record-Gleaner | Wed. | Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund |
| Luck 54853[5] | Enterprise | Thurs. | Thomas C. Miller |
| Luxemburg 54217 | News | Wed. | Frank Wood |
| Madison 53703 | Isthmus | Thurs. | Vince O'Hern |
| Madison 53719 | The Cheese Reporter | Fri. | Richard Groves |
| Madison 53701[6] | Times | Wed. | Nathan Congers |
| Manawa 54949 | Advocate | Thurs. | Trey Foerster, Inc. |
| Marion 54950 | Advertiser | Thurs. | Daniel S. Brandenburg |
| Markesan 53946 | Herald | Thurs. | Marshall Bernhagen |
| Mauston 53948 | Juneau Co. Star-Times | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Mayville 53050 | News | Thurs. | Andrew Johnson |
| McFarland 53558 | Community Life | Wed. | Henry Schroeder |
| Medford 54451 | Star News | Wed. | Robert D. Anderson |
| Mellen 54546 | Weekly-Record | Thurs. | James Christl |
| Melrose 54642 | Chronicle | Wed. | Thomas G. & Sandra Besl |
| Menomonee Falls 53051[2] | News | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Menomonie 54751 | Dunn Co. News | Wed. | F.J. & R.J. Flint |
| Middleton 53562 | Times-Tribune | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Milton 53563 | Courier | Thurs. | Michael P. Flaherty |
| Milwaukee 53212 | Community Journal | Wed. | Patricia O'Flynn-Thomas |
| Milwaukee 53206 | Courier | Sat. | Johi Alston |
| Milwaukee 53206 | Star | Thurs. | Carole Geary |
| Milwaukee 53216 | Times | Wed. | Nathan Conyers |
| Milwaukee 53202 | Shepherd Express | Thurs. | Martin Genz & Carole Geary |
| Mineral Point 53565 | Democrat Tribune | Thurs. | J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly |
| Minocqua 54548 | Lakeland Times | Tues. & Fri. | Donald P. Walker |
| Mondovi 54755 | Herald-News | Thurs. | Perry Nyseth |
| Monona 53716 | Community Herald | Thurs. | Henry Schroeder |
| Montello 53949 | Marquette Co. Tribune | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Montfort 53569 | Rural Register | Thurs. | Donald H. & Colleen Schultz |
| Monticello 53570 | Messenger | Wed. | Dan Witte |
| Mosinee 54455 | Times | Thurs. | Gretchen Bruske |
| Mount Horeb 53572 | Mail | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Mukwonago 53149 | Chief | Wed. | Raymond De Visser |
| Muscoda 53573 | Progressive | Thurs. | Wendell & Le Vila Smith |
| Muskego 53150[2] | Sun | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Neillsville 54456 | Clark Co. Press | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| New Berlin 53151[2] | Citizen | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| New Glarus 53574 | Post | Wed. | Dan Witte |
| New Holstein 53061 | Reporter | Thurs. | Mark Sherry, Mike Mathes, Joe Mathes |
| New London 54961 | Press-Star | Fri | William Melendes |
| New Richmond 54017 | News | Thurs. | Michael J. Burke |
| Niagara 54151 | Journal | Wed. | Beth & Gary Molle |
| Oak Creek 53154[2] | Pictorial | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Oconomowoc 53066 | Enterprise | Wed. | Bruce C. Brown |
| Oconto 54153 | Oconto Co. Reporter | Wed. | William Borneman |
| Oconto Falls 54154 | Oconto Co. Times-Herald | Wed. | Robert E. Shellman |
| Omro 54963[3] | Herald | Thurs. | R.M. Gonyo |
| Ontario 54651 | County Line Connection | Thurs. | Karen Parker |
| Oregon 53575 | Observer | Thurs. | Henry W. Schroeder |
| Orfordville 53576 | Journal, Footville News | Wed. | George E. Stewart I |
| Osceola 54020 | Sun | Wed. | Thomas G. Larson |
| Osseo 54758 | Tri-County News | Tues. | Michael D. Jensen |
| Palmyra 53156 | Enterprise | Thurs. | Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc. |
| Pardeeville 53954 | Mid-County Times | Wed. | David & Bonnie Gneiser |
| Park Falls 54552 | Herald | Thurs. | Kenneth Dischler |
| Peshtigo 54157 | Times | Wed. | Mary Ann Gardon |
| Phillips 54555 | Bee | Thurs. | Ted Kempkes |
| Platteville 53818 | Journal | Tues. & Thurs. | Richard Brockman |
| Plymouth 53073 | Review | Tues. & Thurs. | Barry & Christi Johanson |
| Port Washington 53074 | Ozaukee Press | Thurs. | Wm. F. Schanen III |
| Poynette 53955 | Press | Wed. | Molly Emerson |
| Prairie du Chien 53821 | Courier Press | Mon. & Wed. | E.B. Howe |
| Prescott 54021 | Journal | Tues | Gary Rawn |
| Presque Isle 54557 | North Star Journal | Wed. | Thomas J. Forster |
| Princeton 54968[3] | Times-Republic | Thurs. | R.M. Gonyo |
| Racine 53403 | Communicator-News | Wed. | Nathan Congers |
| Randolph 53956 | Advance | Wed. | David & Bonnie Gneiser |
| Random Lake 53075 | Sounder | Thurs. | Ray Scholler |
| Reedsburg 53959 | Times Press | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Rice Lake 54868 | Chronotype | Wed. | James F. Dorrance, Jr. |
| Richland Center 53581 | Observer | Thurs. | Eric R. Olson |

# WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

## Other Newspapers — Cont.

| Municipality | Newspaper | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ripon 54971 | Commonwealth Press | Thurs. | Doug Lyke |
| River Falls 54022 | Journal | Thurs. | Jay Griggs |
| St. Croix Falls 54024[5] | Standard-Press | Thurs. | Thomas C. Miller |
| Sauk City 53583 | Sauk Prairie Star | Thurs. | Dan Witte |
| Seymour 54165 | Times-Press | Thurs. | Diane Baumgart |
| Sharon 53585 | Reporter | Wed. | Robert Branen |
| Sheboygan Falls 53085 | News | Wed. | Barry & Christi Johanson |
| Shell Lake 54871 | Washburn Co. Register | Thurs. | Marc & Connie Parenteau |
| Somerset 54025 | St. Croix Co. Star | Wed. | Gary Rawn |
| South Milwaukee 53172 | Bay Viewer | Thurs. | Community Newspapers |
| South Milwaukee 53172[2] | Voice Graphic | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Sparta 54656 | Herald | Mon. | Theodore C. Radde |
| Sparta 54656 | Monroe Co. Democrat | Thurs. | William Gleiss |
| Spooner 54801 | Advocate | Thurs. | Ed Beaver |
| Spring Green 53588 | Home News | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Spring Valley 53767 | Sun | Wed. | Duane E. Kelley |
| Stanley 54768 | Republican | Thurs. | B.J. Fazendin |
| Stoughton 53589 | Courier Hub | Thurs. | John Lebeck & Richard Anderson |
| Stratford 54484 | Journal | Wed. | Paul Hale |
| Sturgeon Bay 54235 | Door Co. Advocate | Wed. & Fri. | Frank Wood |
| Sun Prairie 53590 | Star | Thurs. | Richard Royle |
| Sussex 53089 | Sun | Tues. | Gary Jasiek, Gen. Mgr. |
| Thorp 54771 | Courier | Thurs. | Mark J. LaGasse |
| Three Lakes 54562 | News | Wed. | Byron McNutt |
| Tomah 54660 | Journal | Thurs. | John R. Kenny |
| Tomah 54660 | Monitor-Herald | Mon. | John R. Kenny |
| Tomahawk 54487 | Leader | Tues. | Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin |
| Turtle Lake 54889 | Times | Thurs. | James P. Slack |
| Twin Lakes 53181 | Westosha Report | Mon. | Robert Branen |
| Union Grove 53182 | Westline Report | Wed. | Robert Branen |
| Valders 54245 | Journal | Thurs. | Marion Brockman |
| Verona 53593 | Press | Thurs. | Henry W. Schroeder |
| Viroqua 54665 | Vernon Co. Broadcaster | Thurs. | Mary & Pete Hollister |
| Walworth 53184 | Times | Wed. | Robert Branen |
| Waterloo 53594 | Courier | Thurs. | Richard L. Royle |
| Waunakee 53597 | Tribune | Thurs. | Arthur M. & Anita I. Drake |
| Waupaca 54981 | Waupaca Co. Post | Thurs. | Mark C. & Scott B. Turner |
| Waupaca 54981 | Wis. State Farmer | Fri. | Mark C. & Scott B. Turner |
| Waupun 53963 | Leader News | Wed. | Marshall Bernhagen |
| Wautoma 54982 | Waushara Argus | Wed. | Mary Kunasch |
| Wauwatosa 53226[2] | News-Times | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| West Allis 53214[2] | Star | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| West Salem 54669 | La Crosse Co. Countryman | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Westby 54667 | Times | Thurs. | Hale & Janet Evans |
| Weyauwega 54983 | Chronicle | Thurs. | Mark & Scott Turner |
| Whitefish Bay[2] | Herald | Thurs. | Wayne Toske |
| Whitehall 54773 | Times | Thurs. | Robert O. Gauger |
| Whitewater 53190 | Register | Thurs. | Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc. |
| Winneconne 54986 | News | Wed. | John A. Rogers |
| Winter 54896 | Sawyer Co. Gazette | Wed. | Meredith E. Rickert |
| Wisconsin Dells 53965 | Events | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Withee 54498 | O-W Enterprise | Thurs. | Larry Shimono |
| Wittenberg 54499 | Enterprise and Birnamwood News | Thurs. | Gordon Boldig |
| Wonewoc 53968 | Reporter | Thurs. | William & Dolores Griffith |
| Woodville 54028 | Leader | Wed. | Arthur M. Best |

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[1] A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader...."

[2] Combined editorial office in Oak Creek 53154.

[3] Combined editorial office in Berlin 54923.

[4] Combined editorial office in Burlington 53105.

[5] Combined editorial office in Balsam Lake 54810.

[6] Combined editorial office in Milwaukee 53216.

Source: "1991 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association.

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| AAA World Magazine | Bimonthly | AAA Wisconsin, 8030 Excelsior Dr., Madison 53701-0033 |
| Accent on You | Weekly (during school year). | Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222 |
| Action Tracks | 1 per year | Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521 |
| AFSCME Reports | Monthly | AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719 |
| Ag Venture | Bimonthly | Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705 |
| Agri-View | Weekly | Rick Groth, Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Agronomy Journal | Bimonthly | American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Road, Madison 53711 |
| Airwaves | Monthly | Friends of WHA-TV, Inc., Room 3020 Vilas Hall, 821 University Ave., Madison 53706 |
| American Christmas Tree Journal | Quarterly | Donald L. McNeil, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202 |
| American Orthoptic Journal | 1 per year | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Angle Orthodontist, The | Quarterly | Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., No. 406, 100 W. Lawrence St., Appleton 54911 |
| Apprenticeship Manual | Irregular | Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707 |
| Arctic Anthropology | 2 per yr. | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Astronomy | Monthly | Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Circle, P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Athletic Business | Monthly | Gretchen Kelsey Brown, Suite 201, 1842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704 |
| Auto Price Almanac | 6 per year | Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Badger Birder | 10-11 per yr. | Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217 |
| Badger Common 'Tater | Monthly | Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409 |
| Badger Herald | Daily (M-F) | Badger Herald, Inc., 550 State St., Madison 53703 |
| Badger Legionnaire | Monthly | Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Badger Rails | 6 per yr. | Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 1815 Summit Ave., Madison 53705 |
| Badger Sportsman | Monthly | Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014 |
| Bank Note Reporter | Monthly | Bo Smith, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Baseball Card News | Biweekly | Steve Ellingboe, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Baseball Card Price Guide | Monthly | Steve Ellingboe, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Baseball Cards Magazine | Monthly | Steve Ellingboe, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Beloit Fiction Journal | 2 per yr. | Clint McCown, Beloit College, Beloit 53511 |
| Beloit Magazine | Quarterly | Beloit College, Office of Information Services, 700 College St., Beloit 53511 |
| Benefits Quarterly | 4 per yr. | International Soc. of Certified Employee Benefit Specialists, P.O. Box 209, Brookfield 53008-0209 |
| Bowling Magazine | Bimonthly | American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129 |
| Bridge Building | Occasionally | Wis. Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, 214 N. Hamilton St., Madison 53703 |
| Brilliant Ideas for Publishers | Bimonthly | Creative Brilliance Associates, P.O. Box 4237, Madison 53711 |
| Brown Swiss Bulletin | Monthly | Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., P.O. Box 1038, Beloit 53512-1038 |
| Building Operating Management | Monthly | Trade Press Publishing Corp., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Business Journal, The | Weekly | Donald R. Richards, 2025 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Business Opportunities Handbook | 4 per yr. | Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Buyer's Guide Reports | | |
| Foreign Car Prices | 6 per yr. | Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| New Car Prices | 6 per yr. | Pace Publications, 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Truck and Van Prices | 6 per yr. | Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Used Car Prices | 6 per pr. | Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Camping and RV Magazine | Monthly | Joe Jones Publishing, P.O. Box 337, 121 N. Main, Iola 54945 |
| Capitol Update | Weekly (legislative session). | Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704 |
| Car Corral: Cars/Parts for Sale | Monthly | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Catalog Handbook | 4 per yr. | Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Catholic Herald | Weekly | Milwaukee Catholic Press Apostolate, 3501 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207 |
| Catholic Knight | Quarterly | Catholic Knights Insurance Society, 1100 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53233 |
| CBG Price Guide | Quarterly | Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Cessna Owner Magazine | Monthly | Joe Jones Publishing, 121 N. Main, P.O. Box 337, Iola 54945 |
| Chain O'Lakes Picture Post | Weekly (13 summer weeks). | Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Challenge | Bimonthly | Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703 |
| Checkered Flag Racing News, The | Weekly (Apr.-Sept.), monthly (Oct.-March) | J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 454, Watertown 53094 |
| Children's Hour | 4 per yr. | Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Children's Nurse | 2 per yr. | Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Classic Toy Trains | Bimonthly | Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Coin Prices | Bimonthly | Bo Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Coins Magazine | Monthly | Bo Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Columns | Bimonthly | State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706 |
| Comics Buyer's Guide | Weekly | Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Communicator, The | 5 per yr. | Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the Aging, 204 S. Hamilton, Madison 53703 |
| Compass, The | Weekly | Bishop Robert J. Banks, P.O. Box 1825, Green Bay 54305 |
| Contemporary Literature | Quarterly | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Cooking for Profit | Monthly | C.P. Publishing Inc., Colleen Phalen, P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54936-0267 |
| Corporate Report Wisconsin | Monthly | Karl F. Ohm, Sr., N80 W12878 Fond du Lac Ave., Menomonee Falls 53051 |
| Country Chronicle | Weekly | Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208 |
| Country Women | 6 per yr. | Roy J. Reiman, P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Courier, The | Monthly | Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946 |
| Credit Union Executive | Quarterly | Nancy Huepenbecker, Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701 |
| Credit Union Magazine | Monthly | Nancy Huepenbecker, Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701 |
| Credit Union Management | Monthly | Credit Union Executives Society, 2801 Coho St., Madison 53713 |
| Crop Science | Bimonthly | Crop Science Soc. of Amer., 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711 |
| Current Matters | 10 per yr. | Don Walsh and Debbie Mirasola, Co-Editors, Dairy Power Cooperative, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54602-0817 |
| Daily Cardinal | Daily | The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706 |
| Deep Sky | Quarterly | Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Deer and Deer Hunting Magazine | 8 per yr. | Jack Brauer, P.O. Box 1117, Appleton 54912 |
| Demolition Age | Monthly | Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913 |
| Diesel and Gas Turbine Worldwide | 10 per yr. | Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Court, Brookfield 53005 |
| Diesel Progress-Engines and Drives | Monthly | Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Court, Brookfield 53005 |
| Director, The | Monthly | National Funeral Directors Assn., 11121 W. Oklahoma, Milwaukee 53227-4096 |
| Dollar Saver | Weekly | L.A. Lange, Jr., 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935 |
| Drum Corps World | 20 per yr. | Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708 |
| Easter Seal Network News | Quarterly | Easter Seal Society of Wis., Inc., 101 Nob Hill Rd., Suite 301, Madison 53713 |
| Education Forward | 10 per yr. | Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53707-7841 |
| Employee Benefit Basics | Bimonthly | International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005 |
| Employee Benefits Digest | Monthly | International Foundation of Employee Benefits Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005 |
| Employee Benefits Journal | Quarterly | International Foundation of Employee Benefits Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008-0069 |
| Employee Benefits Practices | Bimonthly | International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005 |
| Environmental Review | 4 per yr. | Citizens for a Better Environment, 647 W. Virginia St., No. 305, Milwaukee 53204 |
| Equipment Today | Monthly | Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538 |
| Essay-Proof Journal | Quarterly | Essay-Proof Society, Inc., 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson 53549 |
| Everybody's Money | Quarterly | Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701 |
| Exclusively Yours Magazine | 12 per yr. | The Patten Company, Inc., 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Exponent | Weekly | UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818 |
| Farm and Ranch Living | Bimonthly | Farm and Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Farm Equipment | 9 per yr. | Richard Reiff, Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538 |
| Farmer's Digest | 10 per yr. | Frank Lessiter, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources | Quarterly | Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison 53706 |
| Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents | Quarterly | Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison 53706 |
| FineScale Modeler | 8 per yr. | Kalmbach Publishing, 21027 Crossroads Circle, Waukesha 53187 |
| Fishing Facts Magazine | 9 per yr. | George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53052 |
| Football, Basketball, Hockey Collector | Bimonthly | Steve Ellingboe, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Forum, The | Monthly | UW-Marathon Center, 518 S. 7th St., Wausau 54401 |
| Forward | 4 per yr. | League of Women Voters of Wis., 122 State Street, Suite 405, Madison 53705-2500 |
| Foto News | Weekly | James O'Day, P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452 |
| Franchise Handbook | Quarterly | Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Freethought Today | 10 per yr. | Freedom From Religion Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 750, Madison 53701 |
| Fur Rancher | Monthly | Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005 |
| Gargoyle | Quarterly | Wis. Law Alumni Assn. , UW Law School, Madison 53706 |
| Goldmine | Biweekly | Greg Loescher, Krause Pulications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Grain Age | Bimonthly | Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005 |
| Guide to Apprenticeship in Wisconsin, A | Irregular | Wis. Dept. of Industry Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707 |
| Guide | Bimonthly | Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54957-0448 |
| Gun List | Biweekly | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Gun Show Calendar | Quarterly | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Gwiazda Polarna Polish Weekly Newspaper | Weekly | Point Publications, Inc., 2619 Post Rd, Stevens Point 54481 |
| Harmonizer, The | Bimonthly | Soc. for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc., 6315 3rd Ave., Kenosha 53143 |
| Health News | 3 per yr. | Diane Herman, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226 |
| Hi-Time | Weekly (during school yr.) | Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222 |
| High Speed Diesels and Drives | 9 per yr. | Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005 |
| Hoard's Dairyman | Semimonthly | W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538 |
| IMI Journal | Bimonthly | Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913 |
| Impact | Quarterly | Wis. Park and Recreation Assn., Suite 201, 700 Greenway, Greendale 53129 |
| In Business | Monthly | William H. Haight, 2718 Dryden Dr., Madison 53704 |
| Inscriptions | 5 per yr. | Dan Buckman, 2036 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53212 |
| International Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology | Quarterly | Mel Nic Press, Inc., P.O. Box 6216, Madison 53716 |
| Job Training and Placement Report | Monthly | Joe Jones Publishing, 121 N. Main, P.O. Box 337, Iola 54945 |
| Journal of Agronomic Education | 2 per yr. | American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711 |
| Journal of Consumer Affairs | 2 per yr. | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Journal of Environmental Quality | Quarterly | American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711 |
| Journal of Extension | Quarterly | Extension Journal, Inc., 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706 |
| Journal of Human Resources | Quarterly | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Journal of Production Agriculture | Quarterly | American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711 |
| Journal of Quality Technology | Quarterly | American Society for Quality Control, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association | Quarterly | Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719 |
| Lakeland College Mirror | Weekly | Lakeland Collge, P.O. Box 359, Sheboygan 53082 |
| Lakeshore Life | 4 per yr. | Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074 |
| Land Economics | Quarterly | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Landmark | Quarterly | Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187 |
| Landscape Journal | 2 per yr. | UW Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Legal-Legislative Reporter | Monthly | International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008 |
| Legislative Service | Weekly (legislative session) | Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703 |
| Linacre Quarterly | Quarterly | National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122 |
| Living Church, The | Weekly | The Living Church Foundation, Inc., 816 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Luso-Brazilian Review | 2 per yr. | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Madison Area Guide | Monthly | Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711 |
| Madison Magazine | Monthly | James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701 |
| Madison Residence Magazine | 2 per yr. | Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711 |
| Marketplace Magazine | 13 per yr. | Add Inc., One Executive Center, 211 N. Lynndale Dr., Suite 6, Appleton 54914 |
| Marquette Law Review | Quarterly | Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233 |
| Marquette Magazine | Quarterly | Marquette University, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233 |
| Marquette Tribune | Tues.-Fri. | Marquette University, 1131 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233 |
| Menominee Tribal News | Bimonthly | Menominee Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 397, Keshena 54135 |
| Midwest Flyer Magazine | Monthly | Dave W.R. Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575-0199 |
| Midwest Racing News | Weekly (April-Sept.) Monthly (Oct.-March) | Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213 |
| Milk and Liquid Food Transporter | Monthly | Karl F. Ohm III, N80 W12878 Fond du Lac Ave., Menomonee Falls 53052-0878 |
| Milwaukee Area Guide | Monthly | Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711 |
| Milwaukee Engineering | 9 per yr. | Engineers and Scientists of Milwaukee, P.O. Box 644, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Milwaukee History | Quarterly | Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Milwaukee Labor Press, AFL-CIO | Monthly | Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 633 S. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53214 |
| Milwaukee Magazine | Monthly | Betty Quadracci, 312 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Milwaukee Residence Magazine | 2 per yr. | Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711 |
| Model Railroader | Monthly | Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Modern Haiku | 3 per yr. | Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701 |
| Modern Language Journal | Quarterly | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Monatshefte | Quarterly | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Moteru Dirva (Women's Field) | Quarterly | American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N. 124th St., Brookfield 53005 |
| Music Mart | Monthly | Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| N (Nude and Natural) | 4 per yr. | The Naturists, Inc., P.O. Box 132, Oshkosh 54902 |
| National Ad Search | Weekly | Doris M. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201 |
| New Books on Women and Feminism | 2 per yr. | Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706 |
| News & Views | Monthly | Wis. Education Assn. Council, 33 Nob Hill Dr. P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708 |
| News From Indian Country: The Journal | Bimonthly | Indian Country Communications, Inc., Rt. 2, Box 2900-A, Hayward 54843 |
| No-Till Farmer | 17 per yr. | Frank Lessiter, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624 |
| North Woods Trader | Weekly | Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521 |
| Northeastern Wisconsin Business Review | Monthly | R.M. O'Donnell and Co., Inc., P.O. Box 767, Neenah 54957 |
| Northwest Regional Planning Newsletter | Bimonthly | Northwest Regional Planning Comn., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801 |
| Northwestern Lutheran, The | Biweekly (except monthly in July, Aug. & Dec.) | Wis. Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222 |
| Numismatic News | Weekly | Bo Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Odyssey | Monthly | Kalmbach Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Old Cars News & Marketplace | Weekly | John Gunnell, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Old Cars Price Guide | Bimonthly | John Gunnell, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| On Premise | Bimonthly | Steven C. Brist, Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc., P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701 |
| On Wisconsin | 2 per yr. | UW Office of University Periodicals, 25 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706 |
| Oshkosh Advance-Titan | Weekly | 11 Radford Hall, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901 |
| Outpost Exchange | Monthly | Outpost Natural Foods Co-op., 102 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53212 |
| Ozaukee County Guide | Weekly | Monika Hoffmann, 1930 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024 |
| PAR Excellance Golf Magazine | 4 per yr. | Douglas B. Neumann, 10401 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227 |
| Park and Grounds Management | Monthly | Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913 |
| Passenger Pigeon, The | Quarterly | Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, W330 N8275 W. Shore Dr., Hartland 53029 |
| Perspective, The | Biweekly (during school yr.) | Carroll College, 100 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186 |
| Pharmacy in History | Quarterly | Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, UW-Madison, Madison 53706 |
| Photobulletin | Weekly | Rohn-Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Photoletter | Monthly | Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020 |
| Photomarket | Bimonthly | Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020 |
| Pipers Magazine | Monthly | Joe Jones Publishing, 121 N. Main, P.O. Box 337, Iola 54945 |
| Pointer, The | Weekly (during school yr.) | UW-Stevens Point, 104 Communication Arts Centers, Stevens Point 54481 |
| Polk Laker | 7 per yr. | Ledger Publications Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810 |
| Postcard Collector | Monthly | Joe Jones Publishing, 121 N. Main, P.O. Box 337, Iola 54945 |
| Professional Agent | Monthly | Town and Country Printers, 1040 W. James St., Columbus 53925 |
| Professional, The | 9 per yr. | Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704 |
| Progressive, The | Monthly | Matthew Rothschild, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703 |
| Promethean | Weekly | Dr. John Marder, Adviser, P.O. Box 1361, Superior 54880 |
| Psychophysiology | Bimonthly | Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2101 Winchester Dr., Champaign IL 61821 |
| Public Eye | Quarterly | Center for Public Representation, 121 S. Pinckney St., Madison 53703 |
| Quality Progress | Monthly | American Society for Quality Control, 611 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Quarterly, The | Quarterly | Dept. of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706 |
| Rabbit Gazette | Bimonthly | Anne Tucker, W8400 Woodview Dr., Onalaska 54650 |
| Racine Labor | Weekly | Union Labor Publishing Co., 1840 Sycamore Ave., Racine 53406 |
| Region, The | Bimonthly | West Central Wis. Regional Planning Comn., 124-1/2 Graham Ave., Eau Claire 54701 |
| Renascence: Essays on Values in Literature | Quarterly | Marquette University Press, 1324 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233 |
| Research Profile | 3 per yr. | The Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Restoration and Management Notes | 2 per yr. | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Ripon College Magazine | 4 per yr. | Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971 |
| Royal Purple, The | Weekly (during semester) | UW-Whitewater, 268E University Center, Whitewater 53190 |
| Rural Builder | 8 per yr. | Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Rural Enterprise | Quarterly | Karl F. Ohm III, N80 W12878 Fond du Lac Ave., Menomonee Falls 53051 |
| Sabbath Recorder, The | Monthly | Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., P.O. Box 1678, Janesville 53547 |
| Sanitary Maintenance | Monthly | Trade Press Publishing Corp., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Search Magazine | Quarterly | Judith M. Statezny, Owl Press, P.O. Box 81, Rosholt 54473 |
| Searching Together | Quarterly | Word of Life Church, P.O. Box 548, St. Croix Falls 54024 |
| Sheep! | 10 per yr. | Dave Thompson, R.R.1, Helenville 53137 |
| Small Business Forum | 3 per yr. | UW-Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706 |
| Soil Science Society of America Journal | Bimonthly | Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711 |
| Soo, The | Quarterly | Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Court, Middleton 53562 |
| Source, The | Monthly | Karl Ohm III, N80 W12878 Fond du Lac Ave., Menomonee Falls 53051 |
| Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter | Bimonthly | Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607 |
| Spanish Journal | Weekly | Victor Welch, 238 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Spectator | Weekly | UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54701 |
| Sport Aviation | Monthly | Experimental Aircraft Association, EAA Aviation Center, P.O. Box 3086, Oshkosh 54903-3086 |
| Sports Collectors Digest | Weekly | Steve Ellingboe, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Sportsman Pilot | Quarterly | Justin B. "Jack" Cox, P.O. Box 2768, Oshkosh 54903 |
| Stoutonia, The | Weekly (school yr.) | UW-Stout, Memorial Student Center, Menomonie 54751 |
| Student Life & News Today (SLANT) | Monthly | Madison Area Technical College, 3550 Anderson St., Madison 53704 |
| Student Voice, The | Weekly | UW-River Falls, 212 South Hall, River Falls 54022 |
| Substance | 3 per yr. | UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715 |
| Sui Generis | 2 per yr. | Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Tap Room Talk | Monthly | Tavern Hosts of Wis., Rt. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843 |
| Tax News | Monthly | Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Telescope Making | Quarterly | Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187 |
| Timber Producer, The | Monthly | Mich.-Wis. Timber Producers Assn., P.O. Box 39, Tomahawk 54487 |
| Touchstone | 3 per yr. | University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madison, Rm. 1215 WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53705 |
| Toy Shop | Monthly | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Transfax | Quarterly | Transportation Development Association of Wis., 22 N. Carroll St., Suite 102, Madison 53703 |
| Transportation Update | Monthly | Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., 22 N. Carroll St., Rm. 102, Madison 53703 |
| Trapper and Predator Caller, The | Monthly | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Trend | Monthly | Wis. Bell, 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202 |
| Truck Prices | Quarterly | John Gunnell, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Turkey Hunter, The | 8 per yr. | Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| Tyomies-Eteenpain | Weekly | Tyomies Society, Inc., 1411 Banks Ave., P.O. Box 549, Superior 54880 |
| Union Labor News | Monthly | Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715 |
| Update | 3 per yr. | UW-Madison School of Business, 1155 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706 |
| UWM Post, The | Semiweekly | UWM Post, Inc., UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Union Box 88, Milwaukee 53211 |
| Vacation Week | Weekly (June-Aug.) | Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521 |
| Western Builder Construction & Engineering News | Weekly | John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213 |
| Westosha Report | Weekly | Robert F. Branen, P.O. Box 992, Twin Lakes 53181 |
| Wis. Academy Review | Quarterly | Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705 |
| Wis. Administrative Register | Semimonthly | Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 2nd Fl., 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Agriculturist | Semimonthly | Al Johnson, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711 |
| Wis. Alumni | 6 per yr. | Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706 |
| Wis. Archeologist | Quarterly | Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201 |
| Wis. Baptist, The | 10 per yr. | Am. Baptist Churches of Wis., 15330 Watertown Plank Rd., Elm Grove 53122 |
| Wis. Clubwoman | Quarterly | Ripon Community Printers, P.O. Box 6, Ripon 54971 |
| Wis. Counties | Monthly | Wis. Counties Assn., Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713 |
| Wis. Dental Association Journal | Monthly | Wis. Dental Assn., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Wis. Economic Indicators | Monthly | Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707 |
| Wis. Employment Review | Varies | Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707 |
| Wis. Farm Reporter | Semimonthly | Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53715 |
| Wis. Farmers Union News | Monthly | Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729 |
| Wis. Horsemen's News | Monthly | Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981 |
| Wis. Ideas | 4 per yr. | University Relations, UW System Administration, 1852 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706 |
| Wis. International Law Journal | 2 per yr. | UW Law School, , Madison 53706 |
| Wis. Issues | Monthly | Public Expenditure Research Foundation, 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Jaycee Journal | Quarterly | Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913 |
| Wis. Jewish Chronicle, The | Weekly | Milwaukee Jewish Federation, Inc., 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Wis. Lakes Reporter | Semiannual | P.O. Box 14157, Madison 53714-0517 |
| Wis. Law Review | Bimonthly | University of Wis. Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706-1399 |
| Wis. Lawyer | Monthly | State Bar of Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Lion | 10 per yr. | Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913 |
| Wis. Magazine of History | Quarterly | State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706 |
| Wis. Medical Journal | Monthly | State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701 |
| Wis. Natural Resources | Bimonthly | Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707 |
| Wis. Papernews | Irregular | Wis. Paper Council, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54957-0718 |
| Wis. Pharmacist | Bimonthly | Wis. Pharmacists Assn., 202 Price Place, Madison 53705 |
| Wis. PHC Contractor | Quarterly | RC Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 341, Brookfield 53008-0341 |
| Wis. Police Journal | Quarterly | Wis. Professional Police Assn., No. 325, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703 |

## WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

| Name | Issued | Publisher |
|---|---|---|
| Wis. Professional Engineer | 7 per yr. | Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 6425 Odana Road, Madison 53719 |
| Wis. Public Documents | Quarterly | State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706 |
| Wis. R.E.C. News | Monthly | Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701 |
| Wis. Realtor | 2 per yr. | Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704 |
| Wis. Realtor Update | 17 per yr. | Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704 |
| Wis. Report | Weekly | Wisconsin Report Publishing Co., 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53045-5419 |
| Wis. Reservist, The | 3 per yr. | Reserve Officers Assn., Dept. of Wis., 1204 Amber Lane, Watertown 53094 |
| Wis. Restaurateur | 11 per yr. | Wis. Restaurant Assn., 125 W. Doty St., Suite 100, Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Safety & Health News | Monthly | Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Manufacturers & Commerce, 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703 |
| Wis. School Musician | Quarterly | Michael G. George, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704 |
| Wis. School News | Monthly | Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Inc., 122 W. Washington Ave., Suite 500, Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Sheriff & Deputy, The | Quarterly | Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729 |
| Wis. Silent Sports | Monthly | Waupaca Publishing Co., P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981 |
| Wis. Socialist Observer | Monthly | Socialist Party of Wisconsin, 1011 N. Third St., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Wis. State Farmer | Weekly | Waupaca Publishing Co., P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981 |
| Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter | Quarterly | Wis. State Genealogical Soc., c/o Mrs. John Irvin, 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566 |
| Wis. Taxpayer | Monthly | Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703 |
| Wis. Trails, the Magazine of Life in Wisconsin | Bimonthly | Howard W. Mead, 6225 University Ave., P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53705 |
| Wis. Tree Farm News | 3 per yr. | Wisconsin Tree Farm News, Dept. of Forestry, UW-Madison, 1630 Linden Dr., Madison 53706 |
| Wis. Vocational Educator | 3 per yr. | Vocational Studies Center, UW-Madison, 964 Educational Sciences Bldg, 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706 |
| Wisconsin — You're Among Friends | 10 per yr. | Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707 |
| Wisconsin's Environmental Decade | Quarterly | Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc., 14 W. Mifflin St., Suite 5, Madison 53703 |
| Woman Bowler | 8 per yr. | Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129-1191 |
| Wood Digest | Monthly | Robert B. Lederer, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538 |
| Woodland Management | Quarterly | Wisconsin Woodland Owners' Assn., P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481 |
| World Airshow News | Bimonthly | David W.R. Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575-0199 |
| World Coin News | Biweekly | Bo Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990 |
| YABA Framework, The | Bimonthly | Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129 |
| Your Wisconsin Government | Weekly (during leg. session, semimonthly otherwise) | Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703 |

NOTE

If you know of any additional permanent, Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience—please send information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 100 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison 53701-2037. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

## BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

| City | Station | Channel | City | Station | Channel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commercial Television Stations** | | | | | |
| Appleton | WXGZ-TV | 32 | Madison | WMTV | 15 |
| Chippewa Falls | WEUX[1] | 48 | Madison | WSSM | 54 |
| Eau Claire | WEAU-TV | 13 | Manitowoc | WTHX-TV[1] | 16 |
| Eau Claire | WQOW-TV | 18 | Milwaukee | WCGV-TV | 24 |
| Fond du Lac | WYDI[1] | 68 | Milwaukee | WDJT-TV[1] | 58 |
| Green Bay | WBAY-TV | 2 | Milwaukee | WISN-TV | 12 |
| Green Bay | WFRV-TV | 5 | Milwaukee | WITI-TV | 6 |
| Green Bay | WGBA | 26 | Milwaukee | WTMJ-TV | 4 |
| Green Bay | WLUK-TV | 11 | Milwaukee | WVCY-TV | 30 |
| Janesville | WJNW[1] | 57 | Milwaukee | WVTV | 18 |
| Kenosha | WHKE | 55 | Racine | WJJA[1] | 49 |
| La Crosse | WKBT | 8 | Rhinelander | WJFW-TV | 12 |
| La Crosse | WLAX | 25 | Richland Center | WKTB[1] | 45 |
| La Crosse | WXOW-TV | 19 | Suring | WSCO | 14 |
| Madison | WISC-TV | 3 | Wausau | WAOW-TV | 9 |
| Madison | WKOW-TV | 27 | Wausau | WSAW-TV | 7 |
| Madison | WMSN-TV | 47 | | | |
| **Educational Television Stations** | | | | | |
| Green Bay | WPNE[2] | 38 | Milwaukee | WMVS[4] | 10 |
| La Crosse | WHLA-TV[2] | 31 | Milwaukee | WMVT[4] | 36 |
| Madison | WHA-TV[3] | 21 | Park Falls | WLEF-TV[2] | 36 |
| Menomonie | WHWC-TV[2] | 28 | Wausau | WHRM-TV[2] | 20 |
| **Commercial Radio Stations** | | | | | |
| Algoma | WOMA | 96.5 | Hayward | WHSM | 910 |
| Amery | WXCE | 1260 | Hayward | WHSM-FM | 101.7 |
| Antigo | WATK | 900 | Hayward | WRLS-FM | 92.1 |
| Antigo | WRLO-FM | 106.3 | Holmen | WKBH | 1570 |
| Appleton | WAPL-FM | 105.7 | Hudson | WRPX | 740 |
| Appleton | WHBY | 1230 | Hurley | WHRY | 1450 |
| Appleton | WRJQ | 1570 | Jackson | WYLO | 540 |
| Ashland | WATW | 1400 | Janesville | WCLO | 1230 |
| Ashland | WJJH-FM | 96.7 | Janesville | WJVL-FM | 99.9 |
| Baraboo | WRPQ | 740 | Kaukauna | WKFX-FM | 104.9 |
| Beaver Dam | WBEV | 1430 | Kaukauna | WQWM | 1050 |
| Beaver Dam | WXRO-FM | 95.3 | Kenosha | WJZQ-FM | 95.1 |
| Beloit | WBEL | 1380 | Kenosha | WLIP | 1060 |
| Beloit | WGEZ | 1490 | Kewaunee | WAUN-FM | 92.7 |
| Berlin | WISS | 1090 | Kimberly | WYNE | 1150 |
| Berlin | WISS-FM | 102.3 | La Crosse | WIZM | 1410 |
| Black River Falls | WWIS | 1260 | La Crosse | WIZM-FM | 93.3 |
| Black River Falls | WWIS-FM[1] | 99.7 | La Crosse | WKTY | 580 |
| Brillion | WLWR-FM[1] | 96.3 | La Crosse | WLFN | 1490 |
| Chilton | WMBE | 1530 | La Crosse | WLXR-FM | 104.9 |
| Chippewa Falls | WAYY | 1150 | La Crosse | WSPL-FM | 95.9 |
| Chippewa Falls | WCFW-FM | 105.5 | Ladysmith | WLDY | 1340 |
| Cleveland | WKTT-FM | 103.1 | Ladysmith | WLDY-FM | 92.7 |
| Clintonville | WFCL | 1380 | Ladysmith | WWIB-FM | 103.7 |
| Clintonville | WJMQ-FM | 92.1 | Lake Geneva | WMIR | 1550 |
| Columbus | WWAM-FM | 100.5 | Lancaster | WAXL-FM | 97.7 |
| Dodgeville | WDMP | 810 | Lancaster | WGLR | 1280 |
| Dodgeville | WDMP-FM | 99.3 | Madison | WHIT | 1550 |
| Durand | WRDN | 1430 | Madison | WIBA | 1310 |
| Durand | WRDN-FM | 95.9 | Madison | WIBA-FM | 101.5 |
| Eagle River | WERL | 950 | Madison | WMGN-FM | 98.1 |
| Eagle River | WRJO-FM | 94.3 | Madison | WOLX-FM | 94.9 |
| Eau Claire | WAXX-FM | 104.5 | Madison | WTDY | 1480 |
| Eau Claire | WBIZ-FM | 100.7 | Madison | WTSO | 1070 |
| Eau Claire | WEAQ | 790 | Madison | WZEE-FM | 104.1 |
| Eau Claire | WEUZ | 1400 | Manitowoc | WCUB | 980 |
| Eau Claire | WIAL-FM | 94.1 | Manitowoc | WLTU | 92.1 |
| Eau Claire | WISM | 1050 | Manitowoc | WOMT | 1240 |
| Evansville | WMJB-FM | 105.9 | Manitowoc | WQTC-FM | 102.3 |
| Fond du Lac | KFIZ | 1450 | Marinette | WCJL | 1300 |
| Fond du Lac | WFON-FM | 107.1 | Marinette | WLST-FM | 95.1 |
| Fort Atkinson | WFAW | 940 | Marinette | WMAM | 570 |
| Fort Atkinson | WSJY-FM | 107.3 | Marshfield | WDLB | 1450 |
| Green Bay | WDUZ | 1400 | Marshfield | WLJY-FM | 106.5 |
| Green Bay | WDUZ-FM | 98.5 | Marshfield/Spencer | WOSX | 92.1 |
| Green Bay | WGEE | 1360 | Mauston | WRJC | 1270 |
| Green Bay | WIXX-FM | 101.1 | Mauston | WRJC-FM | 92.1 |
| Green Bay | WJLW-FM | 95.9 | Mayville | WMVW-FM | 99.7 |
| Green Bay | WNFL | 1440 | Medford | WIGM | 1490 |
| Hallie | WOGO | 680 | Medford | WIGM-FM | 99.3 |
| Hartford | WTKM | 1540 | Menomonie | WMEQ | 1360 |
| Hartford | WTKM-FM | 104.9 | Menomonie | WMEQ-FM | 92.1 |

## BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| City | Station | Channel | City | Station | Channel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Menomonee Falls | WFMR-FM | 98.3 | Richland Center | WRCO-FM | 100.9 |
| Merrill | WJMT | 730 | Ripon | WCWC | 1600 |
| Merrill | WMZK | 104.1 | Ripon | WYUR-FM | 95.9 |
| Middleton | WWQM-FM | 106.3 | River Falls | WEVR | 1550 |
| Milwaukee | WEMP | 1250 | River Falls | WEVR-FM | 106.3 |
| Milwaukee | WISN | 1130 | Rudolph | WIZD-FM | 99.9 |
| Milwaukee | WKLH | 96.5 | Sauk City | WMLI | 96.3 |
| Milwaukee | WKTI-FM | 94.5 | Schofield | WRIG | 1390 |
| Milwaukee | WLTQ-FM | 97.3 | Shawano | WOWN-FM | 99.3 |
| Milwaukee | WLUM-FM | 102.1 | Shawano | WTCH | 960 |
| Milwaukee | WLZR | 1340 | Sheboygan | WHBL | 1330 |
| Milwaukee | WLZR-FM | 102.9 | Sheboygan | WKTS | 950 |
| Milwaukee | WMVP | 1290 | Sheboygan | WWJR-FM | 97.7 |
| Milwaukee | WMYX-FM | 99.1 | Shell Lake | WCSW | 940 |
| Milwaukee | WNOV | 860 | Shell Lake | WGMO-FM | 95.3 |
| Milwaukee | WOKY | 920 | Sparta | WCOW | 1290 |
| Milwaukee | WQFM-FM | 93.3 | Sparta | WCOW-FM | 97.1 |
| Milwaukee | WTMJ | 620 | Stevens Point | WMGU[1] | 104.9 |
| Milwaukee | WZTR | 95.7 | Stevens Point | WSPO | 1010 |
| Minocqua | WMYM | 1570 | Stevens Point | WSPT-FM | 97.9 |
| Minocqua | WWMH-FM | 95.9 | Sturgeon Bay | WDCW | 97.7 |
| Monroe | WEKZ | 1260 | Sturgeon Bay | WDOR | 910 |
| Monroe | WEKZ-FM | 93.7 | Sturgeon Bay | WDOR-FM | 93.9 |
| Neenah-Menasha | WEMI-FM | 100.1 | Sturgeon Bay | WQZZ-FM | 99.7 |
| Neenah-Menasha | WNAM | 1280 | Sturtevant | WZXA-FM[1] | 104.7 |
| Neenah-Menasha | WROE-FM | 94.3 | Sun Prairie | WMAD | 1190 |
| Neillsville | WCCN | 1370 | Sun Prairie | WMAD-FM | 92.1 |
| Neillsville | WCCN-FM | 107.5 | Superior | KXTP | 970 |
| Nekoosa | WCAE[1] | 1590 | Superior | KZIO-FM | 102.5 |
| New Holstein | KFKQ[1] | 93.1 | Superior | WAKX-FM | 98.9 |
| New London | WOZZ-FM | 93.5 | Superior | WDSM | 710 |
| New Richmond | WIXK | 1590 | Suring | WRVM-FM | 102.7 |
| New Richmond | WIXK-FM | 107.1 | Sussex | WKSH | 1370 |
| Oconto | WOCO | 1260 | Tomah | WTMB | 1460 |
| Oconto | WOCO-FM | 107.1 | Tomah | WVCX-FM | 98.9 |
| Oshkosh | WLKE | 690 | Tomah | WZFR-FM[1] | 94.5 |
| Oshkosh | WMGV-FM | 103.9 | Tomahawk | WJJQ | 810 |
| Oshkosh | WOSH | 1490 | Tomahawk | WRJQ-FM | 92.7 |
| Oshkosh | WUSW-FM | 96.7 | Trempealeau | WKBH-FM | 105.5 |
| Park Falls | WNBI | 980 | Two Rivers | WTRW | 1590 |
| Park Falls | WNBI-FM | 98.3 | Viroqua | WVRQ | 1360 |
| Peshtigo | WHYB-FM[1] | 96.1 | Viroqua | WVRQ-FM | 102.3 |
| Platteville | WKPL-FM | 107.1 | Washburn | WBWA | 105.9 |
| Platteville | WTOQ | 1590 | Watertown | WTFX-FM | 94.1 |
| Plymouth | WPLY | 1420 | Watertown | WTTN | 1580 |
| Portage | WDDC-FM | 100.1 | Waukesha | WAUK | 1510 |
| Portage | WPDR | 1350 | Waukesha | WMIL-FM | 106.1 |
| Port Washington | WGLB | 1560 | Waupaca | WDUX | 800 |
| Port Washington | WGLB-FM | 100.1 | Waupaca | WDUX-FM | 92.7 |
| Poynette | WIBU | 1240 | Waupun | WGGQ-FM | 99.3 |
| Prairie du Chien | WPRE | 980 | Waupun | WLKD | 1170 |
| Prairie du Chien | WPRE-FM | 94.3 | Wausau | WDEZ-FM | 101.9 |
| Racine | WBZN | 1460 | Wausau | WIFC-FM | 95.5 |
| Racine | WBZN-FM | 100.7 | Wausau | WSAU | 550 |
| Racine | WHKQ | 92.1 | Wausau | WXCO | 1230 |
| Racine | WRJN | 1400 | Wausau | WYCO | 107.9 |
| Reedsburg | WNFM-FM | 104.9 | Wauwatosa | WEZW-FM | 103.7 |
| Reedsburg | WRDB | 1400 | West Bend | WBKV | 1470 |
| Rhinelander | WOBT | 1240 | West Bend | WBWI-FM | 92.5 |
| Rhinelander | WRHN-FM | 100.3 | West Salem | WQJY | 100.1 |
| Rhinelander | WZTT-FM[1] | 97.5 | Whitehall | WHTL-FM | 102.3 |
| Rice Lake | WAQE-FM | 97.7 | Whiting | WYTE-FM | 96.7 |
| Rice Lake | WJMC | 1240 | Wisconsin Dells | WNNO | 900 |
| Rice Lake | WJMC-FM | 96.3 | Wisconsin Dells | WNNO-FM | 107.1 |
| Rice Lake | WMYD | 1090 | Wisconsin Rapids | WFHR | 1320 |
| Richland Center | WRCO | 1450 | Wisconsin Rapids | WWRW-FM | 103.3 |

**Noncommercial Radio Stations**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appleton (Lawrence Univ.) | WLFM-FM | 91.1 | Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.) | WGBP-FM | 90.1 |
| Auburndale | WLBL[2] | 930 | Green Bay (UW-Green Bay) | WGBW-FM[3] | 91.5 |
| Beloit (Beloit Coll.) | WBCR-FM | 90.3 | Green Bay | WPNE-FM[2] | 89.3 |
| Brule | WHSA-FM[2] | 89.9 | Highland | WHHI-FM[2] | 91.3 |
| Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.) | WBSD-FM | 89.1 | Kenosha (Gateway VTAE) | WGTD-FM | 91.1 |
| Delafield | WHAD-FM[2] | 90.7 | La Crosse | WHLA-FM[2] | 90.3 |
| Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire) | WUEC-FM[3] | 89.7 | La Crosse (UW-La Crosse) | WLSU-FM[3] | 88.9 |

## BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

| City | Station | Channel |
|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | WJTY-FM | 88.1 |
| Madison | WERN-FM[2] | 88.7 |
| Madison (UW-Madison) | WHA[3] | 970 |
| Madison (Northwestern Coll.) | WNWC-FM | 102.5 |
| Madison | WORT-FM | 89.9 |
| Menomonie | WHWC-FM[2] | 88.3 |
| Menomonie (UW-Stout) | WVSS-FM[3] | 90.7 |
| Milladore | WGNV-FM | 88.5 |
| Milwaukee | WMSE-FM | 91.7 |
| Milwaukee | WMWK[1] | 88.1 |
| Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee) | WUWM-FM[3] | 89.7 |
| Milwaukee | WVCY-FM | 107.7 |
| Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.) | WYMS-FM | 88.9 |
| Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh) | WRST-FM[3] | 90.3 |
| Park Falls | WHBM-FM[1] | 90.3 |
| Platteville (UW-Platteville) | WSUP-FM[3] | 90.5 |
| Reserve | WOJB-FM | 88.9 |
| Rhinelander | WXPR-FM | 91.7 |
| Ripon (Ripon Coll.) | WRPN-FM | 90.1 |
| River Falls (UW-River Falls) | WRFW-FM[3] | 88.7 |
| Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.) | WESD-FM | 89.1 |
| Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.) | WSHS-FM | 91.7 |
| Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.) | WWSP-FM[3] | 89.9 |
| Superior (UW-Superior) | KUWS-FM[3] | 91.3 |
| Watertown | WBII-FM[1] | 91.5 |
| Waukesha (Carroll Coll.) | WCCX-FM | 104.5 |
| Wausau | WCLQ | 89.5 |
| Wausau | WHRM-FM[2] | 90.9 |
| Whitewater (UW-Whitewater) | WSUW-FM[3] | 91.7 |

Note: *Broadcasting, Cablecasting Yearbook*, 1990, reports 184 operating cable franchises with 710,073 subscribers in Wisconsin.

[1] Not on the air; target date unknown.

[2] Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.

[3] Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

[4] Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Source: *1990 Broadcasting Cablecasting Yearbook*.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

**State and County Population** — The 1990 Census of Population reported Wisconsin's population as 4,891,769. This increase of less than 4.0 percent from 1980 to 1990 represents the smallest increase during a decade in state history. The greatest increase occurred between 1840 and 1850, the decade in which Wisconsin became a state, when population leaped 886.9 percent from 30,945 to 305,391.

Between 1980 and 1990, population increased over 10 percent in the northwestern counties of St. Croix and Sawyer; the northeastern counties of Brown, Calumet, Florence, and Menominee; the central counties of Adams and Dane; and the southeastern county of Washington. The counties with the sharpest decline in population between 1980 and 1990 were Douglas, Lafayette, and Milwaukee. The smallest decline occurred in Vernon County (-0.09 percent) and the largest decline was in Iron County (-8.57 percent).

**Population, By Race and Age** — Between 1890 and 1990, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased from 0.7 percent to 7.8 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been since 1950. In 1990, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population at 195,470, followed by Racine with 16,999, Dane with 10,511, Rock with 6,638, and Kenosha with 5,295.

The 1990 Wisconsin Indian population was 37,769, an increase of 28.8 percent over the 1980 population of 29,320. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations.

According to the 1990 census, Wisconsin has a voting age population of 3,602,787 or 73.7 percent of the total population.

**Marriage and Divorce** — The marriage rate in Wisconsin in 1989 was 8.3 per 1,000 population. Nevada had the highest marriage rate (106.3) and Pennsylvania the lowest (7.1). Only 10 states had lower marriage rates than Wisconsin. Iowa and Michigan had higher marriage rates than Wisconsin, while Illinois and Minnesota had lower rates.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.6 per 1,000 population in 1989. The highest state, Nevada, had an 11.9 rate, while Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 2.6. Illinois and Michigan had higher rates than Wisconsin. Iowa's rate was lower and Minnesota's rate was the same.

**Births and Deaths** — In 1989, Wisconsin had 71,890 live births or 14.8 per 1,000, as compared with 73,209 or 15.6 per 1,000 in 1979; 665 infant deaths or 9.2 per 1,000 (790 or 10.8 per 1,000 in 1979); and 42,284 total deaths or 8.7 per 1,000 (39,145 or 8.4 per 1,000 in 1979).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about population and vital statistics.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1990

| Year | Population | Increase | Percent Increase | Urban | Rural | Percent Urban | Density[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | 30,945 | — | — | — | 30,945 | — | 0.6 |
| 1850 | 305,391 | 274,446 | 886.9% | 28,623 | 276,768 | 9.4% | 5.6 |
| 1860 | 775,881 | 470,490 | 154.1 | 111,874 | 664,007 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| 1870 | 1,054,670 | 278,789 | 35.9 | 207,099 | 847,471 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| 1880 | 1,315,497 | 260,827 | 24.7 | 317,204 | 998,293 | 24.1 | 24.0 |
| 1890 | 1,693,330 | 377,833 | 28.7 | 562,286 | 1,131,044 | 33.2 | 30.9 |
| 1900 | 2,069,042 | 375,712 | 22.2 | 790,213 | 1,278,829 | 38.2 | 37.4 |
| 1910 | 2,333,860 | 264,818 | 12.8 | 1,004,320 | 1,329,540 | 43.0 | 42.6 |
| 1920 | 2,632,067 | 298,207 | 12.8 | 1,244,858 | 1,387,209 | 47.3 | 47.6 |
| 1930 | 2,939,006 | 306,939 | 11.7 | 1,553,843 | 1,385,163 | 52.9 | 53.0 |
| 1940 | 3,137,587 | 198,581 | 6.7 | 1,679,144 | 1,458,443 | 53.5 | 57.3 |
| 1950 | 3,434,575 | 296,988 | 9.5 | 1,987,888[2] | 1,446,687[2] | 57.9 | 62.7 |
| 1960 | 3,951,777 | 517,202 | 15.1 | 2,522,179 | 1,429,598 | 63.8 | 72.2 |
| 1970 | 4,417,933[3] | 466,156 | 11.8 | 2,910,418 | 1,507,313 | 65.9 | 81.1 |
| 1980 | 4,705,642[3] | 287,709 | 6.5 | 3,020,732 | 1,685,035 | 64.2 | 86.5 |
| 1990 | 4,891,769[4] | 186,127 | 4.0 | — | — | — | — |

[1] Population per square mile of land area.

[2] The "urban" definition was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3] Corrected total. The detailed distributions shown have not been revised by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to reflect this correction.

[4] P.L. 94-171 population figure issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 2 and 9; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, "1990 Census of Population" March 1991.

# WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 TO 1990

## Population Totals, 1890 to 1990

| U.S. Census Year | Total Population[1] | Race | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Indian[2] | Asian, Pacific Islander | Japanese | Chinese | Filipino | All Other |
| 1890 | 1,693,330 | 1,680,828 | 2,444 | 9,930 | — | 9 | 119 | — | — |
| 1900 | 2,069,042 | 2,057,911 | 2,542 | 8,372 | — | 5 | 212 | — | — |
| 1910 | 2,333,860 | 2,320,555 | 2,900 | 10,142 | — | 34 | 226 | — | 3 |
| 1920 | 2,632,067 | 2,616,938 | 5,201 | 9,611 | — | 60 | 251 | 3 | 3 |
| 1930 | 2,939,006 | 2,916,255 | 10,739 | 11,548 | — | 24 | 363 | 64 | 13 |
| 1940 | 3,137,587 | 3,112,752 | 12,158 | 12,265 | — | 23 | 290 | 75 | 24 |
| 1950 | 3,434,575 | 3,392,690 | 28,182 | 12,196 | — | 529 | 590 | — | 388 |
| 1960 | 3,951,777 | 3,858,903 | 74,546 | 14,297 | — | 1,425 | 1,010 | 401 | 1,195 |
| 1970 | 4,417,933 | 4,258,959 | 128,224 | 18,924 | — | 2,648 | 2,700 | 1,209 | 5,067 |
| 1980 | 4,705,642 | 4,443,035 | 182,592 | 29,320 | — | 2,237 | 4,097 | 2,698 | 41,788 |
| 1990 | 4,891,769 | 4,512,523 | 244,539 | 39,387 | 53,583 | — | — | — | 41,737 |

## Population Percentages, 1890 to 1990

| U.S. Census Year | Race | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Black | Indian[2] | Asian, Pacific Islander | Japanese | Chinese | Filipino | All Other |
| 1890 | 99.3% | 0.1% | 0.6% | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1900 | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1910 | 99.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1920 | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1930 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1940 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1950 | 98.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1970 | 96.4 | 2.9 | 0.4 | — | 0.1% | 0.1% | — | 0.1% |
| 1980 | 94.4 | 3.9 | 0.6 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1% | 0.9 |
| 1990 | 92.2 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 1.1% | — | — | — | 0.9 |

[1] Total population is corrected total. Detailed distributions have not been revised by the Bureau of the Census to reflect this correction.

[2] Includes American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut for 1990 Census.

Sources: 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, and previous editions; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Tape as processed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, March 1991. Percentages calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# WISCONSIN INDIANS

## Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1990

| Year | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 8,372 | 4,321 | 4,051 |
| 1910 | 10,142 | 5,231 | 4,911 |
| 1920 | 9,611 | 4,950 | 4,661 |
| 1930 | 11,548 | 5,951 | 5,597 |
| 1940 | 12,265 | 6,354 | 5,911 |
| 1950 | 12,196 | 6,274 | 5,922 |
| 1960 | 14,297 | 7,195 | 7,102 |
| 1970 | 18,924 | 9,251 | 9,673 |
| 1980 | 29,320 | 14,489 | 14,831 |
| 1990 | 37,769 | — | — |

## Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Acreage
## Fiscal Year 1990

| Tribe | Reservation/ County Location | Acreage Ownership Status[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Tribal | Individual |
| Chippewa | Bad River | 56,817.64*[3] | 23,733.55* | 33,083.09* |
| | Ashland | 54,633.35[3] | 23,513.55 | 31,118.80 |
| | Iron | 2,184.29 | 220.00 | 1,964.29 |
| Chippewa | Lac Courte Oreilles | 48,293.54* | 22,389.48* | 25,904.06* |
| | Burnett | 51.60 | 51.60 | — |
| | Sawyer | 48,221.94 | 22,317.88 | 25,904.06 |
| | Washburn | 20.00 | 20.00 | — |
| Chippewa | Lac du Flambeau | 44,924.47* | 30,542.02* | 14,382.45* |
| | Iron | 14,241.71 | 12,081.71 | 2,160.00 |
| | Oneida | 345.93 | 136.07 | 209.86 |
| | Vilas | 30,336.83 | 18,324.24 | 12,012.59 |
| Menominee | Menominee[2] | 234,905.00* | 228,777.00* | 6,128.00* |
| | Menominee | 234,905.00 | 228,777.00 | 6,128.00 |
| Oneida | Oneida | 2,873.93* | 2,398.23* | 475.70* |
| | Brown | 895.41 | 726.33 | 169.08 |
| | Outagamie | 1,978.52 | 1,671.90 | 306.62 |
| Potawatomi | Potawatomi | 11,692.35* | 11,292.35* | 400.00* |
| | Forest | 11,532.35 | 11,172.35 | 360.00 |
| | Marinette | 40.00 | — | 40.00 |
| | Oconto | 120.00 | 120.00 | — |
| Chippewa | Red Cliff | 7,881.12* | 5,963.98* | 1,917.14* |
| | Bayfield | 7,881.12 | 5,963.98 | 1,917.14 |
| Chippewa | St. Croix | 1,943.96* | 1,943.96* | — |
| | Barron | 80.61 | 80.61 | — |
| | Burnett | 1,045.50 | 1,045.50 | — |
| | Polk | 817.85 | 817.85 | — |
| Chippewa | Sokaogon (Mole Lake) | 1,694.00* | 1,694.00* | — |
| | Forest | 1,694.00 | 1,694.00 | — |
| Mahican/Munsee | Stockbridge-Munsee | 15,602.75* | 15,447.08* | 155.67* |
| | Shawano | 15,602.75 | 15,447.08 | 155.67 |
| Winnebago | Winnebago | 4,245.03* | 652.35* | 3,592.68* |
| | Adams | 121.30 | — | 121.30 |
| | Clark | 640.24 | 20.00 | 620.24 |
| | Crawford | 193.20 | — | 193.20 |
| | Dane | 4.45 | 4.45 | — |
| | Jackson | 1,177.95 | 340.13 | 837.82 |
| | Juneau | 393.85 | 83.00 | 310.85 |
| | La Crosse | 93.43 | — | 93.43 |
| | Marathon | 200.00 | — | 200.00 |
| | Monroe | 445.50 | 52.50 | 393.00 |
| | Sauk | 88.27 | 88.27 | — |
| | Shawano | 337.84 | 10.00 | 327.84 |
| | Wood | 549.00 | 54.00 | 495.00 |
| TOTAL | | 430,873.79 | 344,834.00 | 86,038.79 |

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1] Figures do not include off-reservation public domain acreage.

[2] Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective on December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[3] Included in the total is one acre of government-owned land.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Lands Under the Jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency*, April 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *1990 Population of Non-hispanic Origin Persons by Race for Wisconsin Counties and Municipalities*, March 5, 1991.

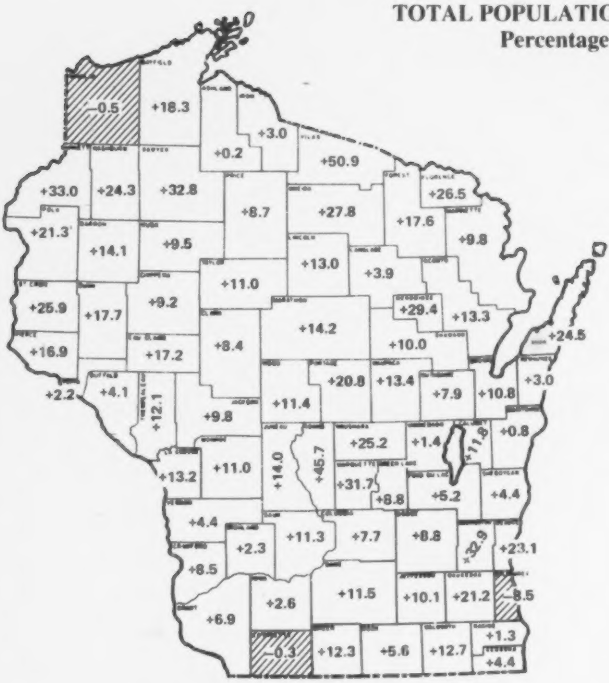
## Indian Tribal Chairpersons In Wisconsin
## March 1991

| Tribal Council | Chairperson | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Bad River | Donald Moore | Ashland |
| Lac Courte Oreilles | Gaiashkibos | Hayward |
| Lac du Flambeau | Michael Allen, Sr. | Lac du Flambeau |
| Menominee | Glenn Miller | Keshena |
| Oneida | Rick Hill | Oneida |
| Potawatomi | James Crawford | Crandon |
| Red Cliff | Patricia R. DePerry | Bayfield |
| St. Croix | Eugene Taylor | Webster |
| Sokaogon | Raymond McGeishick | Crandon |
| Stockbridge-Munsee | Reginald C. Miller | Bowler |
| Winnebago | Gordon Thunder | Tomah |

Sources: Office of the Wisconsin Governor, departmental data, March 1991; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, bureau data.

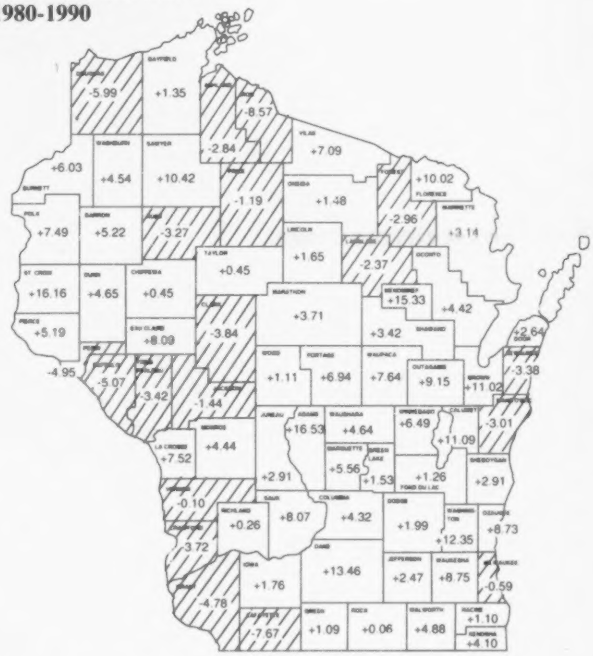
## TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
Percentage by County 1970-1980

**STATE TOTAL: +6.5%**


-0.5
+18.3
+3.0
+0.2
+50.9
+33.0
+24.3
+32.8
+8.7
+27.8
+26.5
+17.6
+21.3
+14.1
+9.5
+9.8
+13.0
+3.9
+11.0
+25.9
+17.7
+9.2
+29.4
+13.3
+14.2
+24.5
+16.9
+17.2
+8.4
+10.0
+20.8
+13.4
+3.0
+2.2
+4.1
+12.1
+7.9
+10.8
+11.4
+9.8
+0.8
+11.8
+25.2
+1.4
+14.0
+45.7
+13.2
+11.0
+31.7
+8.8
+5.2
+4.4
+4.4
+11.3
+7.7
+8.8
+32.9
+23.1
+2.3
+8.5
+11.5
+10.1
+21.2
-8.5
+2.6
+6.9
+1.3
-0.3
+12.3
+5.6
+12.7
+4.4

## TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
Percentage by County 1980-1990

**STATE TOTAL: +3.96%**


-5.99
BAYFIELD
+1.35
-8.57
-2.84
VILAS
+7.09
+6.03
WASHBURN
+4.54
SAWYER
+10.42
BURNETT
-1.19
ONEIDA
+1.48
FOREST
+10.02
FLORENCE
-2.96
MARINETTE
+3.14
POLK
+7.49
BARRON
+5.22
-3.27
TAYLOR
+0.45
LINCOLN
+1.65
-2.37
OCONTO
ST CROIX
+16.16
DUNN
+4.65
CHIPPEWA
+0.45
MARATHON
+3.71
MENOMINEE
+15.33
+4.42
PIERCE
+5.19
EAU CLAIRE
+8.09
-3.84
+3.42
SHAWANO
+2.64
DOOR
-4.95
-5.07
-3.42
-1.44
WOOD
+1.11
PORTAGE
+6.94
WAUPACA
+7.64
OUTAGAMIE
+9.15
BROWN
+11.02
-3.38
JUNEAU
ADAMS
+16.53
WAUSHARA
+4.64
WINNEBAGO
+6.49
CALUMET
+11.09
-3.01
MONROE
+4.44
LA CROSSE
+7.52
+2.91
MARQUETTE
+5.56
GREEN LAKE
+1.53
+1.26
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
+2.91
-0.10
SAUK
+8.07
COLUMBIA
+4.32
DODGE
+1.99
WASHINGTON
+12.35
OZAUKEE
+8.73
RICHLAND
+0.26
-3.72
DANE
+13.46
IOWA
+1.76
JEFFERSON
+2.47
WAUKESHA
+8.75
MILWAUKEE
-0.59
-4.78
-7.67
GREEN
+1.09
ROCK
+0.06
WALWORTH
+4.88
RACINE
+1.10
KENOSHA
+4.10

*Shaded counties indicate population loss.

Map 1:

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, August 1982.

Map 2:

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980 to 1990*, March 1991; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March, 1991.

# WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY VOTING AGE AND RACE, BY COUNTY 1990 CENSUS

| | Voting Age Population* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Race | | | | |
| County | Total | White | Black | Indian, Eskimo, Aleut | Asian, Pacific Islander | Other Races |
| Adams | 12,378 | 11,776 | 356 | 112 | 42 | 92 |
| Ashland | 11,890 | 10,952 | 13 | 879 | 35 | 11 |
| Barron | 29,450 | 29,225 | 17 | 119 | 54 | 35 |
| Bayfield | 10,280 | 9,527 | 10 | 730 | 11 | 2 |
| Brown | 141,943 | 137,406 | 726 | 2,324 | 1,159 | 328 |
| Buffalo | 9,912 | 9,876 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 5 |
| Burnett | 9,811 | 9,457 | 11 | 329 | 9 | 5 |
| Calumet | 23,798 | 23,575 | 16 | 94 | 97 | 16 |
| Chippewa | 37,530 | 37,257 | 19 | 97 | 136 | 21 |
| Clark | 22,078 | 21,954 | 20 | 53 | 20 | 31 |
| Columbia | 33,211 | 32,754 | 219 | 98 | 76 | 64 |
| Crawford | 11,319 | 11,255 | 11 | 13 | 29 | 11 |
| Dane | 283,748 | 268,850 | 6,354 | 857 | 6,421 | 1,266 |
| Dodge | 56,109 | 54,571 | 1,114 | 153 | 117 | 154 |
| Door | 19,031 | 18,846 | 14 | 114 | 29 | 28 |
| Douglas | 31,077 | 30,306 | 106 | 507 | 130 | 28 |
| Dunn | 27,062 | 26,496 | 136 | 66 | 311 | 53 |
| Eau Claire | 64,088 | 62,641 | 134 | 278 | 954 | 81 |
| Florence | 3,368 | 3,349 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 |
| Fond du Lac | 65,514 | 64,701 | 182 | 219 | 231 | 181 |
| Forest | 6,395 | 5,895 | 92 | 388 | 12 | 8 |
| Grant | 36,088 | 35,777 | 62 | 60 | 167 | 22 |
| Green | 22,070 | 21,964 | 15 | 37 | 42 | 12 |
| Green Lake | 13,805 | 13,665 | 14 | 27 | 42 | 57 |
| Iowa | 14,389 | 14,351 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 4 |
| Iron | 4,842 | 4,821 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| Jackson | 12,086 | 11,649 | 30 | 380 | 13 | 14 |
| Jefferson | 50,211 | 49,520 | 160 | 112 | 159 | 260 |
| Juneau | 15,736 | 15,523 | 21 | 110 | 50 | 32 |
| Kenosha | 93,848 | 88,729 | 2,889 | 327 | 456 | 1,447 |
| Kewaunee | 13,563 | 13,509 | 10 | 26 | 12 | 6 |
| La Crosse | 73,794 | 72,079 | 265 | 223 | 1,137 | 90 |
| Lafayette | 11,384 | 11,349 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 |
| Langlade | 14,302 | 14,192 | 4 | 79 | 10 | 17 |
| Lincoln | 19,722 | 19,608 | 13 | 48 | 41 | 12 |
| Manitowoc | 59,085 | 58,286 | 57 | 212 | 432 | 98 |
| Marathon | 82,947 | 81,585 | 46 | 289 | 963 | 64 |
| Marinette | 29,650 | 29,469 | 6 | 99 | 46 | 30 |
| Marquette | 9,296 | 9,208 | 15 | 33 | 14 | 26 |
| Menominee | 2,290 | 386 | 0 | 1,901 | 0 | 3 |
| Milwaukee | 712,973 | 570,251 | 116,499 | 4,380 | 9,376 | 12,467 |
| Monroe | 25,941 | 25,540 | 84 | 201 | 79 | 37 |
| Oconto | 21,995 | 21,808 | 4 | 148 | 17 | 18 |
| Oneida | 24,155 | 23,954 | 33 | 124 | 33 | 11 |
| Outagamie | 100,590 | 98,188 | 116 | 1,208 | 840 | 238 |
| Ozaukee | 53,146 | 52,399 | 336 | 93 | 257 | 61 |
| Pepin | 5,057 | 5,032 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| Pierce | 23,917 | 23,645 | 67 | 56 | 116 | 33 |
| Polk | 24,845 | 24,616 | 11 | 181 | 26 | 11 |
| Portage | 45,661 | 44,790 | 99 | 158 | 486 | 128 |
| Price | 11,467 | 11,398 | 5 | 44 | 14 | 6 |
| Racine | 126,413 | 112,948 | 10,038 | 363 | 603 | 2,461 |
| Richland | 12,761 | 12,696 | 10 | 25 | 17 | 13 |
| Rock | 101,651 | 96,546 | 3,874 | 261 | 598 | 372 |
| Rusk | 10,919 | 10,750 | 26 | 56 | 65 | 22 |
| St. Croix | 35,134 | 34,958 | 22 | 70 | 62 | 22 |
| Sauk | 34,203 | 33,922 | 30 | 171 | 37 | 43 |
| Sawyer | 10,465 | 9,191 | 13 | 1,238 | 10 | 13 |
| Shawano | 27,177 | 26,012 | 14 | 1,091 | 39 | 21 |
| Sheboygan | 76,022 | 74,187 | 335 | 223 | 903 | 374 |
| Taylor | 13,191 | 13,134 | 0 | 26 | 23 | 8 |
| Trempealeau | 18,670 | 18,618 | 7 | 13 | 28 | 4 |
| Vernon | 18,590 | 18,539 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 8 |
| Vilas | 13,772 | 12,822 | 7 | 914 | 22 | 7 |
| Walworth | 57,021 | 55,571 | 350 | 135 | 320 | 645 |
| Washburn | 10,155 | 10,028 | 15 | 92 | 19 | 1 |
| Washington | 68,285 | 67,794 | 78 | 132 | 182 | 99 |
| Waukesha | 221,605 | 217,772 | 570 | 438 | 1,620 | 1,205 |
| Waupaca | 33,721 | 33,476 | 11 | 90 | 51 | 93 |
| Waushara | 14,589 | 14,423 | 15 | 46 | 25 | 80 |
| Winnebago | 106,523 | 104,307 | 562 | 505 | 925 | 224 |
| Wood | 53,073 | 52,380 | 30 | 289 | 310 | 64 |
| STATE | 3,602,787 | 3,378,034 | 146,442 | 24,272 | 30,617 | 23,422 |

*Age 18 and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Tape as processed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE AND BY COUNTY
# 1990 CENSUS

| | | Race | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Total Population | White | Black | Indian, Eskimo, Aleut | Asian, Pacific Islander | Other Races |
| Adams | 15,682 | 15,001 | 375 | 125 | 56 | 125 |
| Ashland | 16,307 | 14,749 | 17 | 1,478 | 46 | 17 |
| Barron | 40,750 | 40,346 | 40 | 209 | 95 | 60 |
| Bayfield | 14,008 | 12,707 | 29 | 1,240 | 24 | 8 |
| Brown | 194,594 | 186,621 | 1,012 | 3,869 | 2,522 | 570 |
| Buffalo | 13,584 | 13,521 | 5 | 22 | 29 | 7 |
| Burnett | 13,084 | 12,497 | 22 | 532 | 24 | 9 |
| Calumet | 34,291 | 33,910 | 29 | 146 | 173 | 33 |
| Chippewa | 52,360 | 51,854 | 31 | 150 | 276 | 49 |
| Clark | 31,647 | 31,437 | 29 | 91 | 38 | 52 |
| Columbia | 45,088 | 44,469 | 243 | 136 | 136 | 104 |
| Crawford | 15,940 | 15,791 | 50 | 26 | 56 | 17 |
| Dane | 367,085 | 344,617 | 10,511 | 1,201 | 8,666 | 2,090 |
| Dodge | 76,559 | 74,700 | 1,142 | 215 | 197 | 305 |
| Door | 25,690 | 25,387 | 29 | 178 | 47 | 49 |
| Douglas | 41,758 | 40,454 | 170 | 805 | 266 | 63 |
| Dunn | 35,909 | 34,929 | 172 | 95 | 633 | 80 |
| Eau Claire | 85,183 | 82,202 | 238 | 467 | 2,124 | 152 |
| Florence | 4,590 | 4,562 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 6 |
| Fond du Lac | 90,083 | 88,760 | 257 | 297 | 448 | 321 |
| Forest | 8,776 | 7,842 | 127 | 780 | 14 | 13 |
| Grant | 49,264 | 48,838 | 76 | 76 | 234 | 40 |
| Green | 30,339 | 30,173 | 23 | 51 | 66 | 26 |
| Green Lake | 18,651 | 18,386 | 21 | 42 | 103 | 99 |
| Iowa | 20,150 | 20,093 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 10 |
| Iron | 6,153 | 6,121 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 4 |
| Jackson | 16,588 | 15,814 | 47 | 674 | 30 | 23 |
| Jefferson | 67,783 | 66,702 | 189 | 176 | 287 | 429 |
| Juneau | 21,650 | 21,307 | 31 | 166 | 78 | 68 |
| Kenosha | 128,181 | 119,187 | 5,295 | 472 | 669 | 2,558 |
| Kewaunee | 18,878 | 18,766 | 24 | 52 | 23 | 13 |
| La Crosse | 97,904 | 94,319 | 438 | 340 | 2,667 | 140 |
| Lafayette | 16,076 | 16,009 | 14 | 21 | 19 | 13 |
| Langlade | 19,505 | 19,291 | 13 | 137 | 22 | 42 |
| Lincoln | 26,993 | 26,712 | 84 | 96 | 78 | 23 |
| Manitowoc | 80,421 | 78,730 | 115 | 318 | 1,071 | 187 |
| Marathon | 115,400 | 112,189 | 89 | 490 | 2,499 | 133 |
| Marinette | 40,548 | 40,280 | 8 | 150 | 63 | 47 |
| Marquette | 12,321 | 12,174 | 31 | 49 | 18 | 49 |
| Menominee | 3,890 | 416 | 0 | 3,469 | 0 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 959,275 | 718,918 | 195,470 | 6,994 | 15,308 | 22,585 |
| Monroe | 36,633 | 35,983 | 141 | 301 | 143 | 65 |
| Oconto | 30,226 | 29,926 | 18 | 212 | 36 | 34 |
| Oneida | 31,679 | 31,320 | 58 | 223 | 56 | 22 |
| Outagamie | 140,510 | 136,043 | 206 | 1,965 | 1,904 | 392 |
| Ozaukee | 72,831 | 71,676 | 492 | 127 | 438 | 98 |
| Pepin | 7,107 | 7,070 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 8 |
| Pierce | 32,765 | 32,366 | 82 | 87 | 172 | 58 |
| Polk | 34,773 | 34,348 | 23 | 321 | 50 | 31 |
| Portage | 61,405 | 59,972 | 161 | 255 | 786 | 231 |
| Price | 15,600 | 15,479 | 7 | 77 | 27 | 10 |
| Racine | 175,034 | 152,098 | 16,999 | 521 | 1,004 | 4,412 |
| Richland | 17,521 | 17,411 | 12 | 34 | 38 | 26 |
| Rock | 139,510 | 130,803 | 6,638 | 369 | 985 | 715 |
| Rusk | 15,079 | 14,821 | 31 | 82 | 114 | 31 |
| St. Croix | 50,251 | 49,895 | 44 | 121 | 148 | 43 |
| Sauk | 46,975 | 46,459 | 54 | 288 | 79 | 95 |
| Sawyer | 14,181 | 11,962 | 18 | 2,167 | 15 | 19 |
| Shawano | 37,157 | 35,251 | 42 | 1,762 | 70 | 32 |
| Sheboygan | 103,877 | 100,389 | 430 | 357 | 2,061 | 640 |
| Taylor | 18,901 | 18,807 | 2 | 39 | 44 | 9 |
| Trempealeau | 25,263 | 25,160 | 12 | 32 | 46 | 13 |
| Vernon | 25,617 | 25,509 | 12 | 36 | 42 | 18 |
| Vilas | 17,707 | 16,116 | 9 | 1,534 | 38 | 10 |
| Walworth | 75,000 | 72,747 | 454 | 201 | 494 | 1,104 |
| Washburn | 13,772 | 13,585 | 25 | 122 | 33 | 7 |
| Washington | 95,328 | 94,465 | 125 | 208 | 337 | 193 |
| Waukesha | 304,715 | 298,313 | 1,096 | 672 | 2,699 | 1,935 |
| Waupaca | 46,104 | 45,695 | 22 | 125 | 92 | 170 |
| Waushara | 19,385 | 19,094 | 29 | 70 | 43 | 149 |
| Winnebago | 140,320 | 136,822 | 697 | 685 | 1,728 | 388 |
| Wood | 73,605 | 72,157 | 90 | 481 | 722 | 155 |
| STATE | 4,891,769 | 4,512,523 | 244,539 | 39,387 | 53,583 | 41,737 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Tape as processed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, March 1991.

# RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN

## By County, 1980 to 1989

| | Live Births | | | | | Deaths | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | 1980 | 1985 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] | 1980 | 1985 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] |
| Adams | 179 | 170 | 164 | 173 | 144 | 136 | 178 | 173 | 172 | 180 |
| Ashland | 279 | 248 | 220 | 256 | 249 | 219 | 196 | 213 | 216 | 192 |
| Barron | 654 | 628 | 567 | 571 | 557 | 411 | 432 | 461 | 441 | 434 |
| Bayfield | 219 | 193 | 174 | 174 | 153 | 146 | 159 | 157 | 152 | 149 |
| Brown | 2,802 | 2,917 | 2,910 | 2,847 | 2968 | 1,181 | 1,310 | 1,218 | 1,285 | 1,292 |
| Buffalo | 236 | 227 | 220 | 165 | 175 | 129 | 147 | 136 | 123 | 151 |
| Burnett | 167 | 160 | 152 | 142 | 164 | 168 | 128 | 142 | 154 | 143 |
| Calumet | 546 | 514 | 546 | 536 | 538 | 205 | 221 | 231 | 244 | 231 |
| Chippewa | 903 | 867 | 709 | 715 | 738 | 456 | 495 | 483 | 466 | 478 |
| Clark | 641 | 514 | 488 | 518 | 434 | 316 | 345 | 313 | 330 | 323 |
| Columbia | 667 | 650 | 608 | 579 | 585 | 436 | 440 | 427 | 488 | 443 |
| Crawford | 293 | 239 | 250 | 241 | 203 | 167 | 176 | 163 | 183 | 189 |
| Dane | 4,685 | 4,984 | 5,124 | 5,070 | 5,136 | 1,928 | 2,112 | 2,147 | 2,176 | 2,188 |
| Dodge | 1,186 | 1,146 | 1,055 | 1,020 | 1,029 | 678 | 711 | 708 | 732 | 735 |
| Door | 412 | 400 | 376 | 317 | 320 | 262 | 245 | 256 | 248 | 284 |
| Douglas | 702 | 590 | 547 | 532 | 517 | 457 | 422 | 431 | 478 | 451 |
| Dunn | 537 | 501 | 398 | 436 | 436 | 240 | 305 | 253 | 281 | 240 |
| Eau Claire | 1,117 | 1,201 | 1,178 | 1,237 | 1,238 | 646 | 618 | 615 | 723 | 656 |
| Florence[2] | 55 | 63 | 45 | 57 | 26 | 52 | 39 | 50 | 45 | 38 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,512 | 1,368 | 1,247 | 1,248 | 1,162 | 824 | 807 | 786 | 857 | 776 |
| Forest[2] | 140 | 156 | 152 | 136 | 114 | 104 | 118 | 111 | 111 | 128 |
| Grant | 867 | 743 | 713 | 626 | 635 | 454 | 476 | 487 | 467 | 499 |
| Green | 483 | 471 | 404 | 404 | 429 | 311 | 303 | 280 | 316 | 288 |
| Green Lake | 262 | 266 | 230 | 237 | 214 | 208 | 204 | 216 | 256 | 188 |
| Iowa | 345 | 319 | 305 | 306 | 302 | 204 | 205 | 202 | 184 | 185 |
| Iron[2] | 84 | 76 | 68 | 66 | 55 | 93 | 75 | 77 | 84 | 99 |
| Jackson | 276 | 240 | 230 | 249 | 229 | 179 | 176 | 187 | 185 | 169 |
| Jefferson | 973 | 1,004 | 901 | 849 | 927 | 605 | 576 | 581 | 537 | 580 |
| Juneau | 347 | 339 | 323 | 279 | 278 | 221 | 227 | 240 | 253 | 240 |
| Kenosha | 1,826 | 1,910 | 1,931 | 1,909 | 2,078 | 1,021 | 1,034 | 1,073 | 1,146 | 1,063 |
| Kewaunee | 323 | 303 | 301 | 227 | 259 | 166 | 179 | 178 | 161 | 172 |
| La Crosse | 1,350 | 1,394 | 1,365 | 1,362 | 1,388 | 768 | 798 | 858 | 828 | 846 |
| Lafayette | 289 | 271 | 229 | 213 | 220 | 139 | 147 | 160 | 160 | 149 |
| Langlade | 287 | 259 | 249 | 280 | 242 | 207 | 234 | 207 | 226 | 238 |
| Lincoln | 406 | 363 | 349 | 315 | 372 | 284 | 279 | 313 | 280 | 283 |
| Manitowoc | 1,338 | 1,228 | 1,136 | 1,040 | 1,035 | 779 | 779 | 830 | 745 | 777 |
| Marathon | 1,930 | 1,812 | 1,644 | 1,620 | 1,685 | 853 | 827 | 881 | 879 | 859 |
| Marinette[2] | 662 | 592 | 535 | 494 | 471 | 446 | 424 | 455 | 503 | 453 |
| Marquette[2] | 167 | 158 | 169 | 141 | 149 | 134 | 152 | 147 | 148 | 129 |
| Menominee[2] | 111 | 132 | 138 | 113 | 114 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 38 |
| Milwaukee | 15,842 | 16,296 | 16,035 | 16,358 | 17,009 | 9,278 | 9,143 | 9,430 | 9, 449 | 9,309 |
| Monroe | 607 | 600 | 552 | 569 | 622 | 339 | 376 | 347 | 354 | 393 |
| Oconto | 469 | 451 | 413 | 433 | 410 | 300 | 304 | 308 | 314 | 293 |
| Oneida | 423 | 437 | 373 | 387 | 365 | 316 | 348 | 347 | 350 | 404 |
| Outagamie | 2,340 | 2,320 | 2,227 | 2,268 | 2,258 | 895 | 923 | 929 | 981 | 927 |
| Ozaukee | 992 | 960 | 955 | 947 | 973 | 437 | 436 | 463 | 449 | 447 |
| Pepin | 128 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 87 | 107 | 82 | 72 | 89 | 88 |
| Pierce | 507 | 492 | 434 | 452 | 436 | 234 | 225 | 212 | 238 | 254 |
| Polk | 506 | 506 | 506 | 466 | 441 | 319 | 360 | 352 | 356 | 312 |
| Portage | 928 | 876 | 818 | 850 | 804 | 360 | 375 | 429 | 421 | 423 |
| Price | 242 | 225 | 182 | 209 | 190 | 211 | 220 | 172 | 190 | 184 |
| Racine | 2,980 | 2,641 | 2,661 | 2,640 | 2,782 | 1,393 | 1,328 | 1,425 | 1,328 | 1,316 |
| Richland | 275 | 267 | 246 | 219 | 234 | 184 | 189 | 194 | 187 | 170 |
| Rock | 2,256 | 2,189 | 2,106 | 2,079 | 2,120 | 1,205 | 1,204 | 1,200 | 1,319 | 1,264 |
| Rusk | 222 | 216 | 203 | 202 | 229 | 135 | 170 | 159 | 161 | 176 |
| St. Croix | 835 | 741 | 824 | 740 | 817 | 303 | 334 | 396 | 367 | 393 |
| Sauk | 654 | 690 | 671 | 663 | 669 | 433 | 459 | 433 | 470 | 439 |
| Sawyer | 219 | 203 | 228 | 196 | 187 | 155 | 136 | 169 | 173 | 160 |
| Shawano | 528 | 488 | 507 | 531 | 501 | 414 | 399 | 396 | 426 | 423 |
| Sheboygan | 1,588 | 1,507 | 1,379 | 1,397 | 1,380 | 954 | 982 | 916 | 939 | 951 |
| Taylor | 379 | 354 | 280 | 309 | 292 | 159 | 143 | 160 | 183 | 166 |
| Trempealeau | 373 | 370 | 324 | 316 | 327 | 314 | 296 | 319 | 273 | 322 |
| Vernon | 408 | 409 | 328 | 344 | 356 | 325 | 289 | 287 | 301 | 294 |
| Vilas | 228 | 240 | 228 | 190 | 195 | 204 | 215 | 208 | 224 | 241 |
| Walworth | 1,026 | 1,009 | 914 | 995 | 891 | 626 | 662 | 699 | 690 | 719 |
| Washburn | 226 | 198 | 171 | 158 | 157 | 136 | 175 | 153 | 167 | 146 |
| Washington | 1,442 | 1,383 | 1,305 | 1,315 | 1,335 | 562 | 583 | 626 | 664 | 637 |
| Waukesha | 3,841 | 3,727 | 3,779 | 3,940 | 4,038 | 1,648 | 1,800 | 1,836 | 1,945 | 1,899 |
| Waupaca | 697 | 656 | 597 | 603 | 604 | 618 | 610 | 626 | 614 | 597 |
| Waushara | 243 | 247 | 259 | 231 | 234 | 214 | 238 | 200 | 214 | 189 |
| Winnebago | 1,901 | 2,028 | 1,894 | 1,901 | 1,909 | 1,099 | 1,095 | 1,093 | 1,218 | 1,117 |
| Wood | 1,199 | 1,211 | 1,061 | 1,005 | 1,070 | 583 | 599 | 636 | 627 | 675 |
| TOTAL | 74,763 | 73,647 | 70,907 | 70,711 | 71,890 | 40,801 | 41,434 | 42,074 | 42,979 | 42,284 |

[1] Provisional figures.

[2] Vital statistics are by county of occurrence. Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the numbers for Florence, Forest, Iron, Marinette, Marquette and Menominee Counties are small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on this data.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics 1988*, April 1990, and previous issues; departmental data, March 1991.

# WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
## 1910 to 1989

| Year | Live Births |  | Infant Deaths |  | Maternal Deaths |  | Total Deaths[4] |  | Marriages |  | Divorces, Annulments[5] |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | No. | Rate[1] | No. | Rate[2] | No. | Rate[3] | No. | Rate[1] | No. | Rate[1] | No. | Rate[1] |
| 1910 | 51,435 | 22.0 | 5,621 | 109.3 | 255 | 49.6 | 28,213 | 12.1 | 18,528 | 7.9 | 1,189 | 0.5 |
| 1915 | 58,014 | 23.3 | 4,520 | 77.9 | 291 | 50.1 | 26,676 | 10.7 | 17,833 | 7.2 | 1,721 | 0.7 |
| 1920 | 59,269 | 22.4 | 4,566 | 77.0 | 338 | 57.0 | 29,859 | 11.3 | 22,294 | 8.4 | 2,425 | 0.9 |
| 1925 | 58,024 | 20.7 | 3,861 | 66.5 | 294 | 50.7 | 29,380 | 10.5 | 16,385 | 5.8 | 2,467 | 0.9 |
| 1930 | 56,643 | 19.2 | 3,149 | 55.6 | 298 | 52.6 | 30,488 | 10.4 | 15,328 | 5.2 | 2,553 | 0.9 |
| 1935 | 52,402 | 17.2 | 2,413 | 46.0 | 193 | 36.8 | 30,404 | 10.0 | 21,075 | 6.9 | 3,543 | 1.2 |
| 1940 | 56,324 | 17.9 | 2,030 | 36.0 | 151 | 26.8 | 31,457 | 10.0 | 23,379 | 7.5 | 3,599 | 1.1 |
| 1945 | 61,577 | 20.9 | 1,890 | 30.7 | 81 | 13.2 | 31,776 | 10.7 | 25,269 | 8.5 | 6,393 | 2.2 |
| 1950 | 82,364 | 23.9 | 2,098 | 25.5 | 35 | 4.2 | 33,573 | 9.7 | 29,081 | 8.4 | 4,845 | 1.4 |
| 1955 | 92,333 | 25.2 | 2,175 | 23.6 | 22 | 2.4 | 35,250 | 9.6 | 25,543 | 7.0 | 4,720 | 1.3 |
| 1960 | 99,493 | 25.1 | 2,173 | 21.8 | 27 | 2.7 | 38,121 | 9.6 | 24,573 | 6.2 | 3,672 | 0.9 |
| 1965 | 82,919 | 19.7 | 1,829 | 22.1 | 13 | 1.6 | 40,146 | 9.5 | 28,410 | 6.7 | 5,232 | 1.2 |
| 1970 | 77,455 | 17.5 | 1,308 | 16.9 | 6 | 0.8 | 40,820 | 9.2 | 34,415 | 7.8 | 8,930 | 2.0 |
| 1971 | 71,976 | 16.1 | 1,157 | 16.1 | 10 | 1.4 | 40,381 | 9.1 | 34,858 | 7.8 | 8,927 | 2.0 |
| 1972 | 64,719 | 14.3 | 984 | 15.2 | 9 | 1.4 | 42,074 | 9.3 | 38,608 | 8.5 | 10,492 | 2.3 |
| 1973 | 62,796 | 13.9 | 900 | 14.3 | 7 | 1.1 | 41,293 | 9.1 | 40,098 | 8.8 | 11,595 | 2.6 |
| 1974 | 65,150 | 14.4 | 898 | 13.8 | 3 | 0.5 | 40,811 | 8.9 | 38,248 | 8.4 | 12,470 | 2.7 |
| 1975 | 65,145 | 14.3 | 881 | 13.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 39,916 | 8.7 | 35,888 | 7.8 | 13,187 | 2.9 |
| 1976 | 65,042 | 14.2 | 818 | 12.6 | 6 | 0.9 | 40,191 | 8.7 | 36,024 | 7.8 | 14,579 | 3.2 |
| 1977 | 68,548 | 14.9 | 774 | 11.2 | 7 | 1.0 | 39,325 | 8.5 | 37,430 | 8.0 | 14,792 | 3.2 |
| 1978 | 68,573 | 14.8 | 769 | 11.2 | 8 | 1.2 | 40,285 | 8.6 | 38,189 | 8.2 | 16,129 | 3.4 |
| 1979 | 73,209 | 15.6 | 790 | 10.8 | 3 | 0.4 | 39,145 | 8.4 | 39,556 | 8.5 | 17,161 | 3.7 |
| 1980 | 74,763 | 15.9 | 763 | 10.2 | 5 | 0.7 | 40,801 | 8.7 | 41,113 | 8.7 | 17,589 | 3.7 |
| 1981 | 74,309 | 15.7 | 768 | 10.3 | 3 | 0.4 | 40,495 | 8.5 | 41,114 | 8.7 | 18,459 | 3.9 |
| 1982 | 74,319 | 15.7 | 700 | 9.4 | — | — | 40,226 | 8.5 | 42,146 | 8.9 | 17,327 | 3.7 |
| 1983 | 72,499 | 15.3 | 699 | 9.6 | 4 | 0.6 | 40,985 | 8.6 | 40,758 | 8.6 | 16,503 | 3.5 |
| 1984 | 73,050 | 15.3 | 723 | 9.9 | 3 | 0.4 | 40,962 | 8.6 | 41,101 | 8.6 | 16,625 | 3.5 |
| 1985 | 73,647 | 15.4 | 674 | 9.2 | 4 | 0.5 | 41,434 | 8.7 | 40,014 | 8.4 | 16,596 | 3.5 |
| 1986 | 72,229 | 15.1 | 663 | 9.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 42,027 | 8.8 | 38,373 | 8.0 | 16,395 | 3.4 |
| 1987 | 70,907 | 14.8 | 611 | 8.6 | 3 | 0.4 | 42,074 | 8.8 | 37,647 | 7.8 | 16,923 | 3.5 |
| 1988 | 70,711 | 14.6 | 598 | 8.5 | 6 | 0.4 | 42,979 | 8.9 | 41,445 | 8.5 | 17,127 | 3.5 |
| 1989 | 71,890 | 14.8 | 665 | 9.2 | NA | — | 42,284 | 8.7 | 40,527 | 8.3 | 17,731 | 3.6 |

[1] Per 1,000 estimated population.

[2] Per 1,000 live births.

[3] Per 10,000 live births.

[4] Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

[5] Pre-1960 data includes legal separations.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics 1988*, April 1990; and departmental data, March 1991.

## MARRIAGES, BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE
## 1970 to 1989

| | Number (in thousands)[1] | | | | Rate (per 1,000 population) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989[2] | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989[2] |
| Alabama | 47.0 | 49.0 | 45.8 | 41.8 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 10.2 |
| Alaska | 3.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| Arizona | 18.5 | 30.2 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.1 |
| Arkansas | 23.3 | 25.2 | 30.5 | 34.6 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 14.4 |
| California | 172.4 | 218.4 | 226.1 | 234.1 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Colorado | 25.0 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 31.7 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 9.6 |
| Connecticut | 25.0 | 25.9 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| Delaware | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Florida | 69.2 | 110.6 | 127.9 | 138.4 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 |
| Georgia | 63.9 | 69.4 | 73.5 | 63.1 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 9.8 |
| Hawaii | 10.6 | 11.7 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 16.2 |
| Idaho | 10.9 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 12.9 |
| ILLINOIS | 115.5 | 110.7 | 97.9 | 83.7 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.2 |
| Indiana | 55.2 | 57.8 | 52.7 | 55.1 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 |
| IOWA | 24.6 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Kansas | 22.4 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 |
| Kentucky | 36.3 | 34.3 | 46.9 | 50.2 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 13.5 |
| Louisiana | 35.4 | 41.7 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Maine | 11.0 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 10.2 |
| Maryland | 52.2 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.1 |
| Massachusetts | 47.4 | 49.0 | 51.6 | 53.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| MICHIGAN | 89.7 | 89.6 | 80.8 | 77.6 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 8.4 |
| MINNESOTA | 31.3 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 7.9 |
| Mississippi | 26.3 | 28.0 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Missouri | 50.1 | 55.5 | 49.0 | 51.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Montana | 6.9 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| Nebraska | 15.7 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Nevada | 97.6 | 115.4 | 106.9 | 118.2 | 199.7 | 143.0 | 114.2 | 106.3 |
| New Hampshire | 10.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 10.2 |
| New Jersey | 56.6 | 55.0 | 61.9 | 60.2 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| New Mexico | 12.4 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 8.3 |
| New York | 161.2 | 141.3 | 164.9 | 161.8 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| North Carolina | 48.3 | 46.3 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| North Dakota | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 7.3 |
| Ohio | 90.1 | 99.5 | 94.2 | 98.1 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Oklahoma | 39.0 | 46.5 | 35.9 | 33.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 10.3 |
| Oregon | 17.3 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 94.5 | 95.4 | 88.7 | 85.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Rhode Island | 7.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| South Carolina | 57.9 | 53.9 | 52.8 | 54.3 | 22.3 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 15.5 |
| South Dakota | 11.0 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 |
| Tennessee | 45.4 | 58.8 | 54.9 | 65.0 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 13.2 |
| Texas | 139.5 | 187.1 | 213.8 | 175.0 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 10.3 |
| Utah | 11.7 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 10.9 |
| Vermont | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| Virginia | 52.0 | 60.2 | 66.7 | 68.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| Washington | 41.3 | 46.6 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 9.2 |
| West Virginia | 15.9 | 17.4 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| WISCONSIN | 34.4 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| Wyoming | 4.5 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 9.7 |

[1] Data represent marriages performed or licenses issued in the state.

[2] Provisional figures.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, August 30, 1990.

# DIVORCES, BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE
## 1970 to 1989

| | Number (in thousands)[1] | | | | Rate (per 1,000 population) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989[2] | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989[2] |
| Alabama | 15.1 | 26.9 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Alaska | 1.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 6.3 |
| Arizona | 12.7 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Arkansas | 9.3 | 21.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| California | 112.9 | 134.0 | 127.4 | 124.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Colorado | 10.4 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Connecticut | 5.8 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Delaware | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Florida | 37.2 | 71.4 | 77.6 | 80.0 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Georgia | 18.6 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 30.0 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Hawaii | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Idaho | 3.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| ILLINOIS | 36.5 | 50.5 | 48.4 | 47.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Indiana | 15.2 | NA | NA | NA | 2.9 | NA | NA | NA |
| IOWA | 7.2 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Kansas | 8.8 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Kentucky | 10.7 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Louisiana | 5.1 | NA | NA | NA | 1.4 | NA | NA | NA |
| Maine | 3.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Maryland | 9.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Massachusetts | 11.0 | 16.5 | 19.8 | 15.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| MICHIGAN | 30.0 | 40.8 | 37.7 | 40.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| MINNESOTA | 8.3 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Mississippi | 8.2 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Missouri | 17.9 | 27.8 | 25.4 | 26.3 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Montana | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Nebraska | 3.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Nevada | 9.1 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 14.4 | 11.9 |
| New Hampshire | 2.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| New Jersey | 10.8 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 25.6 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| New Mexico | 4.4 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 5.0 |
| New York | 26.4 | 54.2 | 68.3 | 59.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| North Carolina | 13.7 | 28.2 | 30.3 | 32.4 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| North Dakota | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Ohio | 39.3 | 58.2 | 53.2 | 49.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Oklahoma | 16.8 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 23.1 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| Oregon | 9.6 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 22.6 | 34.8 | 39.8 | 38.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Rhode Island | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| South Carolina | 5.8 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| South Dakota | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Tennessee | 16.6 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 32.3 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Texas | 51.2 | 97.2 | 101.2 | 94.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Utah | 3.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Vermont | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Virginia | 11.9 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Washington | 17.9 | 28.4 | 25.6 | 27.3 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| West Virginia | 5.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| WISCONSIN | 8.9 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Wyoming | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.4 |

NA — Not available.

[1] Data includes reported annulments.

[2] Provisional figures.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, August 30, 1990.

# WISCONSIN POST OFFICES
## 1991

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Abbotsford, Clark | 54405 |
| Abrams, Oconto | 54101 |
| Adams, Adams | 53910 |
| Adell, Sheboygan | 53001 |
| Afton, Rock | 53501 |
| Albany, Green | 53502 |
| Algoma, Kewaunee | 54201 |
| Allenton, Washington | 53002 |
| Allouez, Brown (Br. of Green Bay) | |
| Alma, Buffalo | 54610 |
| Alma Center, Jackson | 54611 |
| Almena, Barron | 54805 |
| Almond, Portage | 54909 |
| Altoona, Eau Claire | 54720 |
| Amberg, Marinette | 54102 |
| Amery, Polk | 54001 |
| Amherst, Portage | 54406 |
| Amherst Junction, Portage | 54407 |
| Aniwa, Shawano | 54408 |
| Antigo, Langlade | 54409 |
| Appleton, Outagamie | 54911[2] |
| Arcadia, Trempealeau | 54612 |
| Arena, Iowa | 53503 |
| Argonne, Forest | 54511 |
| Argyle, Lafayette | 53504 |
| Arkansaw, Pepin | 54721 |
| Arkdale, Adams | 54613 |
| Arlington, Columbia | 53911 |
| Armstrong Creek, Forest | 54103 |
| Arpin, Wood | 54410 |
| Ashippun, Dodge | 53003 |
| Ashland, Ashland | 54806 |
| Ashwaubenon, Brown Br. of Green Bay | 54304 |
| Astico, Dodge | 53912 |
| Athelstane, Marinette | 54104 |
| Athens, Marathon | 54411 |
| Auburndale, Wood | 54412 |
| Augusta, Eau Claire | 54722 |
| Avalon, Rock | 53505 |
| Avoca, Iowa | 53506 |
| Babcock, Wood | 54413 |
| Bagley, Grant | 53801 |
| Baileys Harbor, Door | 54202 |
| Baldwin, St. Croix | 54002 |
| Balsam Lake, Polk | 54810 |
| Bancroft, Portage | 54921 |
| Bangor, La Crosse | 54614 |
| Baraboo, Sauk | 53913 |
| Barnes, Douglas | 54873 |
| Barneveld, Iowa | 53507 |
| Barron, Barron | 54812 |
| Barronett, Barron | 54813 |
| Bassett, Kenosha | 53101 |
| Bay City, Pierce | 54723 |
| Bayfield, Bayfield | 54814 |
| Bay View, Milwaukee | 53207 |
| Bear Creek, Outagamie | 54922 |
| Beaver, Marinette | 54114 |
| Beaver Dam, Dodge | 53916 |
| Beetown, Grant | 53802 |
| Beldenville, Pierce | 54003 |
| Belgium, Ozaukee | 53004 |
| Belleville, Dane | 53508 |
| Belmont, Lafayette | 53510 |
| Beloit, Rock | 53511 |
| Benet Lake, Kenosha | 53102 |
| Bennett, Douglas | 54873 |
| Benoit, Bayfield CPO of Mason | 54816 |
| Benton, Lafayette | 53803 |
| Berlin, Green Lake | 54923 |
| Big Bend, Waukesha | 53103 |
| Big Falls, Waupaca | 54926 |
| Birchwood, Washburn | 54817 |
| Birnamwood, Shawano | 54414 |
| Black Creek, Outagamie | 54106 |
| Black Earth, Dane | 53515 |
| Black River Falls, Jackson | 54615 |
| Blair, Trempealeau | 54616 |
| Blanchardville, Lafayette | 53516 |
| Blenker, Wood | 54415 |
| Bloom City, Juneau | 54618 |
| Bloom City, Richland CPO of Viola | 54617 |
| Bloomer, Chippewa | 54724 |
| Bloomington, Grant | 53804 |
| Blue Mounds, Dane | 53517 |
| Blue River, Grant | 53518 |
| Bonduel, Shawano | 54107 |
| Boscobel, Grant | 53805 |
| Boulder Junction, Vilas | 54512 |
| Bowler, Shawano | 54416 |
| Boyceville, Dunn | 54725 |
| Boyd, Chippewa | 54726 |
| Branch, Manitowoc | 54203 |
| Brandon, Fond du Lac | 53919 |
| Brantwood, Price | 54513 |
| Briggsville, Marquette | 53920 |
| Brill, Barron | 54818 |
| Brillion, Calumet | 54110 |
| Bristol, Kenosha | 53104 |
| Brodhead, Green | 53520 |
| Brokaw, Marathon | 54417 |
| Brookfield, Waukesha | 53045[2] |
| Brooklyn, Green | 53521 |
| Brooks, Adams | 53921 |
| Brownsville, Dodge | 53006 |
| Browntown, Green | 53522 |
| Bruce, Rusk | 54819 |
| Brule, Douglas | 54820 |
| Brussels, Door | 54204 |
| Bryant, Langlade | 54418 |
| Burlington, Racine | 53105 |
| Burnett, Dodge | 53922 |
| Butler, Waukesha | 53007 |
| Butte des Morts, Winnebago | 54927 |
| Butternut, Ashland | 54514 |
| Byron, Fond du Lac | 53009 |
| Cable, Bayfield | 54821 |
| Cadott, Chippewa | 54727 |
| Caledonia, Racine | 53108 |
| Cambria, Columbia | 53923 |
| Cambridge, Dane | 53523 |
| Cameron, Barron | 54822 |
| Campbellsport, Fond du Lac | 53010 |
| Camp Lake, Kenosha | 53109 |
| Canton, Barron | 54868 |
| Caroline, Shawano | 54928 |
| Cascade, Sheboygan | 53011 |
| Casco, Kewaunee | 54205 |
| Cashton, Monroe | 54619 |
| Cassville, Grant | 53806 |
| Cataract, Monroe | 54620 |
| Catawba, Price | 54515 |
| Cato, Manitowoc | 54206 |
| Cavour, Forest | 54511 |

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[1] Does not include stations. CPO-Community Post Office; Br.-Branch.

[2] Appleton, Brookfield, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, New Berlin, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan and Waukesha are multicoded cities. For last 2 digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1991 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory.*

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Cazenovia, Richland | 53924 |
| Cecil, Shawano | 54111 |
| Cedarburg, Ozaukee | 53012 |
| Cedar Grove, Sheboygan | 53013 |
| Centuria, Polk | 54824 |
| Chaseburg, Vernon | 54621 |
| Chelsea, Taylor | 54419 |
| Chetek, Barron | 54728 |
| Chili, Clark | 54420 |
| Chilton, Calumet | 53014 |
| Chippewa Falls, Chippewa | 54729 |
| Clam Falls, Polk | 54837 |
| Clam Lake, Ashland | 54517 |
| Clayton, Barron | 54004 |
| Clear Lake, Polk | 54005 |
| Cleveland, Manitowoc | 53015 |
| Clinton, Rock | 53525 |
| Clintonville, Waupaca | 54929 |
| Clyman, Dodge | 53016 |
| Cobb, Iowa. | 53526 |
| Cochrane, Buffalo | 54622 |
| Colby, Clark | 54421 |
| Coleman, Marinette | 54112 |
| Colfax, Dunn | 54730 |
| Colgate, Washington | 53017 |
| Collins, Manitowoc | 54207 |
| Coloma, Waushara | 54930 |
| Columbus, Columbia | 53925 |
| Combined Locks, Outagamie | 54113 |
| Comstock, Barron | 54826 |
| Conover, Vilas | 54519 |
| Conrath, Rusk | 54731 |
| Coon Valley, Vernon | 54623 |
| Cornell, Chippewa | 54732 |
| Cornucopia, Bayfield | 54827 |
| Cottage Grove, Dane | 53527 |
| Couderay, Sawyer | 54828 |
| Crandon, Forest | 54520 |
| Crivitz, Marinette | 54114 |
| Cross Plains, Dane | 53528 |
| Cuba City, Grant | 53807 |
| Cudahy, Milwaukee | 53110 |
| Cumberland, Barron | 54829 |
| Curtiss, Clark | 54422 |
| Cushing, Polk | 54006 |
| Custer, Portage | 54423 |
| Cutler, Juneau | 54618 |
| Dairyland, Burnett | 54830 |
| Dale, Outagamie | 54931 |
| Dallas, Barron | 54733 |
| Dalton, Green Lake | 53926 |
| Danbury, Burnett | 54830 |
| Dane, Dane. | 53529 |
| Darien, Walworth | 53114 |
| Darlington, Lafayette | 53530 |
| Deerbrook, Langlade | 54424 |
| Deerfield, Dane | 53531 |
| Deer Park, St. Croix | 54007 |
| De Forest, Dane | 53532 |
| Delafield, Waukesha | 53018 |
| Delavan, Walworth | 53115 |
| Dellwood, Adams | 53927 |
| Delta, Bayfield | 54856 |
| Denmark, Brown | 54208 |
| De Pere, Brown | 54115 |
| Deronda, Polk | 54001 |
| De Soto, Vernon | 54624 |
| Dexter, Bayfield | 54821 |
| Dickeyville, Grant | 53808 |
| Dodge, Trempealeau | 54625 |
| Dodgeville, Iowa | 53533 |
| Dorchester, Clark | 54425 |
| Dousman, Waukesha | 53118 |
| Downing, Dunn | 54734 |
| Downsville, Dunn | 54735 |
| Doylestown, Columbia | 53928 |
| Dresser, Polk | 54009 |
| Drummond, Bayfield | 54832 |
| Dunbar, Marinette | 54119 |
| Durand, Pepin | 54736 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Eagle, Waukesha | 53119 |
| Eagle River, Vilas | 54521 |
| Earl, Washburn | 54875 |
| East Ellsworth, Pierce | 54010 |
| Eastman, Crawford | 54626 |
| East Troy, Walworth | 53120 |
| Eau Claire, Eau Claire | 54703[2] |
| Eau Galle, Dunn | 54737 |
| Eden, Fond du Lac | 53019 |
| Edgar, Marathon | 54426 |
| Edgerton, Rock | 53534 |
| Edgewater, Sawyer | 54834 |
| Edmund, Iowa | 53535 |
| Egg Harbor, Door | 54209 |
| Eland, Shawano | 54427 |
| Elcho, Langlade | 54428 |
| Elderon, Marathon | 54429 |
| Eldorado, Fond du Lac | 54932 |
| Eleva, Trempealeau | 54738 |
| Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan | 53020 |
| Elkhorn, Walworth | 53121 |
| Elk Mound, Dunn | 54739 |
| Ellison Bay, Door | 54210 |
| Ellsworth, Pierce | 54011 |
| Elm Grove, Waukesha | 53122 |
| Elmwood, Pierce | 54740 |
| Elroy, Juneau | 53929 |
| Elton, Langlade | 54430 |
| Embarrass, Waupaca | 54933 |
| Emerald, St. Croix | 54012 |
| Endeavor. Marquette | 53930 |
| Ephraim, Door | 54211 |
| Ettrick, Trempealeau | 54627 |
| Eureka, Winnebago | 54934 |
| Evansville, Rock | 53536 |
| Evergreen, Burnett | 54840 |
| Exeland, Sawyer | 54835 |
| Fairchild, Eau Claire | 54741 |
| Fairview, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee | 53219 |
| Fair Water, Fond du Lac | 53931 |
| Fall Creek, Eau Claire | 54742 |
| Fall River, Columbia | 53932 |
| Fence, Florence | 54120 |
| Fennimore, Grant | 53809 |
| Fenwood, Marathon | 54426 |
| Ferryville, Crawford | 54628 |
| Fifield, Price | 54524 |
| Fish Creek, Door | 54212 |
| Fitchburg, Dane (Br. of Madison) | |
| Florence, Florence | 54121 |
| Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac | 54935 |
| Fontana, Walworth | 53125 |
| Footville, Rock | 53537 |
| Forest Junction, Calumet | 54123 |
| Forestville, Door | 54213 |
| Fort Atkinson, Jefferson | 53538 |
| Fountain City, Buffalo | 54629 |
| Foxboro, Douglas | 54836 |
| Fox Lake, Dodge | 53933 |
| Francis Creek, Manitowoc | 54214 |
| Franklin, Milwaukee | 53132 |
| Franksville, Racine | 53126 |
| Frederic, Polk | 54837 |
| Fredonia, Ozaukee | 53021 |
| Freedom, Outagamie | 54131 |
| Fremont, Waupaca | 54940 |
| Friendship, Adams | 53934 |
| Friesland, Columbia | 53935 |
| Galesville, Trempealeau | 54630 |
| Galloway, Marathon | 54432 |
| Gays Mills, Crawford | 54631 |
| Genesee Depot, Waukesha | 53127 |
| Genoa, Vernon | 54632 |
| Genoa City, Walworth | 53128 |
| Germantown, Washington | 53022 |
| Gile, Iron. | 54525 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Gillett, Oconto | 54124 |
| Gillingham, Richland | 53581 |
| Gilman, Taylor | 54433 |
| Gilmanton, Buffalo | 54743 |
| Gleason, Lincoln | 54435 |
| Glenbeulah, Sheboygan | 53023 |
| Glen Flora, Rusk | 54526 |
| Glen Haven, Grant | 53810 |
| Glenwood City, St. Croix | 54013 |
| Glidden, Ashland | 54527 |
| Goodman, Marinette | 54125 |
| Gordon, Douglas | 54838 |
| Gotham, Richland | 53540 |
| Grafton, Ozaukee | 53024 |
| Grand Marsh, Adams | 53936 |
| Grand View, Bayfield | 54839 |
| Granton, Clark | 54436 |
| Grantsburg, Burnett | 54840 |
| Gratiot, Lafayette | 53541 |
| Green Bay, Brown | 54303[2] |
| Greenbush, Sheboygan | 53026 |
| Greendale, Milwaukee | 53129 |
| Greenfield, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee | 53220 |
| Green Lake, Green Lake | 54941 |
| Greenleaf, Brown | 54126 |
| Green Valley, Shawano | 54127 |
| Greenville, Outagamie | 54942 |
| Greenwood, Clark | 54437 |
| Gresham, Shawano | 54128 |
| Gurney, Iron | 54528 |
| Hager City, Pierce | 54014 |
| Hales Corners, Milwaukee | 53130 |
| Hamburg, Marathon | 54411 |
| Hammond, St. Croix | 54015 |
| Hancock, Waushara | 54943 |
| Hannibal, Taylor | 54439 |
| Hanover, Rock | 53542 |
| Harshaw, Oneida | 54529 |
| Hartford, Washington | 53027 |
| Hartland, Waukesha | 53029 |
| Hatley, Marathon | 54440 |
| Haugen, Barron | 54841 |
| Haven, Sheboygan | 53083 |
| Hawkins, Rusk | 54530 |
| Hawthorne, Douglas | 54842 |
| Hayward, Sawyer | 54843 |
| Hazel Green, Grant | 53811 |
| Hazelhurst, Oneida | 54531 |
| Heafford Junction, Lincoln | 54532 |
| Helenville, Jefferson | 53137 |
| Herbster, Bayfield | 54844 |
| Hertel, Burnett | 54845 |
| Hewitt, Wood | 54441 |
| High Bridge, Ashland | 54846 |
| Highland, Iowa | 53543 |
| Hilbert, Calumet | 54129 |
| Hillpoint, Sauk | 53937 |
| Hillsboro, Vernon | 54634 |
| Hillsdale, Barron | 54744 |
| Hingham, Sheboygan | 53031 |
| Hixton, Jackson | 54635 |
| Holcombe, Chippewa | 54745 |
| Hollandale, Iowa | 53544 |
| Holmen, La Crosse | 54636 |
| Honey Creek, Walworth | 53138 |
| Horicon, Dodge | 53032 |
| Hortonville, Outagamie | 54944 |
| Houlton, St. Croix | 54082 |
| Howard, Brown (Br. of Green Bay) | |
| Howards Grove, Sheboygan CPO of Sheboygan | 53083 |
| Hubertus, Washington | 53033 |
| Hudson, St. Croix | 54016 |
| Humbird, Clark | 54746 |
| Hurley, Iron | 54534 |
| Hustisford, Dodge | 53034 |
| Hustler, Juneau | 54637 |
| Independence, Trempealeau | 54747 |
| Ingram, Rusk | 54526 |
| Iola, Waupaca | 54945 |
| Irma, Lincoln | 54442 |
| Iron Belt, Iron | 54536 |
| Iron Ridge, Dodge | 53035 |
| Iron River, Bayfield | 54847 |
| Ixonia, Jefferson | 53036 |
| Jackson, Washington | 53037 |
| Janesville, Rock | 53545[2] |
| Jefferson, Jefferson | 53549 |
| Jim Falls, Chippewa | 54748 |
| Johnson Creek, Jefferson | 53038 |
| Juda, Green | 53550 |
| Jump River, Taylor | 54434 |
| Junction City, Portage | 54443 |
| Juneau, Dodge | 53039 |
| Kansasville, Racine | 53139 |
| Kaukauna, Outagamie | 54130 |
| Kellnersville, Manitowoc | 54215 |
| Kempster, Langlade | 54444 |
| Kendall, Monroe | 54638 |
| Kennan, Price | 54537 |
| Kenosha, Kenosha | 53140[2] |
| Keshena, Menominee | 54135 |
| Kewaskum, Washington | 53040 |
| Kewaunee, Kewaunee | 54216 |
| Kiel, Manitowoc | 53042 |
| Kieler, Grant | 53812 |
| Kimberly, Outagamie | 54136 |
| King, Waupaca | 54946 |
| Kingston, Green Lake | 53939 |
| Knapp, Dunn | 54749 |
| Knowles, Dodge | 53048 |
| Kohler, Sheboygan | 53044 |
| Krakow, Shawano | 54137 |
| Lac du Flambeau, Vilas | 54538 |
| La Crosse, La Crosse | 54601[2] |
| Ladysmith, Rusk | 54848 |
| La Farge, Vernon | 54639 |
| Lake Delton, Sauk | 53940 |
| Lake Geneva, Walworth | 53147 |
| Lake Mills, Jefferson | 53551 |
| Lake Nebagamon, Douglas | 54849 |
| Lake Tomahawk, Oneida | 54539 |
| Lakewood, Oconto | 54138 |
| Lancaster, Grant | 53813 |
| Land O'Lakes, Vilas | 54540 |
| Lannon, Waukesha | 53046 |
| Laona, Forest | 54541 |
| La Pointe, Ashland | 54850 |
| Larsen, Winnebago | 54947 |
| La Valle, Sauk | 53941 |
| Lebanon, Dodge | 53047 |
| Lena, Oconto | 54139 |
| Leopolis, Shawano | 54948 |
| Lewis, Polk | 54851 |
| Lily, Langlade | 54445 |
| Limeridge, Sauk | 53942 |
| Linden, Iowa | 53553 |
| Little Chute, Outagamie | 54140 |
| Little Suamico, Oconto | 54141 |
| Livingston, Grant | 53554 |
| Lodi, Columbia | 53555 |
| Loganville, Sauk | 53943 |
| Lomira, Dodge | 53048 |
| Lone Rock, Richland | 53556 |
| Long Lake, Florence | 54542 |
| Loretta, Sawyer | 54896 |
| Lowell, Dodge | 53557 |
| Loyal, Clark | 54446 |
| Lublin, Taylor | 54447 |
| Luck, Polk | 54853 |
| Luxemburg, Kewaunee | 54217 |
| Lyndon Station, Juneau | 53944 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Lynxville, Crawford | 54640 |
| Lyons, Walworth | 53148 |
| McFarland, Dane | 53558 |
| McNaughton, Oneida | 54543 |
| Madison, Dane | 53714[2] |
| Maiden Rock, Pierce | 54750 |
| Malone, Fond du Lac | 53049 |
| Manawa, Waupaca | 54949 |
| Manchester, Green Lake | 53945 |
| Manitowish Waters, Vilas | 54545 |
| Manitowoc, Manitowoc | 54220 |
| Maple, Douglas | 54854 |
| Maplewood, Door | 54226 |
| Marathon, Marathon | 54448 |
| Marengo, Ashland | 54855 |
| Maribel, Manitowoc | 54227 |
| Marinette, Marinette | 54143 |
| Marion, Waupaca | 54950 |
| Markesan, Green Lake | 53946 |
| Marquette, Green Lake | 53947 |
| Marshall, Dane | 53559 |
| Marshfield, Wood | 54449 |
| Mason, Bayfield | 54816 |
| Mather, Juneau | 54641 |
| Mattoon, Shawano | 54450 |
| Mauston, Juneau | 53948 |
| Mayville, Dodge | 53050 |
| Mazomanie, Dane | 53560 |
| Medford, Taylor | 54451 |
| Medina, Outagamie | 54951 |
| Mellen, Ashland | 54546 |
| Melrose, Jackson | 54642 |
| Melvina, Monroe (contract station, see Cashton) | |
| Menasha, Winnebago | 54952 |
| Menomonee Falls (Br. of Waukesha) | |
| Menomonie, Dunn | 54751 |
| Mequon, Ozaukee<br>Br. of Thiensville | 53092 |
| Mercer, Iron | 54547 |
| Merrill, Lincoln | 54452 |
| Merrillan, Jackson | 54754 |
| Merrimac, Sauk | 53561 |
| Merton, Waukesha | 53056 |
| Middle Inlet, Marinette | 54114 |
| Middleton, Dane | 53562 |
| Mikana, Barron | 54857 |
| Milan, Marathon | 54453 |
| Milladore, Wood | 54454 |
| Millston, Jackson | 54643 |
| Milltown, Polk | 54858 |
| Milton, Rock | 53563 |
| Milwaukee, Milwaukee | 53203[2] |
| Mindoro, La Crosse | 54644 |
| Mineral Point, Iowa | 53565 |
| Minocqua, Oneida | 54548 |
| Minong, Washburn | 54859 |
| Mishicot, Manitowoc | 54228 |
| Modena, Buffalo | 54755 |
| Mondovi, Buffalo | 54755 |
| Monico, Oneida<br>CPO of Rhinelander | 54501 |
| Monona, Dane<br>Br. of Madison | 53716 |
| Monroe, Green | 53566 |
| Montello, Marquette | 53949 |
| Montfort, Grant | 53569 |
| Monticello, Green | 53570 |
| Montreal, Iron | 54550 |
| Moquah, Ashland | 54806 |
| Morrisonville, Dane | 53571 |
| Mosinee, Marathon | 54455 |
| Mountain, Oconto | 54149 |
| Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac | 53057 |
| Mount Hope, Grant | 53816 |
| Mount Horeb, Dane | 53572 |
| Mount Sterling, Crawford | 54645 |
| Mukwonago, Waukesha | 53149 |
| Muscoda, Grant | 53573 |
| Muskego, Waukesha | 53150 |
| Nashotah, Waukesha | 53058 |
| Navarino, Shawano | 54107 |
| Necedah, Juneau | 54646 |
| Neenah, Winnebago | 54956 |
| Neillsville, Clark | 54456 |
| Nekoosa, Wood | 54457 |
| Nelson, Buffalo | 54756 |
| Nelsonville, Portage | 54458 |
| Neopit, Menominee | 54150 |
| Neosho, Dodge | 53059 |
| Neshkoro, Marquette | 54960 |
| Newald, Forest | 54511 |
| New Auburn, Chippewa | 54757 |
| New Berlin (Br. of Waukesha) | |
| Newburg, Washington | 53060 |
| New Franken, Brown | 54229 |
| New Glarus, Green | 53574 |
| New Holstein, Calumet | 53061 |
| New Lisbon, Juneau | 53950 |
| New London, Outagamie | 54961 |
| New Munster, Kenosha | 53152 |
| New Post, Sawyer | 54828 |
| New Richmond, St. Croix | 54017 |
| Newton, Manitowoc | 53063 |
| Niagara, Marinette | 54151 |
| Nichols, Outagamie | 54152 |
| North Bend, Jackson | 54642 |
| North Freedom, Sauk | 53951 |
| North Lake, Waukesha | 53064 |
| North Prairie, Waukesha | 53153 |
| North Woods Beach, Sawyer | 54843 |
| Northfield, Jackson | 54635 |
| Norwalk, Monroe | 54648 |
| Oak Creek, Milwaukee | 53154 |
| Oakdale, Monroe | 54649 |
| Oakfield, Fond du Lac | 53065 |
| Oconomowoc, Waukesha | 53066 |
| Oconto, Oconto | 54153 |
| Oconto Falls, Oconto | 54154 |
| Odanah, Ashland | 54861 |
| Ogdensburg, Waupaca | 54962 |
| Ogema, Price | 54459 |
| Ojibwa, Sawyer | 54862 |
| Okauchee, Waukesha | 53069 |
| Omro, Winnebago | 54963 |
| Onalaska, La Crosse | 54650 |
| Oneida, Outagamie | 54155 |
| Ontario, Vernon | 54651 |
| Oostburg, Sheboygan | 53070 |
| Oregon, Dane | 53575 |
| Orfordville, Rock | 53576 |
| Osceola, Polk | 54020 |
| Oshkosh, Winnebago | 54901[2] |
| Osseo, Trempealeau | 54758 |
| Owen, Clark | 54460 |
| Oxford, Marquette | 53952 |
| Packwaukee, Marquette | 53953 |
| Palmyra, Jefferson | 53156 |
| Pardeeville, Columbia | 53954 |
| Park Falls, Price | 54552 |
| Patch Grove, Grant | 53817 |
| Pearson, Langlade | 54462 |
| Pelican Lake, Oneida | 54463 |
| Pell Lake, Walworth | 53157 |
| Pembine, Marinette | 54156 |
| Pence, Iron | 54550 |
| Pepin, Pepin | 54759 |
| Peshtigo, Marinette | 54157 |
| Pewaukee, Waukesha | 53072 |
| Phelps, Vilas | 54554 |
| Phillips, Price | 54555 |
| Phlox, Langlade | 54464 |
| Pickerel, Langlade | 54465 |
| Pickett, Winnebago | 54964 |
| Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau | 54760 |
| Pine River, Waushara | 54965 |
| Pittsville, Wood | 54466 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Plain, Sauk | 53577 |
| Plainfield, Waushara | 54966 |
| Platteville, Grant | 53818 |
| Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha | 53158 |
| Plover, Portage | 54467 |
| Plum City, Pierce | 54761 |
| Plymouth, Sheboygan | 53073 |
| Poplar, Douglas | 54864 |
| Portage, Columbia | 53901 |
| Port Edwards, Wood | 54469 |
| Porterfield, Marinette | 54159 |
| Port Washington, Ozaukee | 53074 |
| Port Wing, Bayfield | 54865 |
| Poskin, Barron | 54866 |
| Potosi, Grant | 53820 |
| Potter, Calumet | 54160 |
| Pound, Marinette | 54161 |
| Powers Lake, Kenosha | 53159 |
| Poynette, Columbia | 53955 |
| Poy Sippi, Waushara | 54967 |
| Prairie du Chien, Crawford | 53821 |
| Prairie du Sac, Sauk | 53578 |
| Prairie Farm, Barron | 54762 |
| Prentice, Price | 54556 |
| Prescott, Pierce | 54021 |
| Presque Isle, Vilas | 54557 |
| Princeton, Green Lake | 54968 |
| Pulaski, Brown | 54162 |
| Pulcifer, Oconto | 54164 |
| Racine, Racine | 53403[2] |
| Radisson, Sawyer | 54867 |
| Randall, Burnett | 54840 |
| Randolph, Columbia | 53956 |
| Random Lake, Sheboygan | 53075 |
| Readfield, Waupaca | 54969 |
| Readstown, Vernon | 54652 |
| Redgranite, Waushara | 54970 |
| Reedsburg, Sauk | 53959 |
| Reedsville, Manitowoc | 54230 |
| Reeseville, Dodge | 53579 |
| Rewey, Iowa | 53580 |
| Rhinelander, Oneida | 54501 |
| Rib Lake, Taylor | 54470 |
| Rice Lake, Barron | 54868 |
| Richfield, Washington | 53076 |
| Richland Center, Richland | 53581 |
| Ridgeland, Dunn | 54763 |
| Ridgeway, Iowa | 53582 |
| Ringle, Marathon | 54471 |
| Rio, Columbia | 53960 |
| Rio Creek, Kewaunee | 54231 |
| Ripon, Fond du Lac | 54971 |
| River Falls, Pierce | 54022 |
| Roberts, St. Croix | 54023 |
| Rochester, Racine | 53167 |
| Rock Falls, Dunn | 54764 |
| Rockfield, Washington | 53077 |
| Rockland, La Crosse | 54653 |
| Rock Springs, Sauk | 53961 |
| Root River, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53227 |
| Rosendale, Fond du Lac | 54974 |
| Rosholt, Portage | 54473 |
| Rothschild, Marathon | 54474 |
| Royalton, Waupaca | 54975 |
| Rubicon, Dodge | 53078 |
| Rudolph, Wood | 54475 |
| St. Cloud, Fond du Lac | 53079 |
| St. Francis, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53207 |
| St. Germain, Vilas | 54558 |
| St. Joseph, St. Croix | 54082 |
| St. Nazianz, Manitowoc | 54232 |
| Salem, Kenosha | 53168 |
| Sanborn, Ashland | 54806 |
| Sand Creek, Dunn | 54765 |
| Sarona, Washburn | 54870 |
| Sauk City, Sauk | 53583 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Saukville, Ozaukee | 53080 |
| Saxeville, Waushara | 54976 |
| Saxon, Iron | 54559 |
| Sayner, Vilas | 54560 |
| Scandinavia, Waupaca | 54977 |
| Schofield, Marathon | 54476 |
| Schultz, Bayfield | 54821 |
| Seneca, Crawford | 54654 |
| Sextonville, Richland | 53584 |
| Seymour, Outagamie | 54165 |
| Sharon, Walworth | 53585 |
| Shawano, Shawano | 54166 |
| Sheboygan, Sheboygan | 53081[2] |
| Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan | 53085 |
| Sheldon, Rusk | 54766 |
| Shell Lake, Washburn | 54871 |
| Sherwood, Calumet | 54169 |
| Shiocton, Outagamie | 54170 |
| Shopiere, Rock<br>Br. of Beloit | 53511 |
| Shorewood, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53211 |
| Shullsburg, Lafayette | 53586 |
| Silver Lake, Kenosha | 53170 |
| Sinsinawa, Grant | 53824 |
| Siren, Burnett | 54872 |
| Sister Bay, Door | 54234 |
| Slinger, Washington | 53086 |
| Sobieski, Oconto | 54171 |
| Soldiers Grove, Crawford | 54655 |
| Solon Springs, Douglas | 54873 |
| Somers, Kenosha | 53171 |
| Somerset, St. Croix | 54025 |
| South Byron, Fond du Lac | 53006 |
| South Milwaukee, Milwaukee | 53172 |
| South Range, Douglas | 54874 |
| South Wayne, Lafayette | 53587 |
| Sparta, Monroe | 54656 |
| Spencer, Marathon | 54479 |
| Spooner, Washburn | 54801 |
| Springbrook, Washburn | 54875 |
| Springfield, Walworth | 53176 |
| Spring Green, Sauk | 53588 |
| Spring Valley, Pierce | 54767 |
| Stanley, Chippewa | 54768 |
| Starlake, Vilas | 54561 |
| Star Prairie, Polk | 54026 |
| Stetsonville, Taylor | 54480 |
| Steuben, Crawford | 54657 |
| Stevens Point, Portage | 54481 |
| Stiles, Oconto | 54139 |
| Stitzer, Grant | 53825 |
| Stockbridge, Calumet | 53088 |
| Stockholm, Pepin | 54769 |
| Stoddard, Vernon | 54658 |
| Stone Lake, Sawyer | 54876 |
| Stoughton, Dane | 53589 |
| Stratford, Marathon | 54484 |
| Strum, Trempealeau | 54770 |
| Sturgeon Bay, Door | 54235 |
| Sturtevant, Racine | 53177 |
| Suamico, Brown | 54173 |
| Sullivan, Jefferson | 53178 |
| Summit Lake, Langlade | 54485 |
| Sun Prairie, Dane | 53590 |
| Superior, Douglas | 54836 |
| Suring, Oconto | 54174 |
| Sussex, Waukesha | 53089 |
| Taycheedah, Fond du Lac | 54935 |
| Taylor, Jackson | 54659 |
| Theresa, Dodge | 53091 |
| Thiensville, Ozaukee | 53092 |
| Thorp, Clark | 54771 |
| Three Lakes, Oneida | 54562 |
| Tiffany, Rock | 53511 |
| Tigerton, Shawano | 54486 |
| Tilleda, Shawano | 54978 |
| Tisch Mills, Manitowoc | 54240 |
| Tomah, Monroe | 54660 |
| Tomahawk, Lincoln | 54487 |

| Post Office and County[1] | ZIP Code |
|---|---|
| Tony, Rusk | 54563 |
| Townsend, Oconto | 54175 |
| Trego, Washburn | 54888 |
| Trempealeau, Trempealeau | 54661 |
| Trevor, Kenosha | 53179 |
| Tripoli, Oneida | 54564 |
| Tuckaway, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53221 |
| Tunnel City, Monroe | 54662 |
| Turtle Lake, Barron | 54889 |
| Twin Lakes, Kenosha | 53181 |
| Two Rivers, Manitowoc | 54241 |
| Underhill, Oconto | 54176 |
| Union Center, Juneau | 53962 |
| Union Grove, Racine | 53182 |
| Unity, Marathon | 54488 |
| Upson, Iron | 54565 |
| Valders, Manitowoc | 54245 |
| Van Dyne, Fond du Lac | 54979 |
| Verona, Dane | 53593 |
| Vesper, Wood | 54489 |
| Victory, Vernon | 54624 |
| Viola, Richland | 54617 |
| Viroqua, Vernon | 54665 |
| Wabeno, Forest | 54566 |
| Waldo, Sheboygan | 53093 |
| Wales, Waukesha | 53183 |
| Walworth, Walworth | 53184 |
| Warrens, Monroe | 54666 |
| Wascott, Douglas | 54890 |
| Washburn, Bayfield | 54891 |
| Washington Island, Door | 54246 |
| Waterford, Racine | 53185 |
| Waterloo, Jefferson | 53594 |
| Watertown, Jefferson | 53094 |
| Waubeka, Ozaukee | 53021 |
| Waukau, Winnebago | 54980 |
| Waukesha, Waukesha | 53186[2] |
| Waumandee, Buffalo<br>CPO of Cochrane | 54622 |
| Waunakee, Dane | 53597 |
| Waupaca, Waupaca | 54981 |
| Waupun, Fond du Lac | 53963 |
| Wausau, Marathon | 54401 |
| Wausaukee, Marinette | 54177 |
| Wautoma, Waushara | 54982 |
| Wauwatosa, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53213 |
| Wauzeka, Crawford | 53826 |
| Wayside, Brown<br>CPO of Greenleaf | 54126 |
| Webb Lake, Burnett | 54830 |
| Webster, Burnett | 54893 |
| Wentworth, Douglas<br>CPO of South Range | 54874 |
| West Allis, Milwaukee<br>Br. of Milwaukee | 53214 |
| West Bend, Washington | 53095 |
| West Lima, Vernon | 54639 |
| West Salem, La Crosse | 54669 |
| Westboro, Taylor | 54490 |
| Westby, Vernon | 54667 |
| Westfield, Marquette | 53964 |
| Weyauwega, Waupaca | 54983 |
| Weyerhaeuser, Rusk | 54895 |
| Wheeler, Dunn | 54772 |
| Whitehall, Trempealeau | 54773 |
| White Lake, Langlade | 54491 |
| Whitelaw, Manitowoc | 54247 |
| Whitewater, Walworth | 53190 |
| Wild Rose, Waushara | 54984 |
| Willard, Clark | 54493 |
| Williams Bay, Walworth | 53191 |
| Wilmot, Kenosha | 53192 |
| Wilson, St. Croix | 54027 |
| Wilton, Monroe | 54670 |
| Winchester, Vilas | 54557 |
| Wind Lake, Racine<br>Br. of Waterford | 53185 |
| Windsor, Dane | 53598 |
| Winnebago, Winnebago | 54985 |
| Winneconne, Winnebago | 54986 |
| Winter, Sawyer | 54896 |
| Wisconsin Dells, Columbia | 53965 |
| Wisconsin Rapids, Wood | 54494 |
| Withee, Clark | 54498 |
| Wittenberg, Shawano | 54499 |
| Wonewoc, Juneau | 53968 |
| Wood, Milwaukee | 53193 |
| Woodford, Lafayette | 53599 |
| Woodland, Dodge | 53099 |
| Woodman, Grant | 53827 |
| Woodruff, Oneida | 54568 |
| Woodville, St. Croix | 54028 |
| Woodworth, Kenosha | 53194 |
| Wrightstown, Brown | 54180 |
| Wyeville, Monroe | 54671 |
| Wyocena, Columbia | 53969 |
| Yellow Lake, Burnett | 54830 |
| Yuba, Richland | 54634 |
| Zachow, Shawano | 54182 |
| Zenda, Walworth | 53195 |

## HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

**Public Welfare** — U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during the 1988-89 fiscal year over $94.9 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $2.4 billion or $499.57 per capita, which ranked it 6th among the states. New York ranked highest among the states ($794.95), and Nevada was lowest ($176.90).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $32.26 per $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 4th among the states, while New York ($41.27) again ranked highest and Nevada lowest ($10.65).

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and general assistance in Wisconsin counties during 1990 totaled over $459 million granted to an average of 247,860 persons per month. The average general assistance grant was $146.40 and the AFDC average grant was $154.68. Milwaukee County had the highest total of AFDC grants in 1990 ($208,344,286) but Washington County had the highest average grant per recipient ($166.53). The county with the lowest AFDC total in 1990 was Iron County ($273,893); the lowest average grant was in Portage County ($131.10).

**Medical Assistance** — Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1990 totaled over $1.3 billion, a 10.04 percent increase from fiscal 1989. The largest proportions of total benefits covered nursing home care (46.5 percent) and inpatient hospital services (13.7 percent). These 2 categories accounted for over 60 percent of the total, with the remainder going for the following services (in descending order): health maintenance organizations, drugs, home health care, physicians and clinics, and hospital outpatient services.

A county breakdown of medical assistance in January 1991 reveals a total expenditure of $118.5 million for 291,260 recipients, yielding an average user reimbursement of $406.84. The greatest share of reimbursements were for recipients in the counties of Milwaukee (33.3 percent), Dane (7.35 percent) and Racine (3.55 percent); the least went to Florence (0.1 percent). The highest average user reimbursement per recipient was in Jefferson County ($920.13); Menominee County was lowest ($244.91).

**Institutions** — From 1989 to 1990 the average daily population at the state's adult correctional institutions increased 7.6 percent from 6,066 to 6,525. The number of prisoners on probation and parole also continued to increase. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $54.11 ranked Wisconsin 36th among the states in 1989.

The total average daily number of persons in Central State Hospital, the 2 state mental institutes, and the 3 centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1989 (2,444) to 1990 (2,370).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about social services.

# PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE
## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| | Amount (in thousands)[1] | | | Per Capita[2] | | Per $1,000 Personal Income[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Total | State | Local | Amount | State Rank | Amount | State Rank |
| Alabama | $793,529 | $769,945 | $23,584 | $192.70 | 49 | $15.05 | 46 |
| Alaska | 294,656 | 291,142 | 3,514 | 559.12 | 3 | 29.45 | 8 |
| Arizona | 985,643 | 837,679 | 147,964 | 277.18 | 32 | 18.87 | 32 |
| Arkansas | 628,184 | 626,383 | 1,801 | 261.09 | 35 | 21.47 | 21 |
| California | 13,567,266 | 6,546,720 | 7,020,546 | 466.82 | 9 | 25.55 | 13 |
| Colorado | 951,038 | 566,511 | 384,527 | 286.72 | 28 | 17.50 | 39 |
| Connecticut | 1,509,509 | 1,373,605 | 135,904 | 466.04 | 10 | 20.25 | 26 |
| Delaware | 192,740 | 192,665 | 75 | 286.39 | 29 | 16.53 | 41 |
| District of Columbia | 629,585 | 0 | 629,585 | 1,042.36 | — | 47.72 | — |
| Florida | 2,945,066 | 2,772,531 | 172,535 | 232.43 | 42 | 14.38 | 47 |
| Georgia | 1,886,172 | 1,849,877 | 36,295 | 293.07 | 27 | 19.49 | 28 |
| Hawaii | 358,336 | 351,375 | 6,961 | 322.24 | 22 | 19.48 | 29 |
| Idaho | 222,762 | 203,233 | 19,529 | 219.69 | 44 | 17.54 | 38 |
| ILLINOIS | 4,228,637 | 3,998,805 | 229,832 | 362.72 | 16 | 20.72 | 24 |
| Indiana | 1,717,046 | 1,421,608 | 295,438 | 307.00 | 24 | 20.71 | 25 |
| IOWA | 942,599 | 834,604 | 107,995 | 331.90 | 20 | 22.69 | 20 |
| Kansas | 635,617 | 618,901 | 16,716 | 252.93 | 38 | 16.17 | 43 |
| Kentucky | 1,261,626 | 1,239,410 | 22,216 | 338.51 | 19 | 26.40 | 12 |
| Louisiana | 1,242,036 | 1,224,440 | 17,596 | 283.44 | 31 | 22.92 | 19 |
| Maine | 606,946 | 591,191 | 15,755 | 496.68 | 7 | 33.34 | 2 |
| Maryland | 1,681,569 | 1,655,619 | 25,950 | 358.24 | 17 | 18.67 | 33 |
| Massachusetts | 3,602,897 | 3,549,072 | 53,825 | 609.32 | 2 | 29.39 | 9 |
| MICHIGAN | 4,534,352 | 4,200,246 | 334,106 | 488.98 | 8 | 29.65 | 7 |
| MINNESOTA | 2,377,292 | 1,315,202 | 1,062,090 | 546.13 | 4 | 33.11 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 699,542 | 680,851 | 18,691 | 266.90 | 33 | 24.02 | 18 |
| Missouri | 1,234,644 | 1,208,411 | 26,233 | 246.30 | 39 | 16.00 | 44 |
| Montana | 256,180 | 242,942 | 13,238 | 317.84 | 23 | 24.75 | 15 |
| Nebraska | 479,096 | 451,927 | 27,169 | 297.39 | 26 | 20.24 | 27 |
| Nevada | 196,540 | 168,228 | 28,312 | 176.90 | 50 | 10.65 | 50 |
| New Hampshire | 329,724 | 261,786 | 67,938 | 297.85 | 25 | 15.63 | 45 |
| New Jersey | 3,307,856 | 2,439,913 | 867,943 | 427.59 | 12 | 19.48 | 29 |
| New Mexico | 397,724 | 380,541 | 17,183 | 260.29 | 36 | 21.14 | 23 |
| New York | 14,269,312 | 7,953,500 | 6,315,812 | 794.95 | 1 | 41.27 | 1 |
| North Carolina | 1,670,750 | 1,351,548 | 319,202 | 254.26 | 37 | 18.00 | 36 |
| North Dakota | 273,346 | 246,783 | 26,563 | 414.16 | 14 | 31.93 | 5 |
| Ohio | 4,725,136 | 3,585,024 | 1,140,112 | 433.22 | 11 | 28.02 | 10 |
| Oklahoma | 1,048,741 | 1,037,337 | 11,404 | 325.29 | 21 | 24.28 | 16 |
| Oregon | 744,844 | 721,407 | 23,437 | 266.07 | 34 | 18.22 | 34 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,849,604 | 4,065,631 | 783,973 | 402.79 | 15 | 24.89 | 14 |
| Rhode Island | 514,319 | 491,985 | 22,334 | 515.35 | 5 | 30.67 | 6 |
| South Carolina | 742,227 | 713,980 | 28,247 | 211.34 | 47 | 16.55 | 40 |
| South Dakota | 173,333 | 163,424 | 9,909 | 242.42 | 40 | 19.06 | 31 |
| Tennessee | 1,191,575 | 1,117,024 | 74,551 | 241.21 | 41 | 17.55 | 37 |
| Texas | 3,368,381 | 3,262,746 | 105,635 | 198.25 | 48 | 13.71 | 48 |
| Utah | 372,914 | 365,040 | 7,874 | 218.46 | 46 | 18.10 | 35 |
| Vermont | 236,628 | 236,191 | 437 | 417.33 | 13 | 27.74 | 11 |
| Virginia | 1,338,987 | 913,495 | 425,492 | 219.58 | 45 | 12.59 | 49 |
| Washington | 1,634,752 | 1,624,628 | 10,124 | 343.36 | 18 | 21.35 | 22 |
| West Virginia | 531,609 | 531,443 | 166 | 286.27 | 30 | 24.14 | 17 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 2,431,397 | 1,786,461 | 644,936 | 499.57 | 6 | 32.26 | 4 |
| Wyoming | 106,452 | 102,863 | 3,589 | 224.11 | 43 | 16.32 | 42 |
| U.S. Average | $94,920,716 | $73,135,873 | $21,784,843 | $382.54 | | $23.43 | |

Note: Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Expenditures include: cash assistance paid directly to needy persons under the categorical programs (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled) and under any other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other commodities and services provided under welfare programs; and provision and operation by the government of welfare institutions.

[1] Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

[2] Total state and local expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finance: 1988-89*, Tables 29, 30, 31, February 1991. Rank by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
## 1990

| | General Assistance[1] | | | Aid to Families With Dependent Children[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Average Number of Recipients Per Month[3] | Average Grant | Total Grants | AFDC Regular Average Monthly Recipients[3] | AFDC Unemployed Average Monthly Recipients[3] | Average Grant | Total Grants |
| Adams | 23 | $108.62 | $29,763 | 607 | 278 | $137.97 | $1,465,063 |
| Ashland | 21 | 156.27 | 39,692 | 691 | 147 | 146.56 | 1,473,564 |
| Barron | 48 | 165.47 | 96,137 | 1,316 | 484 | 143.08 | 3,089,453 |
| Bayfield | 21 | 157.66 | 39,730 | 397 | 104 | 142.23 | 855,499 |
| Brown | 98 | 95.40 | 112,572 | 5,074 | 1,814 | 150.21 | 12,415,465 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 278.68 | 7,803 | 302 | 81 | 142.81 | 656,049 |
| Burnett | 13 | 228.22 | 35,602 | 640 | 164 | 150.32 | 1,450,398 |
| Calumet | 16 | 118.85 | 23,176 | 384 | 77 | 152.48 | 843,811 |
| Chippewa | 133 | 136.78 | 217,747 | 1,655 | 629 | 144.26 | 3,953,496 |
| Clark | 4 | 104.20 | 4,376 | 684 | 187 | 140.77 | 1,472,033 |
| Columbia | 46 | 120.24 | 66,973 | 827 | 131 | 150.53 | 1,731,570 |
| Crawford | 2 | 35.15 | 1,019 | 460 | 90 | 143.98 | 951,139 |
| Dane | 1,617 | 150.94 | 2,928,837 | 7,163 | 1,446 | 156.78 | 16,197,292 |
| Dodge | 64 | 140.34 | 107,360 | 1,144 | 171 | 151.59 | 2,391,432 |
| Door | 13 | 163.84 | 25,396 | 478 | 101 | 140.21 | 974,632 |
| Douglas | 58 | 140.52 | 98,507 | 2,259 | 705 | 149.63 | 5,322,218 |
| Dunn | 24 | 114.19 | 32,315 | 1,012 | 569 | 142.80 | 2,709,048 |
| Eau Claire | 139 | 137.43 | 228,408 | 3,024 | 1,696 | 147.77 | 8,368,575 |
| Florence | 5 | 147.27 | 7,952 | 179 | 36 | 148.81 | 383,038 |
| Fond du Lac | 55 | 58.53 | 38,454 | 1,843 | 472 | 151.30 | 4,202,850 |
| Forest | 4 | 100.40 | 4,518 | 498 | 184 | 145.65 | 1,192,171 |
| Grant | 22 | 149.28 | 40,158 | 958 | 265 | 147.36 | 2,162,455 |
| Green | 41 | 182.17 | 89,447 | 552 | 140 | 148.16 | 1,231,243 |
| Green Lake | 8 | 183.48 | 17,614 | 369 | 73 | 143.85 | 762,974 |
| Iowa | 24 | 175.44 | 50,175 | 310 | 85 | 140.46 | 665,479 |
| Iron | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 141 | 13 | 148.37 | 273,893 |
| Jackson | 16 | 141.14 | 26,535 | 689 | 187 | 146.52 | 1,539,891 |
| Jefferson | 30 | 151.45 | 54,067 | 1,067 | 193 | 152.06 | 2,298,694 |
| Juneau | 17 | 143.73 | 28,603 | 764 | 175 | 148.29 | 1,671,252 |
| Kenosha | 159 | 122.57 | 233,370 | 6,451 | 1,185 | 156.38 | 14,329,784 |
| Kewaunee | 9 | 108.79 | 11,641 | 242 | 71 | 136.12 | 511,533 |
| La Crosse | 25 | 163.56 | 49,887 | 3,167 | 1,698 | 146.94 | 8,578,676 |
| Lafayette | 12 | 68.57 | 9,668 | 339 | 49 | 144.85 | 673,686 |
| Langlade | 29 | 141.14 | 49,400 | 673 | 155 | 138.35 | 1,373,981 |
| Lincoln | 24 | 110.19 | 31,185 | 668 | 193 | 143.18 | 1,479,221 |
| Manitowoc | 151 | 146.46 | 264,506 | 1,505 | 759 | 142.89 | 3,881,671 |
| Marathon | 79 | 204.33 | 194,114 | 2,235 | 1,495 | 142.69 | 6,386,906 |
| Marinette | 65 | 162.68 | 127,213 | 1,097 | 341 | 141.95 | 2,448,977 |
| Marquette | 14 | 172.78 | 28,508 | 328 | 85 | 140.66 | 697,803 |
| Menominee | 9 | 175.20 | 18,221 | 96,893 | 11,378 | 160.36 | 208,344,286 |
| Milwaukee | 5,455 | 144.04 | 9,429,413 | 1,152 | 227 | 143.44 | 2,373,566 |
| Monroe | 18 | 125.85 | 27,436 | 645 | 224 | 145.63 | 1,519,967 |
| Oconto | 58 | 167.11 | 116,809 | 961 | 320 | 141.26 | 2,170,949 |
| Oneida | 44 | 173.18 | 90,574 | 1,974 | 920 | 147.96 | 5,138,518 |
| Outagamie | 17 | 98.10 | 19,915 | 316 | 11 | 161.80 | 634,428 |
| Ozaukee | 8 | 114.82 | 11,137 | 199 | 42 | 143.05 | 413,426 |
| Pepin | 2 | 124.98 | 2,874 | 495 | 97 | 149.12 | 1,058,009 |
| Pierce | 6 | 170.60 | 13,136 | 1,312 | 350 | 144.88 | 2,889,603 |
| Polk | 42 | 154.31 | 77,772 | 1,528 | 655 | 143.55 | 3,760,265 |
| Portage | 100 | 135.26 | 162,308 | 340 | 106 | 131.10 | 701,753 |
| Price | 19 | 161.03 | 36,715 | 9,942 | 958 | 155.47 | 20,335,651 |
| Racine | 299 | 147.51 | 528,819 | 499 | 162 | 149.03 | 1,180,653 |
| Richland | 8 | 149.36 | 13,741 | 6,845 | 1,235 | 160.10 | 15,523,936 |
| Rock | 608 | 155.82 | 1,137,676 | 504 | 272 | 148.73 | 1,384,668 |
| Rusk | 21 | 112.62 | 27,818 | 671 | 146 | 151.59 | 1,486,473 |
| St. Croix | 11 | 159.45 | 20,250 | 1,065 | 210 | 145.68 | 2,228,276 |
| Sauk | 26 | 125.79 | 39,497 | 943 | 339 | 143.25 | 2,203,597 |
| Sawyer | 5 | 128.36 | 8,215 | 900 | 248 | 144.20 | 1,986,441 |
| Shawano | 26 | 143.40 | 45,027 | 1,993 | 943 | 145.92 | 5,141,209 |
| Sheboygan | 111 | 180.54 | 239,753 | 291 | 63 | 142.37 | 604,230 |
| Taylor | 23 | 113.63 | 31,702 | 639 | 128 | 142.49 | 1,311,803 |
| Trempealeau | 28 | 156.26 | 52,035 | 659 | 180 | 144.54 | 1,455,689 |
| Vernon | 8 | 128.13 | 12,557 | 355 | 76 | 139.71 | 722,172 |
| Vilas | 9 | 106.31 | 11,162 | 1,084 | 119 | 153.95 | 2,222,114 |
| Walworth | 20 | 152.30 | 37,161 | 480 | 135 | 142.82 | 1,053,898 |
| Washburn | 7 | 126.83 | 10,781 | 1,015 | 98 | 158.08 | 2,110,541 |
| Washington | 42 | 185.52 | 94,022 | 2,733 | 240 | 166.53 | 5,941,140 |
| Waukesha | 125 | 199.06 | 298,796 | 966 | 206 | 146.33 | 2,057,425 |
| Waupaca | 38 | 166.82 | 75,068 | 529 | 139 | 136.55 | 1,093,623 |
| Waushara | 13 | 94.01 | 15,135 | 3,264 | 927 | 155.44 | 7,816,209 |
| Winnebago | 211 | 149.16 | 377,386 | 1,892 | 649 | 142.92 | 4,357,790 |
| Wood | 60 | 134.79 | 96,641 | 1,043 | 301 | 147.19 | 2,372,982 |
| Tribal Agencies | — | — | — | 1,436 | 673 | 147.16 | 3,723,668 |
| TOTAL | 10,606 | $146.40 | $18,631,979 | 197,751 | 39,503 | $154.68 | $440,385,871 |

[1] Excluding medical assistance.

[2] Divided into 2 categories, AFDC regular and AFDC unemployed, which must be totaled to get total AFDC recipients.

[3] Counties report the number of recipients of general assistance or AFDC each month. The average number of recipients each month is reported in this table because no undifferentiated count for the year exists. In the annual total, individuals are counted in each month in which they received benefits.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, departmental data, May 1991.

# MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN
## By Type of Service, 1980-1990
## (In Millions)

| Fiscal Year | Nursing Homes | | Hospitals Inpatient | | Hospitals Outpatient | | HMO | | Drugs | | Home Health | | Physicians & Clinics | | Other Costs | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[1] | Amt. | %[2] |
| 1980 | $405.8 | 60.0% | $101.7 | 15.0% | $18.8 | 2.8% | $0.0 | 0.0% | $35.3 | 5.2% | $2.9 | 0.4% | $46.9 | 6.9% | $64.9 | 9.6% | $676.4 | — |
| 1981 | 504.0 | 61.1 | 122.4 | 14.8 | 26.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 57.5 | 7.0 | 69.0 | 8.4 | 824.3 | 21.88% |
| 1982 | 484.2 | 56.9 | 136.2 | 16.0 | 29.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 62.1 | 7.3 | 95.2 | 11.2 | 851.0 | 3.23 |
| 1983 | 502.0 | 57.3 | 145.2 | 16.6 | 33.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 64.3 | 7.3 | 86.7 | 9.9 | 876.4 | 2.99 |
| 1984 | 522.7 | 55.4 | 152.5 | 16.1 | 39.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.6 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 71.0 | 7.5 | 101.1 | 10.7 | 944.4 | 7.75 |
| 1985 | 528.9 | 54.6 | 131.0 | 13.5 | 36.6 | 3.8 | 21.3 | 2.2 | 51.3 | 5.3 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 66.4 | 6.9 | 118.7 | 12.3 | 968.3 | 2.53 |
| 1986 | 541.2 | 52.9 | 125.8 | 12.3 | 29.1 | 2.8 | 91.3 | 8.9 | 54.0 | 5.3 | 22.7 | 2.2 | 47.1 | 4.6 | 112.4 | 11.0 | 1,023.6 | 5.71 |
| 1987 | 548.5 | 50.2 | 143.7 | 13.2 | 36.0 | 3.3 | 96.6 | 8.8 | 61.5 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 2.9 | 49.7 | 4.5 | 125.5 | 11.5 | 1,092.6 | 6.73 |
| 1988 | 563.2 | 51.7 | 131.3 | 12.0 | 35.3 | 3.2 | 92.5 | 8.5 | 70.1 | 6.4 | 32.0 | 2.9 | 45.0 | 4.1 | 120.5 | 11.1 | 1,089.9 | (0.24) |
| 1989 | 568.0 | 47.0 | 168.3 | 13.9 | 43.6 | 3.6 | 95.3 | 7.9 | 80.4 | 6.7 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 60.5 | 5.0 | 143.2 | 11.9 | 1,207.0 | 10.82 |
| 1990 | 618.3 | 46.5 | 182.7 | 13.7 | 48.2 | 3.6 | 114.2 | 8.6 | 90.3 | 6.8 | 60.7 | 4.6 | 59.7 | 4.5 | 155.0 | 11.7 | 1,329.0 | 10.04 |

Note: Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent ("Medicaid"). Funding involves an annually adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/90 — Wis.: 40.38%; Fed.: 59.62%).

[1] Percent of total expenditures.

[2] Percent annual change.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, departmental data, February 1991.

# MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN
## By County, January 1991

| County | Expenditures | | Recipients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County Total | Percent of State Total | January Total | Average User Reimbursement |
| Adams | $332,511 | 0.28% | 1,028 | $323.45 |
| Ashland | 513,062 | 0.43 | 1,228 | 417.80 |
| Barron | 979,404 | 0.83 | 2,675 | 366.13 |
| Bayfield | 312,967 | 0.26 | 720 | 434.68 |
| Brown | 2,870,998 | 2.42 | 6,845 | 419.43 |
| Buffalo | 352,423 | 0.30 | 656 | 537.23 |
| Burnett | 432,257 | 0.36 | 947 | 456.45 |
| Calumet | 329,146 | 0.28 | 660 | 498.71 |
| Chippewa | 2,276,659 | 1.92 | 3,062 | 743.52 |
| Clark | 900,951 | 0.76 | 1,681 | 535.96 |
| Columbia | 874,067 | 0.74 | 1,566 | 558.15 |
| Crawford | 426,681 | 0.36 | 963 | 443.07 |
| Dane | 8,712,860 | 7.35 | 11,162 | 780.58 |
| Dodge | 1,597,829 | 1.35 | 2,300 | 694.71 |
| Door | 416,296 | 0.35 | 876 | 475.22 |
| Douglas | 1,278,697 | 1.08 | 2,949 | 433.60 |
| Dunn | 752,091 | 0.63 | 1,829 | 411.20 |
| Eau Claire | 1,990,940 | 1.68 | 5,417 | 367.54 |
| Florence | 118,565 | 0.10 | 254 | 466.79 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,635,817 | 1.38 | 3,364 | 486.27 |
| Forest | 310,926 | 0.26 | 855 | 363.66 |
| Grant | 1,012,084 | 0.85 | 2,046 | 494.66 |
| Green | 569,593 | 0.48 | 1,109 | 513.61 |
| Green Lake | 312,268 | 0.26 | 660 | 473.13 |
| Iowa | 311,281 | 0.26 | 661 | 470.92 |
| Iron | 169,410 | 0.14 | 338 | 501.21 |
| Jackson | 422,693 | 0.36 | 1,206 | 350.49 |
| Jefferson | 2,147,573 | 1.81 | 2,334 | 920.13 |
| Juneau | 480,458 | 0.41 | 1,302 | 369.02 |
| Kenosha | 2,889,435 | 2.44 | 6,269 | 460.91 |
| Kewaunee | 269,044 | 0.23 | 475 | 566.41 |
| La Crosse | 2,192,708 | 1.85 | 4,846 | 452.48 |
| Lafayette | 148,228 | 0.13 | 463 | 320.15 |
| Langlade | 431,709 | 0.36 | 1,303 | 331.32 |
| Lincoln | 581,473 | 0.49 | 1,277 | 455.34 |
| Manitowoc | 1,580,000 | 1.33 | 2,938 | 537.78 |
| Marathon | 1,788,868 | 1.51 | 4,029 | 444.00 |
| Marinette | 980,073 | 0.83 | 2,046 | 479.02 |
| Marquette | 204,146 | 0.17 | 520 | 392.59 |
| Menominee | 171,439 | 0.14 | 700 | 244.91 |
| Milwaukee | 39,438,242 | 33.28 | 135,452 | 291.16 |
| Monroe | 774,704 | 0.65 | 1,886 | 410.77 |
| Oconto | 612,333 | 0.52 | 1,321 | 463.54 |
| Oneida | 1,237,533 | 1.04 | 1,952 | 633.98 |
| Outagamie | 1,834,792 | 1.55 | 3,316 | 553.31 |
| Ozaukee | 541,013 | 0.46 | 754 | 717.52 |
| Pepin | 251,273 | 0.21 | 434 | 578.97 |
| Pierce | 523,193 | 0.44 | 1,008 | 519.04 |
| Polk | 989,457 | 0.84 | 2,015 | 491.05 |
| Portage | 836,840 | 0.71 | 2,287 | 365.91 |
| Price | 530,123 | 0.45 | 949 | 558.61 |
| Racine | 4,212,425 | 3.55 | 8,425 | 499.99 |
| Richland | 308,645 | 0.26 | 993 | 310.82 |
| Rock | 3,152,085 | 2.66 | 7,982 | 394.90 |
| Rusk | 331,035 | 0.28 | 1,137 | 291.15 |
| St. Croix | 840,731 | 0.71 | 1,486 | 565.77 |
| Sauk | 1,071,642 | 0.90 | 1,963 | 545.92 |
| Sawyer | 364,157 | 0.31 | 1,250 | 291.33 |
| Shawano | 835,004 | 0.70 | 1,880 | 444.15 |
| Sheboygan | 1,900,967 | 1.60 | 3,560 | 533.98 |
| Taylor | 449,595 | 0.38 | 812 | 553.69 |
| Trempealeau | 832,453 | 0.70 | 1,574 | 528.88 |
| Vernon | 544,367 | 0.46 | 1,302 | 418.10 |
| Vilas | 337,786 | 0.29 | 744 | 454.01 |
| Walworth | 1,373,738 | 1.16 | 2,262 | 607.31 |
| Washburn | 313,778 | 0.26 | 938 | 334.52 |
| Washington | 1,023,740 | 0.86 | 1,850 | 553.37 |
| Waukesha | 3,152,043 | 2.66 | 4,865 | 647.90 |
| Waupaca | 1,446,557 | 1.22 | 2,466 | 586.60 |
| Waushara | 309,042 | 0.26 | 896 | 344.91 |
| Winnebago | 2,553,686 | 2.16 | 4,857 | 525.77 |
| Wood | 1,495,454 | 1.26 | 3,085 | 484.75 |
| TOTAL | $118,496,063 | 100.00% | 291,260 | $406.84 |

Note: Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program ("Medicaid") was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent. Program is funded under annually adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/90 – Wis.: 40.38%; Fed.: 59.62%).

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, January 1991; Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, "Medical Assistance Program", January 1991.

# PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE

| | Total Confined (as of December 31) | | | | Correctional Expenditures — 1989 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total (in thousands) | Per Capita | |
| State | 1970 | 1980 | 1988 | 1989 | | Amount | Rank |
| Alabama | 3,790 | 6,543 | 12,610 | 13,907 | $216,440 | $52.56 | 38 |
| Alaska[1] | NA | 822 | 2,588 | 2,744 | 113,537 | 215.44 | 1 |
| Arizona | 1,461 | 4,372 | 12,095 | 13,251 | 388,016 | 109.12 | 6 |
| Arkansas | NA | 2,911 | 5,519 | 6,409 | 81,689 | 33.95 | 48 |
| California | 25,033 | 24,569 | 76,171 | 87,297 | 3,594,389 | 123.68 | 4 |
| Colorado | 2,066 | 2,629 | 5,765 | 7,318 | 271,062 | 81.72 | 14 |
| Connecticut[1] | 1,568 | 4,308 | 8,005 | 9,301 | 220,969 | 68.22 | 25 |
| Delaware[1] | 596 | 1,474 | 3,197 | 3,365 | 64,909 | 96.45 | 9 |
| Florida | 9,187 | 20,735 | 34,732 | 39,999 | 1,230,973 | 97.15 | 8 |
| Georgia | 5,113 | 12,178 | 18,787 | 20,885 | 533,810 | 82.94 | 12 |
| Hawaii[1] | 228 | 985 | 2,300 | 2,470 | 73,761 | 66.33 | 26 |
| Idaho | 411 | 817 | 1,581 | 1,850 | 59,310 | 58.49 | 32 |
| ILLINOIS | 6,381 | 11,899 | 21,081 | 24,712 | 662,547 | 56.83 | 33 |
| Indiana | 4,137 | 6,683 | 11,406 | 12,341 | 260,867 | 46.64 | 41 |
| IOWA | 1,747 | 2,481 | 3,034 | 3,584 | 106,911 | 37.64 | 45 |
| Kansas | 1,902 | 2,494 | 5,817 | 5,622 | 160,448 | 63.85 | 30 |
| Kentucky | 2,849 | 3,588 | 7,119 | 8,289 | 228,292 | 61.25 | 31 |
| Louisiana | 4,196 | 8,889 | 16,242 | 17,257 | 302,117 | 68.95 | 23 |
| Maine | 516 | 814 | 1,277 | 1,455 | 66,614 | 54.51 | 35 |
| Maryland | 5,186 | 7,731 | 14,276 | 16,514 | 517,197 | 110.18 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 2,053 | 3,185 | 6,757 | 7,524 | 517,416 | 87.50 | 11 |
| MICHIGAN | 9,079 | 15,124 | 27,612 | 31,746 | 989,670 | 106.73 | 7 |
| MINNESOTA | 1,585 | 2,001 | 2,799 | 3,103 | 230,961 | 53.06 | 37 |
| Mississippi | 1,730 | 3,902 | 7,384 | 7,911 | 89,075 | 33.99 | 47 |
| Missouri | 3,413 | 5,726 | 12,176 | 13,919 | 245,990 | 47.68 | 40 |
| Montana | 260 | 739 | 1,272 | 1,362 | 30,339 | 37.64 | 45 |
| Nebraska | 1,001 | 1,446 | 2,156 | 2,438 | 70,605 | 43.83 | 42 |
| Nevada | 690 | 1,839 | 4,881 | 5,387 | 162,217 | 146.01 | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 244 | 326 | 1,019 | 1,166 | 75,603 | 68.30 | 24 |
| New Jersey | 5,704 | 5,884 | 16,936 | 19,439 | 700,518 | 90.55 | 10 |
| New Mexico | 742 | 1,279 | 2,825 | 3,034 | 125,867 | 82.37 | 13 |
| New York | 12,059 | 21,815 | 44,560 | 51,227 | 2,903,368 | 161.75 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 5,969 | 15,513 | 17,078 | 17,451 | 468,524 | 71.30 | 22 |
| North Dakota | 147 | 253 | 466 | 451 | 20,195 | 30.60 | 49 |
| Ohio | 9,185 | 13,489 | 26,462 | 30,538 | 715,640 | 65.61 | 28 |
| Oklahoma | 3,640 | 4,796 | 10,448 | 11,423 | 169,067 | 52.44 | 39 |
| Oregon | 1,800 | 3,177 | 5,991 | 6,774 | 220,498 | 78.19 | 18 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,289 | 8,171 | 17,900 | 21,267 | 682,661 | 56.70 | 34 |
| Rhode Island[1] | NA | 813 | 1,906 | 2,479 | 65,677 | 65.81 | 27 |
| South Carolina | 2,726 | 7,862 | 13,888 | 15,720 | 286,469 | 81.57 | 15 |
| South Dakota | 391 | 635 | 1,020 | 1,277 | 27,983 | 39.14 | 44 |
| Tennessee[2] | 3,268 | 7,022 | 7,720 | 10,621 | 392,392 | 79.43 | 17 |
| Texas | 14,331 | 29,892 | 40,437 | 40,789 | 1,253,838 | 73.79 | 20 |
| Utah | 491 | 932 | 1,961 | 2,378 | 109,009 | 63.86 | 29 |
| Vermont[1] | 162 | 480 | 820 | 896 | 24,028 | 42.38 | 43 |
| Virginia | 4,648 | 8,920 | 14,184 | 16,477 | 497,442 | 81.57 | 15 |
| Washington | 2,864 | 4,399 | 5,816 | 6,928 | 354,452 | 74.45 | 19 |
| West Virginia | 938 | 1,257 | 1,455 | 1,536 | 46,024 | 24.78 | 50 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 2,973 | 3,980 | 6,353 | 6,788 | 263,370 | 54.11 | 36 |
| Wyoming | 231 | 534 | 945 | 1,026 | 33,932 | 71.44 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 174,968 | 302,313 | 627,588 | 710,054 | $21,197,451 | $85.39 (state av.) | |

[1] State has combined jail and prison system; total includes prisoners from both units.

[2] 1989 includes state prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding, data not comparable to earlier years.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1988-89*, February 1991, Tables 22 and 30; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin: Prisoners in 1989*, May 1990, Table 2. Rank by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
### Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1960-1990

| | Average Daily Population | | | | | | | | | 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutions[1] | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | Avg. Pop. | Rated Bed[2] Capacity |
| Department of Corrections | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waupun Correctional Institution | 1,587 | 954 | 933 | 1,087 | 904 | 935 | 972 | 973 | 1,005 | 1,126 | 840 |
| Green Bay Correctional Institution | 982 | 755 | 665 | 658 | 777 | 821 | 835 | 817 | 813 | 832 | 584 |
| Columbia Correctional Institution[3] | — | — | — | — | — | 46 | 324 | 499 | 455 | 477 | 450 |
| Dodge Correctional Institution | — | — | — | 88 | 435 | 492 | 502 | 499 | 518 | 551 | 350 |
| Fox Lake Correctional Institution | — | 553 | 523 | 570 | 644 | 698 | 726 | 731 | 754 | 785 | 576 |
| Oshkosh Correctional Institution[4] | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | 349 | 400 | 444 | 400 |
| Oakhill Correctional Institution | — | — | — | 198 | 317 | 334 | 345 | 337 | 350 | 368 | 321 |
| Adult Correctional Center System[5] | — | 390 | 321 | 276 | 434 | 793 | 811 | 924 | 974 | 1,071 | 900 |
| Taycheedah Correctional Institution | 112 | 141 | 91 | 123 | 197 | 209 | 232 | 250 | 219 | 203 | 193 |
| Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution[6] | — | 293 | 84 | 368 | 446 | 471 | 485 | 492 | 519 | 542 | 375 |
| Community Residential Confinement[7] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | — |
| Contract facilities[8] | — | — | — | — | 290 | 268 | 35 | 22 | 59 | 78 | — |
| Number on parole and mandatory release | 2,592 | 4,329 | 2,705 | 3,045 | 3,553 | 3,566 | 3,709 | 3,781 | 3,848 | 4,217 | — |
| Number on probation | 2,800 | 4,530 | 13,070 | 16,797 | 19,598 | 20,530 | 21,483 | 22,333 | 22,981 | 25,907 | — |
| Department of Health and Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division of Care and Treatment Facilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendota Mental Health Institute | 966 | 522 | 154 | 202 | 255 | 239 | 256 | 247 | 266 | 266 | 394 |
| Winnebago Mental Health Institute | 987 | 574 | 291 | 310 | 256 | 236 | 259 | 259 | 261 | 266 | 330 |
| Central State Hospital[9] | 336 | 258 | 268 | 154 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled | 124 | 1,070 | 881 | 731 | 663 | 658 | 640 | 629 | 622 | 606 | 602 |
| No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled | 1,876 | 1,421 | 985 | 676 | 643 | 623 | 597 | 546 | 531 | 495 | 534 |
| So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled | 1,521 | 1,207 | 892 | 735 | 725 | 716 | 677 | 618 | 604 | 576 | 625 |
| Wisconsin Resource Center[10] | — | — | — | — | 149 | 162 | 161 | 162 | 160 | 161 | 160 |
| Ethan Allen School | 71 | 365 | 332 | 306 | 332 | 347 | 303 | 326 | 340 | 320 | 313 |
| Lincoln Hills School | — | — | 238 | 245 | 224 | 235 | 240 | 235 | 225 | 252 | 265 |
| Juvenile Correctional Camp System | — | 81 | 27 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

[1] For location of institutions and superintendents' names, see Department of Corrections and Department of Health and Social Services text.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 centers for developmentally disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Columbia Correctional Institution opened on May 14, 1986.

[4] Oshkosh Correctional Institution opened on September 10, 1986.

[5] Wisconsin Correctional Center System was created effective July 1, 1985, from the former Correctional Camp System and units formerly under the Bureau of Community Corrections. Statistics prior to 1986 are for the Correctional Camp System.

[6] Kettle Moraine Correctional Institute was closed to juveniles November 1, 1974; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[7] Community Residential Confinement, electronically monitored home confinement, began January 15, 1990.

[8] Wisconsin prisoners held in federal, state, or local facilities under contract. Facilities currently include the Eau Claire and Rock County jails and Dane County Ferris Center. In previous years, this included prisoners in Minnesota prisons.

[9] Central State Hospital merged with Dodge Correctional Institution April 1983.

[10] Wisconsin Resource Center opened January 5, 1983.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement for 1990*, and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); Wisconsin Department of Corrections data; Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services data.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE IN WISCONSIN

**Financial Summary** — In fiscal year 1989-90, Wisconsin state government received total revenues of $14.9 billion from all sources, including federal and nontax revenue, and its expenditures totaled $12.75 billion. Of these expenditures, $9.5 billion was spent for general fund purposes. There was a net general fund surplus of over $306.5 million on June 30, 1990.

Of the total state budget allocations of $22.67 billion for the 1989-91 biennium, 36.6 percent ($8.3 billion) was for state operations, and 38.1 percent ($8.6 billion) for local assistance. The remaining 25.3 percent ($5.7 billion) comprised aids to individuals and organizations.

The largest segments of Wisconsin's state expenditures in fiscal year 1989-90 were for education ($4.04 billion or 31.7 percent) and human relations and resources ($3.68 billion or 28.8 percent). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent in the following categories: general functions (including shared taxes), environmental resources, general executive operations, commerce, the building program, judicial, and legislative. Total state tax revenues (all funds) were $6.2 billion, of which $5.65 billion came from general purpose revenue. Revenue from income taxes totaled $3.06 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $2.16 billion. Other major general purpose taxes include public utility taxes and death and gift taxes.

**State-Local Finances** — In fiscal year 1988-89, Wisconsin ranked 17th nationally in per capita total state and local government revenue ($3,249 compared to the U.S. average of $3,166). Alaska ($10,846) ranked first, while Arkansas ($2,148) ranked last. Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in per capita revenue from state taxes ($1,317). Alaska ($2,675) ranked first, while New Hampshire ($554) was last. The U.S. average was $1,147. In total general state and local government per capita expenditures, Wisconsin ranked 18th ($3,130 compared to the U.S. average of $3,058). Except for health and hospitals, Wisconsin spent more than the national average in all major functional areas.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1988-89 Wisconsin ranked 7th (with $838) in intergovernmental expenditures.

Wisconsin returned almost $1.28 billion to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1989-90 — $319.3 million as a levy-based tax credit and $808.36 million in shared revenue.

Of $1.92 billion in state aid to local units of government in Wisconsin in calendar year 1989, $560.94 million went to health and social services, and $220.82 million was applied to transportation.

**Property Taxes** — Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1989 amounted to $4.1 billion, which represented a net amount of $3.76 billion after state property tax relief was applied. Taxes on real property accounted for $3.86 billion; personal property taxes were $221.8 million. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) tax rate ($34.97 per $1,000) and Door County the lowest ($18.56 per $1,000).

**State-Federal Finances** — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1989-90 totaled $17.95 billion, with the largest amount generated by individual income and employment taxes ($15.7 billion). Total federal funds distributed in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1989-90 — including grants, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement and other programs — amounted to $14.9 billion. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin (at $3,052) 48th among the states in total federal funds received, with Virginia the highest ($5,874) and North Carolina the lowest ($3,043).

Direct federal aid to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1988-89 totaled $2.4 billion, of which $408.3 million was channeled to local units of government. Almost 65 percent of this aid was applied to the functional area of human relations and resources.

**Indebtedness** — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin, as of April 1991, amounted to $2.48 billion, of which $1.61 billion was tax supported and $868.3 million was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1989 constituted 1.93 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $527.33 per capita. Local debt in 1989 totaled $3.41 billion. Among state political subdivisions, city debt ($1.48 billion) was largest.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about state and local finance.

## STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

### For Fiscal Year Ending June 30

### 1970-71 to 1989-90

### (In Thousands)

| Fiscal Year | Total-All Funds |  | Net Surplus[1] (or deficit) | General Fund[2] |  | Other Funds[3] |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Revenues | Expenditures |  | Revenues | Expenditures | Revenues | Expenditures |
| 1970-71 | $2,720,081 | $2,507,247 | $34,840 | $1,790,957 | $1,780,703 | $929,124 | $726,545 |
| 1971-72 | 3,058,054 | 2,729,040 | 116,914 | 2,096,084 | 2,031,896 | 961,970 | 697,144 |
| 1972-73 | 3,593,347 | 3,088,337 | 217,404 | 2,480,748 | 2,296,679 | 1,112,600 | 791,657 |
| 1973-74 | 3,801,842 | 3,595,577 | 241,359 | 2,687,517 | 2,729,854 | 1,114,326 | 865,724 |
| 1974-75 | 4,218,954 | 4,073,423 | 78,120 | 2,966,532 | 3,148,968 | 1,252,422 | 924,455 |
| 1975-76 | 5,153,846 | 4,722,529 | 86,473 | 3,476,690 | 3,439,062 | 1,677,155 | 1,283,467 |
| 1976-77 | 5,694,898 | 5,089,322 | 166,587 | 3,807,748 | 3,712,595 | 1,887,150 | 1,376,726 |
| 1977-78 | 6,116,277 | 5,440,486 | 407,770 | 4,240,298 | 3,994,220 | 1,875,978 | 1,446,286 |
| 1978-79 | 6,822,976 | 6,317,162 | 280,561 | 4,622,611 | 4,696,263 | 2,200,365 | 1,620,899 |
| 1979-80 | 7,381,599 | 6,836,970 | 72,627 | 4,900,275 | 5,027,130 | 2,481,324 | 1,809,840 |
| 1980-81 | 8,073,918 | 7,374,895 | 14.065 | 5,335,427 | 5,452,247 | 2,738,491 | 1,922,648 |
| 1981-82 | 8,321,974 | 7,542,078 | 70,811 | 5,564,585 | 5,520,811 | 2,757,388 | 2,021,266 |
| 1982-83 | 9,941,961 | 8,591,379 | (182,126) | 6,036,016 | 6,302,575 | 3,905,944 | 2,288,804 |
| 1983-84 | 10,581,177 | 8,888,930 | 383,085 | 6,966,282 | 6,360,657 | 3,614,895 | 2,528,273 |
| 1984-85 | 12,068,756 | 9,981,002 | 314,084 | 7,160,174 | 7,237,716 | 4,908,582 | 2,743,287 |
| 1985-86 | 14,178,972 | 10,531,747 | 279,744 | 7,798,367 | 7,757,063 | 6,380,605 | 2,774,683 |
| 1986-87 | 13,194,863 | 10,898,836 | 232,733 | 8,133,265 | 8,205,100 | 5,061,597 | 2,693,737 |
| 1987-88 | 11,999,461 | 11,217,121 | 216,963 | 8,432,698 | 8,427,084 | 3,566,763 | 2,790,038 |
| 1988-89 | 14,808,591 | 11,903,305 | 375,016 | 9,030,466 | 8,809,189 | 5,778,125 | 3,094,116 |
| 1989-90 | 14,902,360 | 12,752,292 | 306,452 | 9,418,918 | 9,464,483 | 5,483,442 | 3,287,809 |

[1] General fund unappropriated (unreserved) balance, fiscal year ending June 30.

[2] Includes General Purpose Revenue (GPR) and Program Revenue.

[3] Special revenue funds (including conservation and transportation), debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement funds, trust and agency funds, and others.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990, and previous issues.

## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES

### Fiscal Years 1985-86 to 1989-90

| Operations and Condition | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OPENING BALANCE** | $44,530,080 | $38,312,638 | $30,075,885 | $32,386,617 | $30,974,865 |
| **REVENUES** | 81,929,788 | 83,007,011 | 94,165,808 | 98,215,261 | 99,062,149 |
| User fees (licenses, registrations) | 39,141,505 | 41.647,003 | 46,064.962 | 47,108,641 | 47,855,009 |
| Forestry mill tax | 24,519,953 | 24,078,452 | 24,365,743 | 25,309,752 | 19,288,750 |
| Federal aids | 9,496,748 | 9,121,111 | 11,142,328 | 11,518,892 | 12,654,699 |
| Motor fuel tax formula | — | — | 3,989,900 | 4,691,000 | 8,143,711 |
| Severance tax | 666,066 | 934,478 | 834,181 | 819,768 | 744,982 |
| Other revenues (sales, services) | 8,105,516 | 7,225,967 | 7,768,694 | 8,767,208 | 10,374,998 |
| **EXPENDITURES** | 88,147,230 | 91,243,764 | 91,855,076 | 99,627,013 | 106,200,446 |
| Resource management — state | 49,529,105 | 46,948,960 | 47,171,345 | 48,569,435 | 49,849,910 |
| Resource management — federal | 5,008,571 | 7,495,403 | 7,869,477 | 9,460,951 | 9,608,325 |
| Administrative services — state | 15,180,764 | 16,548,314 | 16,664,786 | 18,157,437 | 17,607,671 |
| Administrative services — federal | 3,030,136 | 948,666 | 840,459 | 1,199,670 | 1,423,665 |
| Enforcement — state | 8,720,358 | 9,225,542 | 9,662,596 | 9,992,568 | 10,297,043 |
| Enforcement — federal | 475,900 | 885,974 | 1,030,179 | 984,674 | 911,305 |
| Local support — state | 4,786,317 | 5,496,438 | 7,005,042 | 7,673,487 | 14,323,849 |
| Local support — federal | 833,168 | 1,466,244 | 895,639 | 745,868 | 816,454 |
| Environmental standards — state | — | — | 439,709 | 491,731 | 692,969 |
| Other activities — state | 582,910 | 2,228,223 | 275,844 | 2,351,192 | 669,255 |
| **FUND BALANCE** | $38,312,638 | $30,075,885 | $32,386,617 | $30,974,865 | $23,836,568 |
| **RESERVE FOR ENCUMBRANCES** | 7,519,375 | 8,126,962 | 10,447,457 | 11,549,778 | 11,259,056 |
| **UNRESERVED BALANCE** | $30,793,263 | $21,948,924 | $21,938,960 | $19,425,087 | $12,577,512 |

Note: The Conservation Fund is a segregated fund which provides funding for many activities of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, including fish and wildlife management, forestry, parks and recreation, law enforcement, administrative activities, and a portion of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps program.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990.

# TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
## Fiscal Years 1988-89 and 1989-90

| | 1989-90 | | 1988-89 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operations and Condition | State Funds | Federal, Local and Agency Funds | State Funds | Federal, Local and Agency Funds |
| Opening Balance | $276,774,310 | $(30,043,173) | $258,339,831 | $(14,359,224) |
| **Revenues** | | | | |
| Motor fuel taxes | 528,218,132 | — | 516,820,035 | — |
| Vehicle registration | 160,213,048 | — | 154,314,142 | — |
| Drivers license fees | 16,223,283 | — | 15,678,162 | — |
| Motor carrier fees | 3,226,800 | — | 2,937,189 | — |
| Other motor vehicle fees | 7,004,055 | — | 6,338,400 | — |
| Overweight/oversize permits | 2,099,736 | — | 1,848,996 | — |
| Investment earnings | 14,476,352 | — | 15,444,467 | — |
| Aeronautical taxes and fees | 8,489,400 | — | 6,969,541 | — |
| Rail property taxes | 8,191,333 | — | 5,777,224 | — |
| Dealers' licenses | 725,236 | — | 682,138 | — |
| Transportation Commission assessments | 282,268 | — | 271,448 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 3,009,788 | 57,714 | 2,270,115 | (227,710) |
| Service center operations | — | 7,911,291 | — | 6,634,353 |
| Bridge and highway assistance—Federal | — | 225,816,717 | — | 221,604,775 |
| Bridge and highway assistance—Local | — | 36,012,665 | — | 21,475,890 |
| Highway program operations—Federal | — | 1,848,436 | — | 2,049,589 |
| Highway program operations—Local | — | 112,624 | — | 38,698 |
| Airport assistance—Federal | — | 20,607,518 | — | 14,129,575 |
| Airport assistance—Local | — | 4,113,290 | — | 1,630,881 |
| Railroad assistance—Federal | — | 1,654,659 | — | 1,918,088 |
| Railroad assistance—Local | — | 2,749,911 | — | 684,828 |
| Transit assistance—Federal | — | 2,713,417 | — | 2,650,998 |
| Transit assistance—Local | — | 293,849 | — | 193,756 |
| Wisconsin development fund—Local | — | 2,650,848 | — | 5,410,903 |
| General administration and planning—Federal | — | 6,603,579 | — | 5,594,572 |
| General administration and planning—Local | — | 115,888 | — | 117,156 |
| Hwy. safety & enforcement assessments—Federal | 946,938 | — | 709,765 | |
| Total revenues | 752,159,431 | 314,209,344 | 729,351,857 | 284,616,117 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE | 1,028,933,741 | 284,166,171 | 987,691,688 | 270,256,893 |
| **Expenditures** | | | | |
| **Local Assistance** | | | | |
| Highway aids | 223,171,995 | — | 211,063,850 | — |
| Bridge and highway improvement | 8,073,917 | 58,369,207 | 8,270,875 | 60,416,093 |
| Mass transit | 50,048,409 | 2,221,714 | 45,367,369 | 2,109,858 |
| Railroads | 8,333,821 | 2,214,830 | 5,118,969 | 946,620 |
| Driver training | 2,880,764 | — | 3,173,936 | — |
| Recreational facilities | 1,916,213 | — | 1,903,174 | — |
| Local airport development | 5,484,314 | 25,707,432 | 2,993,687 | 16,988,245 |
| Highway safety | — | 910,811 | — | 745,891 |
| Tourist information center building | 70,884 | — | — | — |
| Total Local Assistance | 299,980,317 | 89,423,934 | 277,891,860 | 81,206,707 |
| **Aids to Individuals and Organizations** | | | | |
| Wisconsin development fund | 1,878,351 | 1,972,223 | 2,950,872 | 5,765,215 |
| Railroad crossings | 447,270 | 1,686,706 | 2,325,882 | 1,968,841 |
| Amtrak service demonstration project | 120,855 | — | — | — |
| Harbor assistance aids | 969,512 | — | 292,636 | — |
| Elderly and handicapped | 608,780 | 956,744 | 45,402 | 688,503 |
| Total Aids to Individuals and Organizations | 4,024,768 | 4,615,673 | 5,614,792 | 8,422,559 |
| **State Operations** | | | | |
| Highway improvements | 160,466,917 | 197,441,611 | 136,572,436 | 193,751,200 |
| Highway maintenance | 122,565,159 | 290,240 | 117,739,860 | 385,075 |
| Highway traffic operations | 16,035,648 | 42,347 | 15,595,334 | 85,727 |
| Highway program operations | 12,917,094 | 2,019,675 | 12,142,187 | 2,088,932 |
| Disadvantaged business mobilization assistance | 300,000 | — | — | — |
| Traffic enforcement & inspection | 31,325,063 | 1,366,902 | 29,020,978 | 923,219 |
| Motorcycle safety | — | — | 163,552 | — |
| General administration & planning | 35,605,029 | 5,102,487 | 33,361,944 | 4,871,221 |
| Transportation Commission | 950,059 | — | 888,063 | — |
| Vehicle registration & drivers licensing | 49,739,700 | 392,362 | 46,251,494 | 322,094 |
| Vehicle inspection & maintenance | 7,439,094 | — | 8,413,269 | — |
| Debt repayment & interest | 20,744,516 | — | 21,791,228 | — |
| Service centers | — | 8,653,127 | — | 8,243,332 |
| Miscellaneous | 487,694 | — | 779,381 | — |
| Total state operations | 458,575,973 | 215,308,751 | 422,719,726 | 210,670,800 |

# TRANSPORTATION FUND
# REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES—Cont.
## Fiscal Years 1988-89 and 1989-90

| | 1989-90 | | 1988-89 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operations and Condition | State Funds | Federal, Local and Agency Funds | State Funds | Federal, Local and Agency Funds |
| **Transfer to conservation fund** | 6,443,600 | — | 4,691,000 | — |
| Total expenditures | 769,024,658 | 309,348,417 | 710,917,378 | 300,300,066 |
| Fund balance | $259,909,083 | $(25,182,246) | $276,774,310 | $(30,043,173) |
| **Reserves for Continuing Appropriation Balances** | | | | |
| Local highway aids | 1,604,648 | — | 1,311,530 | — |
| Mass transit aids | 4,371,211 | — | 3,834,158 | — |
| Wisconsin development fund | 5,802,694 | — | 4,681,045 | — |
| Railroad continuation & facility acquisition | 4,878,171 | — | 7,545,995 | — |
| Elderly & handicapped capital aids | 1,425,886 | — | 1,376,753 | — |
| Railroad crossing repair aids | 3,202,321 | — | 899,576 | — |
| Amtrack service demonstration project | 494,145 | — | — | — |
| Transit corridor study | 1,900,000 | — | — | — |
| Highway improvement | 133,130,206 | — | 124,642,225 | — |
| Highway maintenance | 27,227,533 | — | 30,694,068 | — |
| Highway traffic operations | 1,662,926 | — | 897,067 | — |
| Disadvantaged business mobilization assistance | — | — | 300,000 | — |
| Highway program operations | 623,021 | — | 287,766 | — |
| Airport improvements | 6,163,134 | — | 4,900,747 | — |
| Tourist information center building | 179,116 | — | — | — |
| Recreational facilities aids | 232,100 | — | 1,955,413 | — |
| Water resource management | 30,000 | — | 30,000 | — |
| State park/forest roads | 1,710,395 | — | 328,210 | — |
| Harbor assistance aids | 697,089 | — | 1,166,601 | — |
| Driver education | 123,418 | — | 482 | — |
| Veterans memorial grant | 300,000 | — | 300,000 | — |
| Wisconsin Conservation Corps | 53,948 | — | 19,258 | — |
| General operations & miscellaneous | 3,758,244 | — | 3,901,270 | — |
| Total reserves | 199,570,206 | — | 189,072,164 | — |
| UNRESERVED BALANCED | $60,338,877 | — | $87,702,146 | — |

Note: The Transportation Fund is a multipurpose special revenue fund created to provide resources for transportation related facilities and modes with revenues derived from users of transportation facilities. The Department of Transportation is the major agency within the fund although several programs within other state agencies derive revenues from the fund. Transportation facilities and major highway projects are also funded with Revenue Bonds.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990.

# STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
## By Type of Revenue Source
## Fiscal Years 1989-90 and 1990-91

| Revenue Type and Allocation | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | Biennial Total 1989-91 | Percent of Total (by type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE** | **$5,811,795,900** | **$6,327,473,800** | **$12,139,269,700** | **53.56%** |
| State operations | 1,367,922,800 | 1,448,740,000 | 2,816,662,800 | 12.43 |
| Local assistance | 3,290,911,400 | 3,628,878,200 | 6,919,789,600 | 30.53 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 1,152,961,700 | 1,249,855,600 | 2,402,817,300 | 10.60 |
| **PROGRAM REVENUE — TOTAL** | **1,442,481,100** | **1,483,900,800** | **2,926,381,900** | **12.91** |
| State operations | 1,335,983,100 | 1,369,498,000 | 2,705,481,100 | 11.94 |
| Local assistance | 31,969,000 | 33,905,600 | 65,874,600 | 0.29 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 74,529,000 | 80,497,200 | 155,026,200 | 0.68 |
| **Program Revenue — Other** | **1,242,418,800** | **1,281,682,100** | **2,524,100,900** | **11.14** |
| State operations | 1,153,144,100 | 1,184,237,100 | 2,337,381,200 | 10.31 |
| Local assistance | 20,270,200 | 22,486,800 | 42,757,000 | 0.19 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 69,004,500 | 74,958,200 | 143,962,700 | 0.64 |
| **Program Revenue — Service** | **200,062,300** | **202,218,700** | **402,281,000** | **1.77** |
| State operations | 182,839,000 | 185,260,900 | 368,099,900 | 1.62 |
| Local assistance | 11,698,800 | 11,418,800 | 23,117,600 | 0.10 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 5,524,500 | 5,539,000 | 11,063,500 | 0.05 |
| **FEDERAL REVENUE — TOTAL** | **2,415,112,900** | **2,649,480,400** | **5,064,593,300** | **22.34** |
| State operations | 626,970,800 | 633,462,900 | 1,260,433,700 | 5.56 |
| Local assistance | 403,995,900 | 414,864,700 | 818,860,600 | 3.61 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 1,384,146,200 | 1,601,152,800 | 2,985,299,000 | 13.17 |
| **Program Revenue — Federal** | **2,173,982,000** | **2,407,188,000** | **4,581,170,000** | **20.21** |
| State operations | 447,663,700 | 454,065,200 | 901,728,900 | 3.98 |
| Local assistance | 344,651,400 | 354,449,300 | 699,100,700 | 3.08 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 1,381,666,900 | 1,598,673,500 | 2,980,340,400 | 13.15 |
| **Segregated Revenue — Federal** | **241,130,900** | **242,292,400** | **483,423,300** | **2.13** |
| State operations | 179,307,100 | 179,397,700 | 358,704,800 | 1.58 |
| Local assistance | 59,344,500 | 60,415,400 | 119,759,900 | 0.53 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 2,479,300 | 2,479,300 | 4,958,600 | 0.02 |
| **SEGREGATED REVENUE — TOTAL** | **1,274,980,300** | **1,260,358,000** | **2,535,338,300** | **11.19** |
| State operations | 759,670,700 | 759,711,400 | 1,519,382,100 | 6.70 |
| Local assistance | 425,478,900 | 398,527,600 | 824,006,500 | 3.64 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 89,830,700 | 102,119,000 | 191,949,700 | 0.85 |
| **Segregated Revenue — Other** | **1,241,471,900** | **1,225,289,500** | **2,466,761,400** | **10.88** |
| State operations | 747,355,800 | 746,425,900 | 1,493,781,700 | 6.59 |
| Local assistance | 407,539,200 | 379,998,400 | 787,537,600 | 3.47 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 86,576,900 | 98,865,200 | 185,442,100 | 0.82 |
| **Segregated Revenue — Local** | **23,551,700** | **24,141,200** | **47,692,900** | **0.21** |
| State operations | 2,358,200 | 2,358,200 | 4,716,400 | 0.02 |
| Local assistance | 17,939,700 | 18,529,200 | 36,468,900 | 0.16 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 3,253,800 | 3,253,800 | 6,507,600 | 0.03 |
| **Segregated Revenue — Service** | **9,956,700** | **10,927,300** | **20,884,000** | **0.09** |
| State operations | 9,956,700 | 10,927,300 | 20,884,000 | 0.09 |
| **TOTAL — ALL SOURCES** | **$10,944,370,200** | **$11,721,213,000** | **$22,665,583,200** | **100.00%** |
| State operations | 4,090,547,400 | 4,211,412,300 | 8,301,959,700 | 36.63 |
| Local assistance | 4.152,355,200 | 4,476,176,100 | 8,628,531,300 | 38.07 |
| Aids to individuals and org | 2,701,467,600 | 3,033,624,600 | 5,735,092,200 | 25.30 |

*General purpose revenues* consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the legislature.

*Program revenues* consist of revenues which are paid into the general fund and credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency.

*Segregated revenues* are revenues which, by law, are deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

*Federal revenues* are moneys received from the federal government and may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund.

*Service revenues* consist of moneys transferred between or within state agencies for the purpose of reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

*State operations* indicates amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

*Local assistance* indicates amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, May 1991, reflecting changes through 1991 Wisconsin Act 22.

## STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES — ALL FUNDS
## Fiscal Years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

| Tax Revenues | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE (GPR)** | **$5,173,664,638** | **$5,536,442,562** | **$5,649,480,474** |
| **Income Taxes** | **2,781,336,010** | **3,024,478,305** | **3,061,458,271** |
| Individual | 2,319,966,974 | 2,576,111,743 | 2,624,896,164 |
| Corporation | 461,369,036 | 448,366,562 | 436,562,107 |
| **Sales and Excise Taxes** | **1,954,900,908** | **2,073,566,235** | **2,164,423,919** |
| General sales and use | 1,769,062,402 | 1,888,249,890 | 1,983,827,498 |
| Cigarette and tobacco | 143,210,677 | 141,450,486 | 136,195,193 |
| Liquor and wine | 29,055,802 | 30,279,170 | 30,374,162 |
| Malt beverage (beer) | 9,499,438 | 9,433,761 | 9,423,256 |
| Tobacco products | 4,072,589 | 4,152,928 | 4,603,810 |
| **Public Utility Taxes** | **242,840,025** | **241,945,183** | **234,375,991** |
| Telephone | 142,235,335 | 133,855,497 | 139,082,911 |
| Private light, heat and power | 85,401,831 | 93,492,109 | 82,456,469 |
| Pipeline | 6,868,078 | 7,016,321 | 7,497,948 |
| Electric cooperative | 5,259,748 | 6,046,254 | 6,171,369 |
| Municipal light, heat and power | 977,563 | 1,103,391 | 1,120,865 |
| Conservation and regulation | 148,017 | 136,952 | 136,969 |
| Freight line | 1,955,669 | 302,071 | 14,552 |
| Refunds of interest and penalty | (6,216) | (7,412) | (2,105,119) |
| **Death and Gift Taxes** | **98,086,053** | **98,012,161** | **92,202,998** |
| Inheritance and estate | 94,299,114 | 93,838,129 | 85,298,272 |
| Gift | 3,786,939 | 4,174,032 | 6,904,726 |
| **Miscellaneous Taxes** | **96,501,642** | **98,440,678** | **97,019,295** |
| Insurance companies (premiums) | 71,804,570 | 71,272,451 | 69,455,177 |
| Real estate transfer fee | 17,163,636 | 17,660,636 | 18,587,321 |
| Lawsuits (courts) | 6,727,834 | 8,638,368 | 8,097,687 |
| Other | 805,602 | 869,223 | 879,110 |
| **PROGRAM TAX REVENUES** | **7,055,421** | **6,036,572** | **9,091,107** |
| Fire dues | 6,609,600 | 5,420,791 | 7,426,971 |
| County sales tax administration | 434,649 | 606,494 | 830,189 |
| Occupational mink | 4,740 | 5,075 | 7,225 |
| Boxing clubs (90%) | 7,967 | 4,212 | 905 |
| Miscellaneous refunds | (1,535) | — | — |
| **TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUES** | **5,180,720,059** | **5,542,479,134** | **5,658,571,581** |
| **TRANSPORTATION FUND** | **502,215,405** | **529,235,147** | **544,550,683** |
| Motor fuel tax | 490,393,331 | 516,781,996 | 532,325,746 |
| Air-carrier | 5,501,373 | 5,787,890 | 7,200,529 |
| Railroad | 5,391,141 | 5,777,224 | 8,191,333 |
| Aviation fuel | 929,560 | 849,998 | 940,688 |
| International fuel tax administration | — | 38,039 | (4,107,613) |
| **CONSERVATION FUND** | **25,199,924** | **26,129,520** | **20,033,733** |
| 2/10 mill forestry property tax | 24,365,743 | 25,309,752 | 19,288,751 |
| Forest crop taxes | 834,181 | 819,768 | 744,982 |
| **MEDIATION FUND** | **4,440** | **3,557** | **3,887** |
| **TOTAL STATE TAX REVENUES** | **5,708,139,828** | **6,097,847,358** | **6,223,159,884** |
| **DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES** | **5,902,626,102** | **8,188,334,911** | **8,233,756,406** |
| Federal aid | 2,137,314,286 | 2,295,036,248 | 2,419,418,886 |
| Investment income | 1,083,013,282 | 2,893,323,931 | 1,767,487,824 |
| Contributions | 659,493,196 | 681,119,091 | 1,646,411,976 |
| Services general | 512,285,688 | 567,702,023 | 608,626,132 |
| Proceeds from sale of bonds | 489,816,276 | 363,425,695 | 301,322,608 |
| Fees | 404,704,415 | 451,898,956 | 496,213,520 |
| Licenses and permits | 237,905,168 | 237,409,384 | 249,919,995 |
| Sale of products | 119,267,371 | 360,924,391 | 457,198,034 |
| Gifts and grants | 96,078,842 | 106,552,756 | 119,090,085 |
| Other revenues | 162,747,578 | 230,942,436 | 168,067,346 |
| **INTERFUND TRANSFERS** | **388,694,885** | **522,408,709** | **445,443,459** |
| **TOTAL REVENUES** | **$11,999,460,815** | **$14,808,590,978** | **$14,902,359,749** |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990.

# STATE EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1989-90

| | | 1969-70 | | 1974-75 | | 1979-80 | | 1988-89 | | 1989-90 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Function | Fund | Amount | Percent[1] | Amount | Percent[1] | Amount | Percent[1] | Amount | Percent[1] | Amount | Percent[1] |
| COMMERCE | Gen. Fund | $12,214,793 | 0.7% | $23,894,974 | 0.8% | $42,842,535 | 0.9% | $120,524,671 | 1.4% | $122,430,206 | 1.3% |
| | Seg. Funds | 1,522,045 | 0.2 | 3,459,597 | 0.4 | 9,207,049 | 0.5 | 177,026,398 | 5.7 | 240,344,180 | 7.3 |
| | Total | 13,736,838 | 0.6 | 27,354,570 | 0.7 | 52,049,584 | 0.8 | 297,551,069 | 2.5 | 362,774,386 | 2.8 |
| EDUCATION | Gen. Fund | 746,431,628 | 45.6 | 1,292,289,431 | 41.0 | 2,000,976,637 | 39.8 | 3,647,639,848 | 41.4 | 3,953,034,721 | 41.8 |
| | Seg. Funds | 4,577,246 | 0.7 | 6,368,679 | 0.7 | 9,199,782 | 0.5 | 91,384,950 | 2.9 | 91,850,032 | 2.8 |
| | Total | 751,008,874 | 32.9 | 1,298,658,110 | 31.9 | 2,010,176,419 | 29.4 | 3,739,024,798 | 31.4 | 4,044,884,753 | 31.7 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES | Gen. Fund | 12,268,259 | 0.8 | 43,100,406 | 1.4 | 64,400,897 | 1.3 | 140,237,956 | 1.6 | 162,071,924 | 1.7 |
| | Seg. Funds | 290,094,457 | 45.0 | 362,491,578 | 39.2 | 648,113,788 | 35.9 | 1,104,737,456 | 35.7 | 1,189,210,544 | 36.1 |
| | Total | 302,362,716 | 13.3 | 405,591,984 | 10.0 | 712,514,685 | 10.4 | 1,244,975,412 | 10.5 | 1,351,282,468 | 10.6 |
| HUMAN RELATIONS & RESOURCES | Gen. Fund | 385,312,637 | 23.6 | 923,730,327 | 29.3 | 1,725,650,438 | 34.3 | 3,263,033,831 | 37.0 | 3,525,862,969 | 37.3 |
| | Seg. Funds | 18,757,307 | 2.9 | 41,020,977 | 4.4 | 132,511,297 | 7.3 | 208,296,410 | 6.7 | 153,641,574 | 4.7 |
| | Total | 404,069,944 | 17.7 | 964,751,303 | 23.7 | 1,858,161,735 | 27.2 | 3,471,330,241 | 29.2 | 3,679,504,543 | 28.8 |
| GENERAL EXECUTIVE | Gen. Fund | 38,277,354 | 2.3 | 93,487,222 | 3.0 | 154,314,470 | 3.1 | 197,831,814 | 2.2 | 228,071,665 | 2.4 |
| | Seg. Funds | 170,496,863 | 26.5 | 335,736,794 | 36.3 | 595,366,045 | 32.9 | 830,827,121 | 26.8 | 902,344,954 | 27.4 |
| | Total | 208,774,217 | 9.2 | 429,224,016 | 10.5 | 749,680,515 | 11.0 | 1,028,658,935 | 8.6 | 1,130,416,619 | 8.9 |
| JUDICIAL | Gen. Fund | 6,250,062 | 0.4 | 10,045,084 | 0.3 | 21,071,167 | 0.4 | 40,278,921 | 0.5 | 46,178,017 | 0.5 |
| | Seg. Funds | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | 205,147 | 0.0 | 333,368 | 0.0 | 372,072 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 6,250,062 | 0.3 | 10,045,084 | 0.2 | 21,276,314 | 0.3 | 40,612,289 | 0.3 | 46,550,089 | 0.4 |
| LEGISLATIVE | Gen. Fund | 43,335,177[2] | 2.6 | 39,962,665[2] | 1.3 | 18,793,817 | 0.4 | 33,345,767 | 0.4 | 38,187,119 | 0.4 |
| | Seg. Funds | 11,150 | 0.0 | 18,471 | 0.0 | 27,841 | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 |
| | Total | 43,346,427 | 1.9 | 39,981,137 | 1.0 | 18,821,658 | 0.3 | 33,345,767 | 0.3 | 38,187,119 | 0.3 |
| GENERAL (including shared revenue) | Gen. Fund | 391,616,077 | 23.9 | 722,458,216 | 22.9 | 999,080,268 | 19.9 | 1,366,296,784 | 15.5 | 1,388,645,795 | 14.7 |
| | Seg. Funds | 784,074 | 0.1 | 59,593,526 | 6.4 | 181,173,550 | 10.0 | 369,013,855 | 11.9 | 351,641,766 | 10.7 |
| | Total | 392,400,152 | 17.2 | 782,051,742 | 19.2 | 1,180,253,818 | 17.2 | 1,735,310,639 | 14.6 | 1,740,287,561 | 13.6 |
| BUILDING PROGRAM | Gen. Fund | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 |
| | Seg. Funds | 158,201,156 | 24.5 | 115,765,335 | 12.5 | 234,035,442 | 12.9 | 317,122,658 | 10.2 | 362,262,810 | 11.0 |
| | Total | 158,201,156 | 6.9 | 115,765,335 | 2.8 | 234,035,442 | 3.4 | 317,122,658 | 2.7 | 362,262,810 | 2.8 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | $2,280,150,386 | | $4,073,423,281 | | $6,836,970,170 | | $11,907,931,805 | | $12,756,150,348 | |

[1] Percentages reflect the figure's respective percentage of the general fund, the segregated funds or the grand total.

[2] Includes transfers to the Building Trust Fund of $34,464,955 and $22,004,400 in 1969-70 and 1974-75, respectively; and $4,089,752 in 1969-70 and $7,397,717 in 1974-75 to the State Building Commission.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990, and previous issues.

# STATE AIDS AND SHARED REVENUE BY COUNTY
## Calendar Year 1989
## (In Thousands)

| | State Aids | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Health and Social Services | Transportation | Conservation | Other | State Shared Revenue | Total Revenue & Aids |
| Adams | $1,617.8 | $1,166.2 | $117.2 | $96.4 | $1,111.6 | $4,109.2 |
| Ashland | 1,907.1 | 1,378.2 | 245.1 | 891.6 | 1,066.6 | 457,987.5 |
| Barron | 4,410.1 | 2,499.9 | 122.2 | 556.9 | 6,035.2 | 13,624.3 |
| Bayfield | 2,134.8 | 1,810.0 | 173.1 | 976.3 | 1,233.6 | 6,327.8 |
| Brown | 16,028.8 | 9,423.7 | 144.0 | 11,013.9 | 34,912.5 | 71,522.9 |
| Buffalo | 1,736.5 | 1,017.9 | 237.8 | 88.1 | 2,119.4 | 5,199.7 |
| Burnett | 1,803.3 | 1,264.3 | 200.7 | 226.1 | 1,044.8 | 4,539.3 |
| Calumet | 2,151.6 | 1,251.4 | 52.5 | 545.1 | 3,913.0 | 7,913.6 |
| Chippewa | 5,521.2 | 2,499.9 | 61.5 | 1,534.1 | 9,942.0 | 19,558.7 |
| Clark | 3,609.3 | 2,328.7 | 154.6 | 395.7 | 5,149.9 | 11,638.2 |
| Columbia | 3,817.4 | 2,077.5 | 142.6 | 779.8 | 6,108.1 | 12,925.3 |
| Crawford | 2,186.6 | 1,156.4 | 46.3 | 58.5 | 2,406.1 | 5,854.0 |
| Dane | 39,845.6 | 10,961.9 | 191.0 | 14,421.1 | 34,625.8 | 100,045.4 |
| Dodge | 5,402.2 | 3,533.5 | 133.2 | 510.2 | 11,457.3 | 21,036.3 |
| Door | 2,051.2 | 1,735.9 | 720.8 | 383.8 | 106.7 | 212,774.2 |
| Douglas | 5,929.4 | 2,704.6 | 300.2 | 2,141.4 | 9,837.7 | 20,913.3 |
| Dunn | 3,572.2 | 2,056.8 | 176.9 | 434.5 | 6,284.4 | 12,524.8 |
| Eau Claire | 9,514.9 | 3,384.5 | 287.6 | 1,412.4 | 17,114.4 | 31,713.8 |
| Florence | 843.2 | 429.4 | 170.3 | 326.1 | 225.1 | 1,994.1 |
| Fond du Lac | 9,765.4 | 3,414.2 | 134.6 | 1,475.3 | 13,853.1 | 28,642.5 |
| Forest | 1,383.9 | 825.8 | 178.5 | 602.3 | 884.2 | 3,874.7 |
| Grant | 3,297.2 | 2,544.1 | 59.2 | 1,067.7 | 8,458.9 | 347,172.7 |
| Green | 2,406.3 | 1,778.4 | 104.5 | 138.3 | 3,532.6 | 7,960.1 |
| Green Lake | 1,616.1 | 1,013.4 | 370.8 | 905.7 | 2,706.4 | 6,612.3 |
| Iowa | 944.2 | 1,533.9 | 101.9 | 574.0 | 2,302.0 | 5,456.0 |
| Iron | 753.6 | 628.5 | 151.5 | 1,181.8 | 893.6 | 3,609.0 |
| Jackson | 3,224.5 | 1,332.5 | 249.8 | 168.6 | 2,218.9 | 7,194.3 |
| Jefferson | 5,797.9 | 3,765.1 | 77.6 | 922.9 | 11,439.3 | 22,002.8 |
| Juneau | 2,048.6 | 1,649.3 | 186.5 | 408.6 | 3,464.1 | 7,757.1 |
| Kenosha | 18,866.6 | 4,538.3 | 39.6 | 2,808.1 | 23,622.5 | 49,875.1 |
| Kewaunee | 1,593.1 | 1,224.3 | 163.4 | 932.5 | 3,637.3 | 7,550.6 |
| La Crosse | 9,735.2 | 3,209.1 | 83.5 | 1,619.7 | 13,522.4 | 28,169.9 |
| Lafayette | 1,215.3 | 1,302.5 | 404.3 | 258.0 | 1,902.0 | 5,082.1 |
| Langlade | 2,225.3 | 1,481.5 | 171.4 | 1,485.9 | 3,616.6 | 8,980.6 |
| Lincoln | 2,559.3 | 1,760.8 | 328.5 | 593.9 | 5,517.4 | 10,759.9 |
| Manitowoc | 6,522.2 | 4,223.1 | 368.7 | 3,659.9 | 17,336.2 | 32,110.1 |
| Marathon | 6,142.9 | 5,140.8 | 231.1 | 2,731.6 | 16,102.2 | 30,348.6 |
| Marinette | 4,299.2 | 2,757.7 | 489.4 | 987.9 | 6,494.9 | 15,029.1 |
| Marquette | 1,226.7 | 818.3 | 76.5 | 163.7 | 1,061.7 | 3,346.9 |
| Menominee | 2,075.2 | 143.6 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 609.1 | 2,876.8 |
| Milwaukee | 182,665.6 | 39,216.3 | 0.0 | 34,723.5 | 254,793.5 | 511,399.0 |
| Monroe | 3,824.6 | 1,879.9 | 123.8 | 274.5 | 5,844.1 | 11,946.9 |
| Oconto | 2,384.4 | 2,179.4 | 378.8 | 396.4 | 4,098.1 | 9,437.1 |
| Oneida | 2,210.0 | 1,894.6 | 559.4 | 355.6 | 2,826.7 | 7,846.3 |
| Outagamie | 11,015.6 | 5,377.2 | 11.0 | 2,116.3 | 21,379.5 | 39,899.6 |
| Ozaukee | 4,023.3 | 2,606.2 | 80.8 | 2,754.0 | 5,838.5 | 15,302.9 |
| Pepin | 1,231.1 | 523.0 | 127.8 | 36.4 | 1,201.3 | 3,119.6 |
| Pierce | 2,716.1 | 2,033.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 4,716.5 | 9,481.0 |
| Polk | 3,775.2 | 1,989.2 | 97.5 | 1,155.6 | 3,944.6 | 10,962.0 |
| Portage | 5,564.9 | 3,200.7 | 156.1 | 1,597.2 | 7,806.0 | 18,324.9 |
| Price | 2,326.1 | 1,276.6 | 290.8 | 829.0 | 2,131.5 | 6,854.0 |
| Racine | 23,185.2 | 5,849.7 | 4.0 | 4,801.0 | 32,222.3 | 66,062.3 |
| Richland | 1,961.3 | 1,244.5 | 118.2 | 281.0 | 2,511.1 | 6,116.2 |
| Rock | 19,035.6 | 5,101.2 | 249.7 | 4,309.2 | 26,602.8 | 55,298.5 |
| Rusk | 2,253.9 | 1,253.5 | 153.0 | 146.5 | 2,641.5 | 6,448.3 |
| St. Croix | 4,204.7 | 2,172.8 | 99.8 | 604.3 | 4,782.5 | 11,864.0 |
| Sauk | 3,807.2 | 2,661.0 | 624.4 | 1,075.1 | 5,771.8 | 13,939.5 |
| Sawyer | 1,870.5 | 1,524.0 | 330.7 | 106.3 | 833.3 | 4,664.8 |
| Shawano | 3,469.7 | 2,014.7 | 86.7 | 885.5 | 4,394.4 | 10,851.0 |
| Sheboygan | 9,885.7 | 3,898.4 | 72.6 | 5,677.0 | 18,230.3 | 37,764.0 |
| Taylor | 1,972.3 | 1,371.8 | 62.4 | 198.2 | 2,814.8 | 6,419.5 |
| Trempealeau | 2,983.9 | 1,477.6 | 860.7 | 770.8 | 4,507.4 | 10,600.4 |
| Vernon | 2,625.8 | 1,588.4 | 121.8 | 158.6 | 3,647.8 | 8,142.4 |
| Vilas | 2,386.7 | 1,307.9 | 299.4 | 478.5 | 626.4 | 5,098.9 |
| Walworth | 6,737.1 | 3,320.4 | 106.3 | 2,559.7 | 6,919.9 | 19,643.5 |
| Washburn | 1,808.7 | 1,098.1 | 106.6 | 593.5 | 1,400.9 | 5,007.7 |
| Washington | 6,841.4 | 3,038.8 | 39.1 | 1,564.2 | 9.056.5 | 20,540.0 |
| Waukesha | 19,236.5 | 9,052.3 | 133.9 | 2,498.0 | 19,598.7 | 50,519.4 |
| Waupaca | 3,895.1 | 2,098.3 | 25.2 | 245.1 | 6,564.7 | 12,828.5 |
| Waushara | 1,814.6 | 1,242.9 | 52.8 | 674.5 | 1,510.7 | 5,295.5 |
| Winnebago | 12,773.8 | 5,313.2 | 77.8 | 1,913.9 | 21,836.6 | 41,915.3 |
| Wood | 4,668.4 | 4,235.9 | 130.7 | 3,433.3 | 13,564.5 | 26,032.9 |
| TOTAL | $560,936.6 | $220,823.1 | $13,320.5 | $136,994.4 | $807,295.6 | $2,726,239.3 |

Note: Table includes state financial assistance in the form of shared revenue (per Chapter 79, Subchapter 1, Wisconsin Statutes) and state aids provided to municipalities and county governments. Data does not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures, 1989*, March 1991, Bulletin No. 89, and departmental data.

# PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

## State Government Indebtedness as of April 30, 1991

| | Tax Supported Debt | | Revenue Supported Debt[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of Debt[1] | General Fund | Segregated Funds[3] | Veterans Housing | Other[4] | TOTAL |
| General Obligations — State of Wisconsin | $1,495,464,432 | $112,963,814 | $726,515,000 | $126,176,754 | $2,461,120,000 |
| Nonstock, nonprofit corporations[5] | | | | | |
| Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp | 409,272 | — | — | 9,605,728 | 10,015,000 |
| Wisconsin University Building Corp | — | — | — | 3,017,110 | 3,017,110 |
| Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp | — | — | — | 2,950,000 | 2,950,000 |
| Outstanding indebtedness | $409,272 | — | — | $15,572,838 | $15,982,110 |
| TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS | $1,495,873,704 | $112,963,814 | $726,515,000 | $141,749,592 | $2,477,102,110 |

## Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1989

| | Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec. 31) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calendar Year | Total Debt | Debt Per Capita | As % of State Assessed Value | Annual Debt Limitation[6] | Actual Debt Incurred | Debt as % of Limitation |
| 1970 | $646,616,391 | $146.36 | 1.86% | $260,928,745 | $156,810,000 | 60.1% |
| 1971 | 727,284,073 | 162.96 | 1.95 | 279,469,912 | 108,305,000 | 38.8 |
| 1972 | 860,086,000 | 190.79 | 2.11 | 306,249,377 | 174,500,000 | 57.0 |
| 1973 | 912,084,000 | 201.21 | 2.00 | 341,347,463 | 74,005,000 | 21.7 |
| 1974 | 932,472,000 | 204.53 | 1.81 | 386,422,376 | 97,600,000 | 25.3 |
| 1975 | 1,078,215,000 | 234.96 | 1.84 | 439,124,175 | 217,600,000 | 49.6 |
| 1976 | 1,315,674,000 | 285.46 | 2.00 | 492,402,362 | 317,500,000 | 64.5 |
| 1977 | 1,528,978,272 | 329.24 | 2.08 | 551,479,110 | 241,000,000 | 43.7 |
| 1978 | 1,713,841,295 | 365.97 | 2.04 | 631,048,783 | 289,800,000 | 45.9 |
| 1979 | 1,916,140,888 | 407.25 | 1.98 | 725,419,578 | 261,600,000 | 36.1 |
| 1980 | 1,916,176,740 | 407.18 | 1.81 | 813,603,524 | 123,500,000 | 15.2 |
| 1981 | 1,950,028,410 | 412.53 | 1.73 | 846,556,650 | 175,035,000 | 20.7 |
| 1982 | 2,027,293,532 | 428.51 | 1.72 | 886,193,406 | 250,000,000 | 28.2 |
| 1983 | 2,072,493,851 | 438.72 | 1.73 | 898,135,379 | 210,300,000 | 23.4 |
| 1984 | 2,153,152,215 | 454.25 | 1.76 | 915,457,101 | 235,600,000 | 25.7 |
| 1985 | 2,410,628,460 | 507.18 | 1.96 | 922,661,155 | 440,955,000 | 47.8 |
| 1986 | 2,378,658,743 | 499.51 | 1.97 | 904,310,826 | 285,985,000 | 31.6 |
| 1987 | 2,351,368,436 | 491.40 | 1.93 | 914,127,417 | 46,480,000 | 5.1 |
| 1988 | 2,403,069,311 | 497.32 | 1.90 | 949,406,681 | 247,155,000 | 26.0 |
| 1989 | 2,566,495,740 | 527.33 | 1.93 | 999,046,384 | 218,535,000 | 21.9 |

## State Authority Indebtedness[7]

| | Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority | Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AUTHORITIES | $1,965,005,979<br>(12/31/90) | $1,397,385,033<br>(6/30/90) |

# PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

## State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of April 30, 1990[8]

| Program Funded | Authorizing Statute | Amount Authorized[9] | Amount Issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| Student loans | Section 39.37 | $295,000,000 | $215,000,000 |
| Veterans mortgage loans | Section 45.79 | 280,000,000 | 90,055,000 |
| Transportation facilities and highway projects | Section 84.59 | 383,300,000 | 306,830,000 |
| Health education loans. | Section 39.374 | 92,000,000 | 112,000,000 |
| Property tax deferral loans. | Section 77.67 | 10,000,000 | — |
| Clean water | Section 144.2415 | 729,355,000 | 225,000,000 |
| TOTAL | | $1,739,655,000 | $948,885,000 |

[1] Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended in April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.

[2] Revenue Supported Debt represents general obligation debt of the state and indebtedness of its nonstock, nonprofit corporations issued to fund particular programs and facilities with initial expectation that revenues and other proceeds derived from the operation of the programs and facilities financed will amortize the allocable debt without recourse to the General Fund. Refer to the section entitled "Revenue Supported Debt; Veterans Housing Loan Program" for a description of results of the Veterans Housing Loan Program and potential use of the General Fund.

[3] Includes the Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Department of Natural Resources.

[4] Includes university dormitories, food service and intercollegiate athletic facilities, certain facilities on the state fair grounds and capital equipment acquisition.

[5] Refer to the section entitled "Other Obligations; Nonstock Nonprofit Corporations" for a description of the nonstock, nonprofit corporations.

[6] Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.

[7] The legislature created 2 independent state authorities: Housing and Economic Development (1971 Chapter 187) and Health Facilities (1973 Chapter 304). Some of the indebtedness of the Housing and Economic Development Authority constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.

[8] Revenue bonding debt is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the legislature.

[9] The authorized amount excludes obligations issued to refund outstanding revenue obligations and notes.

Sources: Departmental data by Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning; Wisconsin Department of Revenue; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board, May 1990.

## Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1955 to 1987[1]

| Unit | 1955 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | $61,737,100 | $192,505,800 | $261,026,300 | $532,472,500 | $537,973,500 | $556,930,100 | $629,183,100 | $691,870,100 |
| Cities | 175,432,800 | 548,072,400 | 598,664,900 | 1,320,405,800 | 1,368,003,600 | 1,370,586,400 | 1,418,657,800 | 1,475,649,400 |
| Villages | 6,063,700 | 22,451,300 | 69,820,700 | 227,622,000 | 236,644,300 | 249,428,300 | 264,837,400 | 289,615,300 |
| Towns | 3,997,600 | 9,227,700 | 26,188,700 | 75,158,100 | 81,689,400 | 91,658,200 | 107,730,600 | 124,466,200 |
| School districts | 62,143,900 | 336,587,600 | 798,709,200 | 448,656,497 | 464,554,186 | 487,252,079 | 532,512,680 | 714,295,099 |
| VTAE districts[2] | — | — | 97,175,500 | 64,718,538 | 88,786,465 | 82,280,471 | 87,862,764 | 111,600,700 |
| TOTAL | $309,375,100 | $1,108,844,800 | $1,851,585,400 | $2,669,033,435 | $2,777,651,451 | $2,838,135,550 | $3,040,784,344 | $3,407,496,799 |

[1] Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1981, and for prior years, rounded to nearest $100.

[2] Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981*, and previous issues; *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures, 1989* and previous issues; departmental data from Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

# FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS
## By State, Fiscal Year 1989-90

| State | Total | Individual Income and Employment Taxes* | Corporate Income | Estate and Gift | Excise |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $9,929,880 | $8,938,510 | $736,591 | $86,005 | $168,774 |
| Alaska | 2,051,568 | 1,901,262 | 120,019 | 4,090 | 26,197 |
| Arizona | 8,704,193 | 8,001,854 | 442,325 | 102,556 | 157,458 |
| Arkansas | 6,551,162 | 5,148,749 | 1,180,879 | 47,793 | 173,741 |
| California | 127,795,728 | 110,328,132 | 12,117,344 | 1,819,254 | 3,530,998 |
| Colorado | 14,744,185 | 13,533,208 | 813,014 | 91,449 | 306,514 |
| Connecticut | 25,212,294 | 20,963,899 | 3,730,238 | 262,713 | 255,444 |
| Delaware | 5,510,711 | 3,625,696 | 1,685,618 | 66,086 | 133,311 |
| Florida | 41,301,921 | 37,988,682 | 1,962,771 | 930,553 | 419,915 |
| Georgia | 23,970,814 | 19,083,821 | 3,823,086 | 120,763 | 943,144 |
| Hawaii | 4,264,127 | 3,670,041 | 461,579 | 83,906 | 48,601 |
| Idaho | 2,997,111 | 2,607,381 | 345,499 | 12,297 | 31,934 |
| ILLINOIS | 61,021,659 | 51,040,512 | 7,468,661 | 627,404 | 1,885,082 |
| Indiana | 22,094,484 | 20,093,085 | 1,442,438 | 181,116 | 377,845 |
| IOWA | 7,802,387 | 6,821,743 | 839,202 | 48,360 | 93,082 |
| Kansas | 9,025,559 | 7,970,637 | 692,450 | 101,087 | 261,385 |
| Kentucky | 9,803,571 | 8,136,174 | 1,088,426 | 102,049 | 476,922 |
| Louisiana | 10,050,666 | 9,220,243 | 502,637 | 125,809 | 201,978 |
| Maine | 3,223,584 | 2,913,333 | 210,719 | 60,493 | 39,039 |
| Maryland (including District of Columbia) | 31,181,676 | 28,294,948 | 2,293,180 | 291,861 | 301,687 |
| Massachusetts | 30,749,604 | 27,467,576 | 2,684,689 | 352,548 | 244,791 |
| MICHIGAN | 43,962,792 | 39,427,640 | 3,935,282 | 224,479 | 375,391 |
| MINNESOTA | 25,574,997 | 21,686,429 | 3,217,338 | 145,697 | 525,533 |
| Mississippi | 4,857,987 | 4,149,090 | 602,301 | 37,823 | 68,773 |
| Missouri | 25,267,339 | 20,579,129 | 3,725,911 | 296,887 | 665,412 |
| Montana | 1,703,283 | 1,524,164 | 112,259 | 36,484 | 30,376 |
| Nebraska | 6,479,162 | 5,691,746 | 618,723 | 39,382 | 129,311 |
| Nevada | 4,427,144 | 4,027,508 | 328,121 | 29,287 | 42,228 |
| New Hampshire | 3,930,935 | 3,668,535 | 203,215 | 36,023 | 23,162 |
| New Jersey | 48,867,251 | 41,659,623 | 5,417,622 | 403,738 | 1,386,268 |
| New Mexico | 2,979,502 | 2,781,703 | 90,033 | 45,520 | 62,246 |
| New York | 109,694,334 | 93,070,426 | 13,791,012 | 1,463,109 | 1,369,787 |
| North Carolina | 20,681,755 | 18,082,275 | 2,208,919 | 198,054 | 192,507 |
| North Dakota | 3,228,326 | 3,112,227 | 83,317 | 9,924 | 22,858 |
| Ohio | 47,522,201 | 40,269,086 | 5,341,727 | 363,016 | 1,548,372 |
| Oklahoma | 10,273,427 | 7,978,905 | 881,800 | 121,097 | 1,291,625 |
| Oregon | 9,683,100 | 8,546,388 | 942,723 | 74,758 | 119,231 |
| Pennsylvania | 51,062,367 | 44,416,496 | 4,944,300 | 600,219 | 1,101,352 |
| Rhode Island | 4,006,967 | 3,542,497 | 369,455 | 45,584 | 49,431 |
| South Carolina | 8,525,255 | 7,797,336 | 562,649 | 54,468 | 110,802 |
| South Dakota | 1,534,928 | 1,404,288 | 92,950 | 9,190 | 28,500 |
| Tennessee | 16,087,585 | 14,133,555 | 1,469,657 | 151,466 | 332,907 |
| Texas | 66,191,072 | 52,795,489 | 6,983,762 | 717,815 | 5,694,006 |
| Utah | 4,298,880 | 3,708,056 | 443,647 | 22,106 | 125,071 |
| Vermont | 1,608,984 | 1,479,608 | 104,664 | 11,067 | 13,645 |
| Virginia | 22,658,143 | 19,789,005 | 2,058,260 | 300,931 | 509,947 |
| Washington | 19,278,594 | 16,925,626 | 1,908,115 | 197,353 | 247,500 |
| West Virginia | 3,532,952 | 3,163,900 | 224,354 | 33,856 | 110,842 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 17,953,867 | 15,745,317 | 1,890,623 | 122,815 | 195,112 |
| Wyoming | 1,237,898 | 1,053,786 | 35,637 | 12,160 | 136,315 |
| International operations | 5,663,820 | 4,594,945 | 839,195 | 69,226 | 160,454 |
| Undistributed: | | | | | |
| Presidential election campaign fund | 32,469 | 32,469 | — | — | — |
| Other, including federal tax deposits | 5,571,452 | 2,860,995 | 1,947,601 | 370,215 | 392,641 |
| TOTAL | $1,056,365,652 | $907,447,728 | $110,016,537 | $11,761,941 | $27,139,447 |

Note: Receipts do not indicate federal tax burden since, in many instances, taxes are collected in one state from residents of another state.

*Individual Income and employment taxes (withheld and not withheld) include SECA taxes, FICA taxes, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, "Treasury Bulletin", March 1991.

# FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1988-89 AND 1989-90

| | Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin | | Disbursed to Local Governments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Types of Aid | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| **Commerce** | $27,318,065 | $24,912,391 | $24,054,675 | $21,027,556 |
| Agric., Trade & Consumer Protection, Dept. of | 2,513,006 | 2,978,424 | — | — |
| Development, Dept. of | 24,687,627 | 21,856,453 | $24,054,675 | $21,027,556 |
| Public Service Commission | 117,432 | 77,514 | — | — |
| **Education** | 496,342,578 | 526,267,356 | 151,780,791 | 164,840,120 |
| Arts Board | 504,800 | 470,390 | — | — |
| Educational Communications Board | 455,010 | 427,517 | — | — |
| Higher Educational Aids Board | 3,011,635 | 2,975,367 | — | — |
| Historical Society, State | 727,431 | 620,866 | — | — |
| Public Instruction, Dept. of | 157,538,134 | 174,707,270 | 134,683,058 | 148,468,271 |
| University of Wisconsin System | 312,926,936 | 326,301,683 | — | — |
| Vocational, Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of | 21,178,632 | 20,764,263 | 17,097,733 | 16,371,849 |
| **Environmental Resources** | 273,832,525 | 291,135,411 | 64,513,889 | 71,052,014 |
| Natural Resources, Dept. of | 25,175,165 | 31,020,506 | 2,651,238 | 4,007,328 |
| Transportation, Dept. of | 248,657,360 | 260,114,905 | 61,862,651 | 67,044,686 |
| **Human Relations and Resources** | 1,499,993,372 | 1,580,781,825 | 112,085,504 | 148,792,474 |
| Corrections, Dept. of | 0 | 202,647 | — | — |
| Aging & Long-Term Care, Board on | (2,001) | 0 | — | — |
| Child Abuse/Neglect Prevention Board | 1,158 | 35,923 | — | — |
| Health and Social Services, Dept. of | 1,373,888,133 | 1,460,522,349 | 98,977,406 | 141,555,070 |
| Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of | 116,728,354 | 109,005,816 | 12,248,182 | 5,953,090 |
| Justice, Dept. of | 1,707,758 | 1,834,689 | 859,916 | 921,240 |
| Military Affairs, Dept. of | 7,648,444 | 9,179,513 | — | 363,074 |
| Veterans Affairs, Dept. of | 21,526 | 888 | — | — |
| **General Executive** | 15,203,833 | 14,497,901 | 2,820,728 | 2,587,079 |
| Administration, Dept. of | 15,145,400 | 14,496,156 | 2,820,728 | 2,587,079 |
| Lieutenant Governor | 58,433 | 8,897 | — | — |
| Public Defender | 0 | (7,152) | — | — |
| Revenue, Dept. of | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| **Judicial** | 12,444 | 67,335 | — | — |
| Circuit Courts | 1,856 | 567 | — | — |
| Supreme Court | 10,588 | 66,768 | — | — |
| TOTAL | $2,312,692,229 | $2,437,595,451 | $355,255,587 | $408,299,242 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1990 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1990, and departmental data, February 1990.

# DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
## By State, Fiscal Year 1989-90

| | Per Capita | | Amount Distributed (in millions) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Amount | Rank | Total | Grants to State and Local Governments | Salaries and Wages | Direct Payments For Individuals | Procurement | Other Programs |
| Alabama | 4,271.79 | 12 | $17,261 | $2,101 | $2,756 | $8,589 | $3,388 | $426 |
| Alaska | 5,866.65 | 2 | 3,227 | 717 | 1,237 | 612 | 529 | 132 |
| Arizona | 4,112.18 | 16 | 15,072 | 1,620 | 2,047 | 7,382 | 3,667 | 357 |
| Arkansas | 3,509.46 | 36 | 8,250 | 1,250 | 930 | 5,286 | 391 | 393 |
| California | 3,891.19 | 23 | 115,802 | 13,932 | 17,746 | 51,448 | 29,500 | 3,177 |
| Colorado | 4,427.63 | 10 | 14,586 | 1,429 | 2,757 | 5,687 | 4,043 | 669 |
| Connecticut | 4,483.79 | 9 | 14,739 | 1,973 | 1,267 | 6,466 | 4,443 | 589 |
| Delaware | 3,225.57 | 43 | 2,149 | 313 | 384 | 1,269 | 138 | 44 |
| District of Columbia | 25,592.06 | — | 17,353 | 1,718 | 9,439 | 1,961 | 2,936 | 1,300 |
| Florida | 3,969.61 | 19 | 51,359 | 4,576 | 6,596 | 32,882 | 6,616 | 689 |
| Georgia | 3,264.57 | 42 | 21,149 | 3,136 | 4,427 | 10,839 | 2,228 | 520 |
| Hawaii | 4,927.28 | 6 | 5,461 | 598 | 2,166 | 2,034 | 547 | 115 |
| Idaho | 3,861.51 | 24 | 3,888 | 569 | 508 | 1,803 | 862 | 146 |
| ILLINOIS | 3,210.31 | 44 | 36,696 | 5,280 | 4,755 | 22,687 | 2,601 | 1,372 |
| Indiana | 3,050.92 | 49 | 16,915 | 2,423 | 1,800 | 10,024 | 1,971 | 696 |
| IOWA | 3,587.48 | 34 | 9,962 | 1,289 | 733 | 5,704 | 700 | 1,535 |
| Kansas | 3,849.64 | 26 | 9,538 | 1,021 | 1,465 | 5,063 | 1,131 | 858 |
| Kentucky | 3,669.70 | 32 | 13,524 | 2,044 | 1,918 | 7,267 | 2,010 | 284 |
| Louisiana | 3,581.97 | 35 | 15,116 | 2,658 | 1,863 | 7,667 | 2,384 | 544 |
| Maine | 4,010.67 | 18 | 4,925 | 762 | 561 | 2,566 | 942 | 94 |
| Maryland | 5,671.41 | 4 | 27,118 | 2,350 | 6,101 | 9,816 | 6,694 | 2,158 |
| Massachusetts | 4,949.43 | 5 | 29,778 | 3,857 | 2,647 | 13,253 | 8,808 | 1,212 |
| MICHIGAN | 3,141.86 | 47 | 29,205 | 4,751 | 2,432 | 19,671 | 1,698 | 652 |
| MINNESOTA | 3,445.13 | 40 | 15,073 | 2,366 | 1,348 | 7,544 | 2,078 | 1,736 |
| Mississippi | 3,911.71 | 22 | 10,066 | 1,595 | 1,288 | 5,253 | 1,616 | 314 |
| Missouri | 4,740.65 | 7 | 24,258 | 2,177 | 2,858 | 10,791 | 6,961 | 1,472 |
| Montana | 4,186.40 | 13 | 3,345 | 591 | 523 | 1,644 | 167 | 421 |
| Nebraska | 3,859.53 | 25 | 6,092 | 779 | 953 | 3,146 | 426 | 787 |
| Nevada | 3,448.17 | 39 | 4,144 | 442 | 646 | 2,176 | 829 | 50 |
| New Hampshire | 3,208.56 | 45 | 3,559 | 427 | 692 | 1,925 | 430 | 84 |
| New Jersey | 3,663.76 | 33 | 28,322 | 3,977 | 3,396 | 16,271 | 4,307 | 371 |
| New Mexico | 5,702.65 | 3 | 8,640 | 959 | 1,358 | 2,852 | 3,256 | 214 |
| New York | 3,918.35 | 21 | 70,493 | 15,761 | 6,423 | 37,595 | 8,621 | 2,092 |
| North Carolina | 3,043.19 | 50 | 20,172 | 2,942 | 3,564 | 11,540 | 1,592 | 533 |
| North Dakota | 4,554.95 | 8 | 2,910 | 471 | 511 | 1,277 | 164 | 488 |
| Ohio | 3,495.86 | 37 | 37,920 | 5,388 | 3,922 | 21,785 | 6,038 | 788 |
| Oklahoma | 3,752.69 | 29 | 11,804 | 1,568 | 2,281 | 6,529 | 873 | 553 |
| Oregon | 3,457.19 | 38 | 9,826 | 1,708 | 1,186 | 5,960 | 649 | 324 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,823.04 | 27 | 45,424 | 6,125 | 5,142 | 28,815 | 4,153 | 1,189 |
| Rhode Island | 4,302.99 | 11 | 4,318 | 773 | 558 | 2,291 | 600 | 96 |
| South Carolina | 3,918.80 | 20 | 13,664 | 1,892 | 2,407 | 6,197 | 2,664 | 505 |
| South Dakota | 4,113.69 | 15 | 2,863 | 511 | 503 | 1,385 | 119 | 345 |
| Tennessee | 3,700.71 | 30 | 18,049 | 2,717 | 2,225 | 9,470 | 3,308 | 329 |
| Texas | 3,428.43 | 41 | 58,237 | 6,889 | 9,060 | 28,862 | 11,203 | 2,224 |
| Utah | 3,779.23 | 28 | 6,511 | 838 | 1,427 | 2,490 | 1,543 | 212 |
| Vermont | 3,147.99 | 46 | 1,772 | 377 | 210 | 1,025 | 107 | 53 |
| Virginia | 5,874.30 | 1 | 36,346 | 2,237 | 10,303 | 12,525 | 10,168 | 1,114 |
| Washington | 4,140.11 | 14 | 20,149 | 2,568 | 3,584 | 9,328 | 3,943 | 727 |
| West Virginia | 3,684.86 | 31 | 6,609 | 1,009 | 600 | 4,472 | 325 | 203 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 3,051.63 | 48 | 14,928 | 2,538 | 1,197 | 9,374 | 1,263 | 555 |
| Wyoming | 4,089.12 | 17 | 1,855 | 568 | 315 | 770 | 146 | 56 |
| TOTAL* | $3,974.31 | — | $1,002,703 | $134,457 | $146,095 | $497,696 | $188,531 | $35,925 |

*Includes U.S. territories and undistributed funds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1990*, Tables 1 and 8, March 1991. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

## By State, Fiscal Year 1988-89

| State | Amount Per Capita | Rank | Amount (in millions) | | | % of Total State and Local General Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total* | State Govt. | Local Govt. | |
| Alabama | $476.47 | 32 | $1,962,118 | $1,764,951 | $197,167 | 19.5% |
| Alaska | 1,291.22 | 1 | 680,473 | 602,196 | 78,277 | 11.9 |
| Arizona | 387.55 | 44 | 1,378,122 | 1,033,516 | 344,606 | 13.0 |
| Arkansas | 459.61 | 36 | 1,105,816 | 1,026,213 | 79,603 | 21.4 |
| California | 563.41 | 15 | 16,374,530 | 14,350,834 | 2,023,696 | 15.7 |
| Colorado | 433.65 | 40 | 1,438,401 | 1,262,235 | 176,166 | 14.0 |
| Connecticut | 551.17 | 18 | 1,785,255 | 1,583,969 | 201,286 | 14.9 |
| Delaware | 551.88 | 17 | 371,416 | 310,148 | 61,268 | 14.6 |
| District of Columbia | 2,416.80 | — | 1,459,749 | — | 1,459,749 | 34.8 |
| Florida | 332.30 | 50 | 4,210,532 | 3,546,388 | 664,144 | 11.6 |
| Georgia | 472.15 | 33 | 3,038,749 | 2,671,297 | 367,452 | 16.6 |
| Hawaii | 534.07 | 20 | 593,882 | 503,761 | 90,121 | 14.2 |
| Idaho | 516.98 | 23 | 524,222 | 471,864 | 52,358 | 20.4 |
| ILLINOIS | 437.09 | 39 | 5,095,592 | 4,205,648 | 889,944 | 15.2 |
| Indiana | 413.13 | 42 | 2,310,614 | 2,029,215 | 281,399 | 15.1 |
| IOWA | 493.53 | 29 | 1,401,619 | 1,225,674 | 175,945 | 16.3 |
| Kansas | 373.74 | 47 | 939,204 | 880,245 | 58,959 | 13.2 |
| Kentucky | 503.12 | 26 | 1,875,146 | 1,710,939 | 164,207 | 19.5 |
| Louisiana | 528.96 | 21 | 2,317,884 | 2,093,236 | 224,648 | 18.4 |
| Maine | 598.17 | 11 | 730,964 | 669,241 | 61,723 | 18.8 |
| Maryland | 501.18 | 27 | 2,352,517 | 1,910,152 | 442,365 | 14.7 |
| Massachusetts | 589.22 | 12 | 3,484,072 | 2,958,852 | 525,220 | 16.5 |
| MICHIGAN | 507.85 | 25 | 4,709,263 | 4,229,795 | 479,468 | 15.6 |
| MINNESOTA | 570.12 | 14 | 2,481,749 | 2,083,799 | 397,950 | 15.1 |
| Mississippi | 556.49 | 16 | 1,458,564 | 1,300,563 | 158,001 | 22.8 |
| Missouri | 370.43 | 49 | 1,911,048 | 1,622,590 | 288,458 | 15.6 |
| Montana | 760.27 | 3 | 612,775 | 521,976 | 90,799 | 24.3 |
| Nebraska | 447.74 | 38 | 721,309 | 620,945 | 100,364 | 15.0 |
| Nevada | 373.96 | 46 | 415,471 | 335,539 | 79,932 | 12.3 |
| New Hampshire | 370.85 | 48 | 410,535 | 352,767 | 57,768 | 14.2 |
| New Jersey | 478.31 | 31 | 3,700,219 | 3,327,453 | 372,766 | 13.0 |
| New Mexico | 583.78 | 13 | 892,014 | 755,622 | 136,392 | 17.6 |
| New York | 746.34 | 4 | 13,396,857 | 11,753,932 | 1,642,925 | 16.0 |
| North Carolina | 432.53 | 41 | 2,842,137 | 2,499,804 | 342,333 | 16.8 |
| North Dakota | 739.76 | 5 | 488,244 | 438,142 | 50,102 | 22.8 |
| Ohio | 455.20 | 37 | 4,964,918 | 4,219,482 | 745,436 | 16.3 |
| Oklahoma | 497.03 | 28 | 1,602,437 | 1,439,050 | 163,387 | 18.6 |
| Oregon | 659.06 | 9 | 1,858,549 | 1,483,155 | 375,394 | 19.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 487.98 | 30 | 5,875,285 | 4,981,545 | 893,740 | 17.2 |
| Rhode Island | 660.29 | 8 | 658,968 | 611,420 | 47,548 | 20.4 |
| South Carolina | 468.10 | 35 | 1,643,967 | 1,469,610 | 174,357 | 18.1 |
| South Dakota | 660.64 | 7 | 472,359 | 426,842 | 45,517 | 25.0 |
| Tennessee | 518.79 | 22 | 2,562,846 | 2,246,378 | 316,468 | 21.0 |
| Texas | 375.90 | 45 | 6,386,933 | 5,600,644 | 786,289 | 14.1 |
| Utah | 604.69 | 10 | 1,032,200 | 915,001 | 117,199 | 21.5 |
| Vermont | 720.98 | 6 | 408,796 | 377,790 | 31,006 | 21.8 |
| Virginia | 393.81 | 43 | 2,401,458 | 2,061,218 | 340,240 | 13.5 |
| Washington | 548.30 | 19 | 2,610,462 | 2,185,024 | 425,438 | 16.7 |
| West Virginia | 472.14 | 34 | 876,757 | 826,917 | 49,840 | 19.6 |
| WISCONSIN | 508.15 | 24 | 2,473,145 | 2,251,651 | 221,494 | 15.6 |
| Wyoming | 1,102.29 | 2 | 523,590 | 486,015 | 37,575 | 21.9 |
| U.S. Average | $506.87 | | $125,823,732 | $108,235,243 | $17,588,490 | 16.0% |

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1988-89*, February 1991. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
## By State and Governmental Unit
## Fiscal Year 1988-89
## (In Thousands)

| State | Total | Rank | Government Unit Receiving Payment<br>Counties and Municipalities | School Districts | Special Districts | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $2,026,162 | 22 | $410,606 | $1,613,389 | — | $2,167 |
| Alaska | 779,347 | 37 | 721,556 | — | — | 57,791 |
| Arizona | 2,333,103 | 18 | 937,032 | 1,378,204 | — | 17,867 |
| Arkansas | 1,124,831 | 33 | 224,803 | 846,572 | 8,042 | 45,414 |
| California | 31,457,604 | 1 | 13,178,337 | 17,936,358 | 142,866 | 200,043 |
| Colorado | 1,676,053 | 27 | 536,384 | 1,116,569 | 19,591 | 3,509 |
| Connecticut | 1,697,074 | 25 | 1,488,712 | 25,203 | 568 | 182,591 |
| Delaware | 326,760 | 45 | 45,495 | 281,265 | — | — |
| Florida | 6,982,613 | 4 | 1,522,268 | 5,183,325 | 48,356 | 228,664 |
| Georgia | 3,302,468 | 15 | 374,549 | 2,876,074 | 15,354 | 36,491 |
| Hawaii | 55,841 | 50 | 46,278 | — | — | 9,563 |
| Idaho | 519,400 | 41 | 83,851 | 385,762 | 1,406 | 48,381 |
| ILLINOIS | 5,570,861 | 8 | 1,358,086 | 3,693,852 | 299,205 | 219,718 |
| Indiana | 3,271,333 | 16 | 687,019 | 2,028,455 | 5,246 | 550,613 |
| IOWA | 1,930,793 | 23 | 470,260 | 1,368,597 | — | 91,936 |
| Kansas | 1,181,677 | 32 | 199,102 | 948,451 | 2,912 | 31,212 |
| Kentucky | 1,797,563 | 24 | 296,442 | 1,475,382 | — | 25,739 |
| Louisiana | 2,108,590 | 20 | 355,611 | 1,723,781 | — | 29,198 |
| Maine | 628,755 | 38 | 9,867 | — | — | 618,888 |
| Maryland | 2,300,962 | 19 | 2,282,341 | — | — | 18,621 |
| Massachusetts | 4,554,687 | 10 | 3,200,413 | 294,655 | 463,970 | 595,649 |
| MICHIGAN | 5,940,619 | 7 | 2,798,082 | 3,044,792 | 2,584 | 95,161 |
| MINNESOTA | 4,059,439 | 12 | 1,701,079 | 2,239,709 | 984 | 117,667 |
| Mississippi | 1,527,421 | 29 | 399,919 | 1,127,502 | — | — |
| Missouri | 2,425,474 | 17 | 211,581 | 2,060,799 | 5,912 | 147,182 |
| Montana | 416,347 | 42 | 60,894 | 353,247 | — | 2,206 |
| Nebraska | 615,217 | 39 | 162,853 | 314,888 | 13,641 | 123,835 |
| Nevada | 818,589 | 36 | 332,315 | 470,219 | 9,334 | 6,721 |
| New Hampshire | 221,400 | 49 | 96,779 | 20,151 | 608 | 103,862 |
| New Jersey | 6,147,731 | 11 | 2,234,118 | 2,746,930 | 1,031 | 1,165,652 |
| New Mexico | 1,392,320 | 30 | 423,589 | 963,598 | — | 5,133 |
| New York | 17,471,827 | 2 | 12,653,821 | 4,793,350 | 13,788 | 10,868 |
| North Carolina | 4,726,059 | 9 | 4,665,375 | — | 31,015 | 29,669 |
| North Dakota | 370,434 | 44 | 119,158 | 250,502 | 590 | 184 |
| Ohio | 6,772,650 | 5 | 1,798,905 | 3,970,854 | 10,130 | 992,761 |
| Oklahoma | 1,570,264 | 28 | 214,960 | 1,224,419 | 3,653 | 127,232 |
| Oregon | 1,336,959 | 31 | 510,015 | 800,816 | 14,019 | 12,109 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,390,604 | 6 | 2,091,968 | 3,880,046 | 308,681 | 109,909 |
| Rhode Island | 414,849 | 43 | 379,687 | 28,431 | — | 6,731 |
| South Carolina | 1,693,256 | 26 | 320,781 | 1,367,844 | 1,252 | 3,379 |
| South Dakota | 232,526 | 48 | 76,027 | 147,177 | 1,065 | 8,257 |
| Tennessee | 2,092,913 | 21 | 2,072,546 | 7,037 | 3,107 | 10,223 |
| Texas | 7,169,758 | 3 | 296,591 | 6,520,800 | 3,025 | 349,342 |
| Utah | 883,099 | 34 | 108,807 | 768,616 | — | 5,676 |
| Vermont | 252,156 | 47 | 50,235 | 199,891 | 2,030 | — |
| Virginia | 3,222,642 | 46 | 3,210,222 | — | 12,420 | — |
| Washington | 3,371,367 | 14 | 571,485 | 2,649,704 | 106,215 | 43,963 |
| West Virginia | 854,299 | 35 | 19,558 | 817,359 | — | 17,382 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 3,984,077 | 13 | 1,739,189 | 1,824,124 | 25 | 420,739 |
| Wyoming | 575,712 | 40 | 230,378 | 333,836 | — | 11,498 |
| TOTAL | $162,576,485 | — | $67,979,929 | $86,102,535 | $1,552,625 | $6,941,396 |

*Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1989*, Table 13, August 1990. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES
## By State and Selected Functions
## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| | Total[1] | | Education | | Highways | | Public Welfare | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Amount (in 1,000s) | Per Capita | Amount (in 1,000s) | Per Capita | Amount (in 1,000s) | Per Capita[2] | Amount (in 1,000s) | Per Capita[2] |
| Alabama | $2,026,162 | $492 | $1,613,389 | $392 | $141,742 | $34 | $4,802 | $1 |
| Alaska | 844,290 | 1,602 | 499,823 | 948 | 37,288 | 71 | 64,943 | 123 |
| Arizona | 2,334,029 | 656 | 1,378,204 | 388 | 338,033 | 95 | 926 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 1,124,888 | 468 | 846,572 | 352 | 103,227 | 43 | 223 | 0 |
| California | 33,438,779 | 1,151 | 19,109,670 | 658 | 844,960 | 29 | 8,456,190 | 291 |
| Colorado | 1,676,445 | 505 | 1,116,683 | 337 | 164,478 | 50 | 274,102 | 83 |
| Connecticut | 1,697,074 | 524 | 1,225,990 | 379 | 29,891 | 9 | 53,693 | 17 |
| Delaware | 327,552 | 487 | 282,077 | 419 | 3,000 | 4 | 851 | 1 |
| Florida | 6,982,613 | 551 | 5,184,233 | 409 | 192,079 | 15 | — | — |
| Georgia | 3,302,468 | 513 | 2,876,074 | 447 | 45,813 | 7 | — | — |
| Hawaii | 62,141 | 56 | — | — | 114 | 0 | 6,300 | 6 |
| Idaho | 520,479 | 513 | 385,816 | 380 | 55,341 | 55 | — | — |
| ILLINOIS | 5,573,284 | 478 | 3,693,852 | 317 | 380,190 | 33 | 146,634 | 13 |
| Indiana | 3,291,629 | 589 | 2,028,455 | 363 | 298,226 | 53 | 254,360 | 45 |
| IOWA | 1,944,146 | 685 | 1,368,597 | 482 | 234,726 | 83 | 26,330 | 9 |
| Kansas | 1,181,921 | 470 | 948,451 | 377 | 81,154 | 32 | — | — |
| Kentucky | 1,797,563 | 482 | 1,476,467 | 396 | 91,561 | 25 | 1,438 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 2,109,343 | 481 | 1,726,686 | 394 | 11,167 | 3 | 28,524 | 7 |
| Maine | 639,690 | 523 | 515,732 | 422 | 19,788 | 16 | 16,786 | 14 |
| Maryland | 2,301,003 | 490 | 1,285,658 | 274 | 305,730 | 65 | 41 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 4,685,534 | 792 | 2,018,156 | 341 | 65,843 | 11 | 237,285 | 40 |
| MICHIGAN | 6,008,702 | 648 | 3,044,792 | 328 | 635,611 | 69 | 294,116 | 32 |
| MINNESOTA | 4,059,439 | 933 | 2,239,709 | 515 | 245,793 | 56 | 517,468 | 119 |
| Mississippi | 1,527,556 | 583 | 1,128,898 | 431 | 95,396 | 36 | 4,187 | 2 |
| Missouri | 2,425,474 | 470 | 2,060,799 | 399 | 154,562 | 30 | 8,743 | 2 |
| Montana | 417,186 | 518 | 354,473 | 440 | 14,230 | 18 | 8,859 | 11 |
| Nebraska | 618,137 | 384 | 321,177 | 199 | 104,136 | 65 | 2,920 | 2 |
| Nevada | 821,583 | 739 | 470,219 | 423 | 32,952 | 30 | 6,155 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 221,400 | 200 | 118,075 | 107 | 16,945 | 15 | 31,817 | 29 |
| New Jersey | 6,201,380 | 802 | 3,730,713 | 482 | 10,729 | 1 | 717,599 | 93 |
| New Mexico | 1,392,320 | 911 | 963,598 | 631 | 33,562 | 22 | — | — |
| New York | 17,827,704 | 993 | 8,389,015 | 467 | 215,002 | 12 | 5,447,924 | 304 |
| North Carolina | 4,726,059 | 719 | 3,610,307 | 549 | 90,908 | 14 | 253,185 | 39 |
| North Dakota | 370,434 | 561 | 250,540 | 380 | 41,819 | 63 | 16,385 | 25 |
| Ohio | 6,772,650 | 621 | 4,062,944 | 373 | 522,385 | 48 | 795,569 | 73 |
| Oklahoma | 1,571,165 | 487 | 1,224,419 | 380 | 174,865 | 54 | 5,386 | 2 |
| Oregon | 1,336,959 | 474 | 800,816 | 284 | 253,914 | 90 | 216 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,466,619 | 537 | 3,881,452 | 322 | 272,036 | 23 | 850,023 | 71 |
| Rhode Island | 425,660 | 427 | 329,781 | 330 | 857 | 1 | 27,997 | 28 |
| South Carolina | 1,693,256 | 482 | 1,367,844 | 389 | 15,043 | 4 | 6,647 | 2 |
| South Dakota | 232,549 | 325 | 147,177 | 206 | 15,036 | 21 | 627 | 1 |
| Tennessee | 2,092,913 | 424 | 1,195,107 | 242 | 218,933 | 44 | 298,747 | 60 |
| Texas | 7,169,758 | 422 | 6,520,835 | 384 | 12,072 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Utah | 886,089 | 519 | 768,616 | 450 | 44,688 | 26 | 3,397 | 2 |
| Vermont | 260,543 | 460 | 199,891 | 353 | 19,717 | 35 | 8,387 | 15 |
| Virginia | 3,222,642 | 528 | 2,199,409 | 361 | 141,358 | 23 | 324,072 | 53 |
| Washington | 3,389,124 | 712 | 2,663,080 | 559 | 208,424 | 44 | 149,695 | 31 |
| West Virginia | 854,299 | 460 | 817,795 | 440 | — | — | — | — |
| **WISCONSIN** | 4,077,703 | 838 | 1,824,124 | 375 | 316,594 | 65 | 256,841 | 53 |
| Wyoming | 575,771 | 1,212 | 335,101 | 705 | 24,255 | 51 | 3,950 | 8 |
| U.S. TOTAL | $165,506,107 | | $104,601,291 | | $7,376,173 | | $19,614,348 | |
| U.S. Per Capita | | $668 | | $422 | | $30 | | $79 |

Note: Intergovernmental expenditures are amounts paid to other governments as shared revenues, grants-in-aid, reimbursements for services, or in lieu of taxes.

[1] Includes amounts not detailed.

[2] Amounts of less than $1 per capita are shown as zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1989*, Tables 14 and 36, August 1990. Per capita expenditures calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE
## By Source, Fiscal Year 1988-89

| State | All Taxes* Amount | All Taxes* Rank | General Sales and Gross Receipts | Individual Income | Corporation Income | Motor Vehicle Licenses | Property | Death and Gift |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $889.40 | 43 | $238.51 | $258.21 | $52.41 | $29.70 | $20.88 | $2.79 |
| Alaska | 2,674.95 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.66 | 872.27 | 36.93 | 170.23 | 1.27 |
| Arizona | 1,141.90 | 19 | 517.97 | 256.85 | 56.25 | 55.47 | 53.96 | 6.77 |
| Arkansas | 902.94 | 41 | 331.40 | 283.43 | 46.41 | 41.40 | 2.51 | 3.61 |
| California | 1,418.08 | 8 | 438.09 | 544.18 | 174.20 | 37.46 | 68.96 | 11.53 |
| Colorado | 875.44 | 45 | 226.40 | 383.74 | 51.61 | 24.87 | 2.57 | 4.90 |
| Connecticut | 1,484.55 | 5 | 638.37 | 139.16 | 246.98 | 52.08 | 0.00 | 58.25 |
| Delaware | 1,679.34 | 3 | 0.00 | 635.06 | 230.91 | 34.88 | 0.00 | 23.36 |
| Florida | 983.00 | 36 | 602.79 | 0.00 | 57.25 | 33.74 | 20.51 | 15.02 |
| Georgia | 986.20 | 35 | 314.81 | 424.49 | 81.57 | 12.06 | 3.52 | 5.80 |
| Hawaii | 1,993.74 | 2 | 921.74 | 690.65 | 79.23 | 17.23 | 0.00 | 6.00 |
| Idaho | 996.96 | 32 | 341.85 | 341.89 | 70.63 | 34.50 | 0.08 | 1.83 |
| ILLINOIS | 1,008.80 | 30 | 334.53 | 301.09 | 92.04 | 54.84 | 19.64 | 8.21 |
| Indiana | 1,055.35 | 26 | 461.41 | 347.74 | 50.42 | 31.21 | 0.57 | 10.94 |
| IOWA | 1,112.04 | 22 | 328.08 | 412.88 | 71.37 | 70.93 | 0.00 | 23.42 |
| Kansas | 993.37 | 33 | 320.82 | 336.00 | 78.91 | 32.14 | 12.05 | 18.03 |
| Kentucky | 1,083.43 | 24 | 280.44 | 298.28 | 83.39 | 38.55 | 75.63 | 14.33 |
| Louisiana | 905.79 | 39 | 298.10 | 154.46 | 78.64 | 17.75 | 6.41 | 8.38 |
| Maine | 1,301.49 | 13 | 423.13 | 467.48 | 78.83 | 44.74 | 23.31 | 8.39 |
| Maryland | 1,319.98 | 11 | 321.06 | 565.66 | 70.53 | 30.99 | 34.77 | 12.82 |
| Massachusetts | 1,534.13 | 4 | 352.43 | 724.96 | 201.14 | 24.21 | 0.20 | 43.73 |
| MICHIGAN | 1,199.62 | 17 | 337.29 | 408.61 | 200.81 | 50.11 | 35.83 | 11.11 |
| MINNESOTA | 1,469.79 | 7 | 408.01 | 573.58 | 112.06 | 67.88 | 1.82 | 6.27 |
| Mississippi | 882.03 | 44 | 397.14 | 153.11 | 54.48 | 30.16 | 7.43 | 5.46 |
| Missouri | 908.19 | 38 | 342.24 | 327.26 | 47.15 | 37.63 | 2.18 | 5.59 |
| Montana | 903.19 | 40 | 0.00 | 329.45 | 69.65 | 39.79 | 45.37 | 12.52 |
| Nebraska | 900.06 | 42 | 304.66 | 294.29 | 50.05 | 32.21 | 2.56 | 2.34 |
| Nevada | 1,206.01 | 16 | 629.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 62.49 | 14.26 | 5.03 |
| New Hampshire | 553.96 | 50 | 0.00 | 32.75 | 137.31 | 43.59 | 8.90 | 27.98 |
| New Jersey | 1,357.47 | 10 | 407.96 | 374.39 | 169.29 | 44.37 | 3.22 | 26.41 |
| New Mexico | 1,237.19 | 14 | 523.94 | 228.56 | 50.09 | 65.00 | 0.18 | 4.29 |
| New York | 1,480.57 | 6 | 320.31 | 771.27 | 111.92 | 23.39 | 0.00 | 28.52 |
| North Carolina | 1,121.50 | 20 | 258.99 | 461.23 | 120.11 | 35.37 | 13.22 | 10.92 |
| North Dakota | 1,007.29 | 31 | 335.57 | 159.88 | 64.29 | 56.30 | 1.72 | 2.51 |
| Ohio | 991.51 | 34 | 314.01 | 349.27 | 66.98 | 34.11 | 1.21 | 5.23 |
| Oklahoma | 1,027.41 | 29 | 241.26 | 289.27 | 35.00 | 77.41 | 0.00 | 11.16 |
| Oregon | 917.11 | 37 | 0.00 | 611.82 | 55.96 | 62.71 | 0.06 | 3.19 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,048.90 | 27 | 339.36 | 254.03 | 97.11 | 35.66 | 12.21 | 37.10 |
| Rhode Island | 1,161.44 | 18 | 395.24 | 422.30 | 77.78 | 32.02 | 8.61 | 19.40 |
| South Carolina | 1,058.20 | 25 | 384.20 | 355.37 | 62.75 | 20.62 | 2.28 | 10.25 |
| South Dakota | 654.94 | 49 | 326.61 | 0.00 | 37.05 | 32.15 | 0.00 | 18.32 |
| Tennessee | 823.17 | 47 | 452.81 | 19.32 | 75.21 | 30.80 | 0.00 | 8.83 |
| Texas | 822.46 | 48 | 408.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.84 | 0.00 | 6.17 |
| Utah | 831.82 | 46 | 346.92 | 242.90 | 51.54 | 23.77 | 0.19 | 2.59 |
| Vermont | 1,118.98 | 21 | 234.46 | 376.26 | 67.57 | 58.93 | 0.71 | 7.09 |
| Virginia | 1,085.77 | 23 | 211.47 | 509.50 | 56.98 | 41.75 | 4.52 | 7.33 |
| Washington | 1,367.49 | 9 | 822.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.60 | 211.41 | 3.64 |
| West Virginia | 1,030.08 | 28 | 311.58 | 251.71 | 111.19 | 38.10 | 0.97 | 2.70 |
| WISCONSIN | 1,316.56 | 12 | 387.93 | 529.30 | 92.12 | 31.[illegible]3 | 28.48 | 20.14 |
| Wyoming | 1,225.20 | 15 | 321.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 87.84 | 168.96 | 3.59 |
| U.S. Average | $1,147.02 | — | $377.23 | $358.16 | $96.36 | $37.76 | $21.88 | $14.08 |

*Including amounts from sources not shown separately. No local government revenues included.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1989*, Table 6, August 1990. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE

## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| | Total General Revenue | | | | State and Local Taxes | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Amount | State Rank | From Federal Government | Total From Own Sources | Total | Property | Sales | Income | Charges & Misc. |
| Alabama | $2,444.22 | 46 | $476.47 | $1,967.74 | $1,238.81 | $147.98 | $626.51 | $322.80 | $728.94 |
| Alaska | 10,845.79 | 1 | 1,291.22 | 9,554.57 | 3,921.92 | 1,257.04 | 297.97 | 872.93 | 5,632.65 |
| Arizona | 2,986.47 | 26 | 387.55 | 2,598.92 | 1,840.13 | 600.09 | 831.03 | 313.10 | 758.79 |
| Arkansas | 2,148.09 | 50 | 459.61 | 1,688.48 | 1,191.28 | 210.53 | 564.80 | 329.84 | 497.20 |
| California | 3,581.99 | 9 | 563.41 | 3,018.57 | 2,087.38 | 543.27 | 693.67 | 718.38 | 931.19 |
| Colorado | 3,089.94 | 22 | 433.65 | 2,656.30 | 1,790.65 | 635.16 | 631.35 | 435.36 | 865.65 |
| Connecticut | 3,705.35 | 7 | 551.17 | 3,154.18 | 2,504.07 | 1,003.09 | 943.88 | 386.13 | 650.11 |
| Delaware | 3,784.49 | 5 | 551.88 | 3,232.61 | 2,011.52 | 276.35 | 238.26 | 899.60 | 1,221.10 |
| District of Columbia | 6,947.28 | — | 2,416.80 | 4,530.47 | 3,713.77 | 1,176.76 | 1,065.98 | 1,258.08 | 816.71 |
| Florida | 2,864.52 | 30 | 332.30 | 2,532.22 | 1,636.24 | 548.83 | 880.38 | 57.25 | 895.98 |
| Georgia | 2,843.59 | 31 | 472.15 | 2,371.44 | 1,629.94 | 443.63 | 617.04 | 506.07 | 741.50 |
| Hawaii | 3,767.45 | 6 | 534.07 | 3,233.38 | 2,416.32 | 335.10 | 1,232.82 | 769.88 | 817.06 |
| Idaho | 2,533.82 | 44 | 516.98 | 2,016.84 | 1,396.21 | 385.66 | 515.64 | 412.52 | 620.63 |
| ILLINOIS | 2,868.64 | 28 | 437.09 | 2,431.55 | 1,869.49 | 657.35 | 713.26 | 393.18 | 562.06 |
| Indiana | 2,736.78 | 36 | 413.13 | 2,323.66 | 1,584.77 | 480.30 | 610.64 | 436.28 | 738.89 |
| IOWA | 3,036.63 | 24 | 493.53 | 2,543.10 | 1,755.67 | 624.11 | 519.63 | 484.25 | 787.43 |
| Kansas | 2,835.03 | 32 | 373.74 | 2,461.29 | 1,717.40 | 616.84 | 567.55 | 414.91 | 743.89 |
| Kentucky | 2,580.46 | 43 | 503.12 | 2,077.34 | 1,388.37 | 228.18 | 525.92 | 462.46 | 688.97 |
| Louisiana | 2,867.64 | 29 | 528.96 | 2,338.68 | 1,419.35 | 241.45 | 726.97 | 233.10 | 919.34 |
| Maine | 3,175.95 | 20 | 598.17 | 2,577.78 | 1,951.86 | 666.06 | 634.01 | 546.31 | 625.93 |
| Maryland | 3,402.09 | 11 | 501.18 | 2,900.91 | 2,209.90 | 546.35 | 596.48 | 897.76 | 691.01 |
| Massachusetts | 3,562.00 | 10 | 589.22 | 2,972.78 | 2,299.65 | 743.33 | 519.70 | 926.10 | 673.13 |
| MICHIGAN | 3,257.55 | 16 | 507.85 | 2,749.71 | 1,991.13 | 764.17 | 472.67 | 652.62 | 758.57 |
| MINNESOTA | 3,787.82 | 4 | 570.12 | 3,217.70 | 2,161.19 | 658.85 | 696.11 | 685.64 | 1,056.51 |
| Mississippi | 2,442.64 | 47 | 556.49 | 1,886.15 | 1,184.31 | 291.46 | 586.86 | 207.59 | 701.84 |
| Missouri | 2,374.73 | 49 | 370.43 | 2,004.30 | 1,460.12 | 317.91 | 634.84 | 413.10 | 544.18 |
| Montana | 3,131.64 | 21 | 760.27 | 2,371.37 | 1,559.40 | 679.18 | 222.49 | 399.10 | 811.97 |
| Nebraska | 2,994.71 | 25 | 447.74 | 2,546.97 | 1,681.54 | 697.78 | 548.66 | 344.34 | 865.43 |
| Nevada | 3,049.42 | 23 | 373.96 | 2,675.46 | 1,792.21 | 386.19 | 1,151.16 | 0.00 | 883.25 |
| New Hampshire | 2,608.63 | 40 | 370.85 | 2,237.78 | 1,610.71 | 1,057.54 | 242.62 | 170.06 | 627.07 |
| New Jersey | 3,670.26 | 8 | 478.31 | 3,191.95 | 2,432.34 | 1,055.86 | 690.11 | 543.68 | 759.61 |
| New Mexico | 3,314.57 | 13 | 583.78 | 2,730.79 | 1,552.73 | 179.52 | 828.70 | 278.65 | 1,178.06 |
| New York | 4,662.97 | 3 | 746.34 | 3,916.62 | 3,051.67 | 929.49 | 816.50 | 1,127.49 | 864.96 |
| North Carolina | 2,580.75 | 42 | 432.53 | 2,148.22 | 1,572.16 | 321.50 | 572.81 | 581.35 | 576.06 |
| North Dakota | 3,243.48 | 18 | 739.76 | 2,503.71 | 1,473.96 | 440.78 | 590.53 | 224.18 | 1,029.75 |
| Ohio | 2,786.29 | 35 | 455.20 | 2,331.09 | 1,692.98 | 476.14 | 544.65 | 571.66 | 638.11 |
| Oklahoma | 2,673.31 | 37 | 497.03 | 2,176.27 | 1,473.82 | 267.47 | 638.64 | 324.28 | 702.45 |
| Oregon | 3,356.06 | 12 | 659.06 | 2,697.00 | 1,806.20 | 794.59 | 163.76 | 667.78 | 890.80 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,830.18 | 33 | 487.98 | 2,342.20 | 1,733.99 | 467.46 | 528.54 | 500.03 | 608.21 |
| Rhode Island | 3,231.01 | 19 | 660.29 | 2,570.73 | 1,900.91 | 736.56 | 581.72 | 500.08 | 669.82 |
| South Carolina | 2,584.10 | 41 | 468.10 | 2,116.00 | 1,441.17 | 352.95 | 578.02 | 418.12 | 674.82 |
| South Dakota | 2,645.27 | 39 | 660.64 | 1,984.63 | 1,323.57 | 543.90 | 628.74 | 37.05 | 661.05 |
| Tennessee | 2,470.65 | 45 | 518.79 | 1,951.86 | 1,313.57 | 296.43 | 793.03 | 94.54 | 638.29 |
| Texas | 2,662.34 | 38 | 375.90 | 2,286.44 | 1,563.40 | 612.71 | 758.02 | 0.00 | 723.04 |
| Utah | 2,816.42 | 34 | 604.69 | 2,211.73 | 1,442.17 | 419.71 | 578.14 | 368.57 | 769.56 |
| Vermont | 3,301.80 | 14 | 720.98 | 2,580.82 | 1,852.75 | 729.40 | 546.57 | 443.82 | 728.07 |
| Virginia | 2,925.15 | 27 | 393.81 | 2,531.34 | 1,840.52 | 541.13 | 566.68 | 566.48 | 690.82 |
| Washington | 3,280.56 | 15 | 548.30 | 2,732.26 | 1,909.73 | 542.18 | 1,184.74 | 0.00 | 822.52 |
| West Virginia | 2,408.83 | 48 | 472.14 | 1,936.69 | 1,324.68 | 237.26 | 532.64 | 362.90 | 612.01 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 3,248.73 | 17 | 508.15 | 2,740.59 | 2,015.81 | 709.92 | 584.06 | 621.43 | 724.78 |
| Wyoming | 5,044.09 | 2 | 1,102.29 | 3,941.79 | 2,015.91 | 870.31 | 514.03 | 0.00 | 1,925.89 |
| U.S. Average | $3,165.68 | — | $506.87 | $2,658.81 | $1,887.89 | $574.14 | $668.77 | $498.43 | $770.92 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1988-89*, Table 30, February 1991. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION

## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| | General Expenditures* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Amount | State Rank | Education | Health & Hospitals | Highways | Police Protection | Sewerage & Solid Waste Management | Parks and Natural Resources |
| Alabama | $2,412.24 | 45 | $934.74 | $384.35 | $211.58 | $73.32 | $67.31 | $72.27 |
| Alaska | 9,842.64 | 1 | 2,270.99 | 325.59 | 1,106.64 | 206.34 | 145.99 | 435.70 |
| Arizona | 3,212.04 | 13 | 1,150.10 | 146.66 | 383.47 | 147.82 | 93.40 | 143.67 |
| Arkansas | 2,046.69 | 50 | 848.42 | 192.88 | 190.80 | 56.08 | 56.08 | 67.40 |
| California | 3,357.40 | 9 | 1,089.03 | 298.56 | 141.47 | 143.25 | 96.27 | 147.16 |
| Colorado | 2,975.23 | 23 | 1,077.02 | 234.53 | 282.12 | 121.15 | 87.32 | 125.19 |
| Connecticut | 3,825.59 | 4 | 1,171.41 | 284.92 | 372.45 | 129.35 | 210.57 | 68.59 |
| Delaware | 3,551.50 | 8 | 1,304.95 | 190.00 | 321.09 | 123.57 | 156.67 | 106.49 |
| District of Columbia | 6,061.69 | — | 1,068.67 | 669.81 | 184.38 | 407.85 | 246.83 | 93.00 |
| Florida | 2,832.59 | 27 | 911.14 | 271.42 | 221.88 | 135.28 | 112.81 | 141.49 |
| Georgia | 2,784.23 | 29 | 972.87 | 460.96 | 200.49 | 91.49 | 84.74 | 93.44 |
| Hawaii | 3,334.02 | 10 | 888.64 | 245.19 | 186.03 | 107.68 | 136.31 | 170.83 |
| Idaho | 2,388.43 | 47 | 887.10 | 212.00 | 304.71 | 79.89 | 67.74 | 125.11 |
| ILLINOIS | 2,712.21 | 34 | 928.09 | 172.55 | 240.25 | 125.20 | 94.18 | 100.49 |
| Indiana | 2,514.32 | 39 | 1,054.94 | 243.17 | 189.31 | 65.01 | 85.44 | 53.50 |
| IOWA | 2,925.03 | 24 | 1,155.97 | 310.49 | 343.03 | 75.81 | 114.79 | 87.75 |
| Kansas | 2,736.09 | 31 | 1,082.58 | 235.43 | 291.18 | 82.20 | 48.42 | 93.92 |
| Kentucky | 2,452.47 | 43 | 832.05 | 180.51 | 279.91 | 67.92 | 62.71 | 78.11 |
| Louisiana | 2,704.90 | 35 | 845.21 | 317.59 | 210.33 | 101.77 | 99.35 | 90.30 |
| Maine | 3,013.99 | 22 | 1,076.07 | 141.81 | 271.59 | 70.32 | 106.47 | 87.20 |
| Maryland | 3,146.38 | 17 | 1,065.84 | 137.75 | 312.03 | 128.47 | 118.63 | 120.35 |
| Massachusetts | 3,645.68 | 6 | 993.51 | 363.90 | 187.23 | 130.00 | 136.36 | 73.27 |
| MICHIGAN | 3,210.74 | 14 | 1,223.30 | 332.73 | 192.73 | 117.72 | 91.29 | 75.07 |
| MINNESOTA | 3,707.52 | 5 | 1,250.05 | 332.13 | 349.63 | 94.32 | 105.01 | 144.51 |
| Mississippi | 2,413.17 | 44 | 908.52 | 378.21 | 212.18 | 61.35 | 49.25 | 76.30 |
| Missouri | 2,293.06 | 49 | 903.41 | 222.91 | 207.44 | 93.73 | 68.28 | 72.68 |
| Montana | 2,917.70 | 25 | 1,074.11 | 163.13 | 353.19 | 75.90 | 65.29 | 176.46 |
| Nebraska | 2,789.19 | 28 | 1,119.21 | 304.67 | 302.73 | 73.97 | 56.90 | 117.79 |
| Nevada | 3,095.57 | 19 | 889.44 | 234.28 | 298.13 | 151.38 | 57.28 | 156.48 |
| New Hampshire | 2,737.41 | 30 | 1,009.70 | 133.92 | 284.76 | 94.10 | 97.79 | 71.60 |
| New Jersey | 3,617.50 | 7 | 1,202.05 | 198.31 | 270.94 | 144.46 | 184.31 | 82.53 |
| New Mexico | 3,040.21 | 20 | 1,136.65 | 247.95 | 359.36 | 109.66 | 77.48 | 124.70 |
| New York | 4,607.26 | 2 | 1,325.29 | 474.38 | 247.99 | 174.27 | 162.37 | 86.89 |
| North Carolina | 2,516.00 | 38 | 1,043.11 | 282.43 | 196.54 | 89.08 | 44.61 | 83.11 |
| North Dakota | 3,224.51 | 12 | 1,189.15 | 121.59 | 378.35 | 59.84 | 41.97 | 151.53 |
| Ohio | 2,702.14 | 36 | 995.45 | 228.99 | 186.00 | 96.15 | 109.18 | 52.48 |
| Oklahoma | 2,483.92 | 41 | 945.63 | 249.57 | 236.71 | 72.34 | 83.97 | 71.50 |
| Oregon | 3,151.17 | 16 | 1,212.37 | 213.04 | 230.83 | 104.67 | 80.86 | 122.56 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,731.82 | 32 | 1,001.90 | 152.54 | 226.38 | 81.18 | 93.22 | 52.39 |
| Rhode Island | 3,301.19 | 11 | 1,051.95 | 238.68 | 239.32 | 107.43 | 123.56 | 70.40 |
| South Carolina | 2,461.94 | 42 | 977.08 | 373.34 | 165.28 | 75.20 | 68.11 | 74.48 |
| South Dakota | 2,510.68 | 40 | 878.10 | 139.90 | 380.61 | 66.82 | 36.19 | 118.72 |
| Tennessee | 2,388.92 | 46 | 815.50 | 308.31 | 222.44 | 79.81 | 85.67 | 63.70 |
| Texas | 2,575.98 | 37 | 1,051.28 | 216.91 | 246.47 | 89.35 | 100.87 | 70.54 |
| Utah | 2,713.53 | 33 | 1,136.04 | 200.93 | 268.25 | 82.02 | 71.25 | 103.53 |
| Vermont | 3,201.28 | 15 | 1,325.51 | 109.24 | 352.00 | 76.13 | 70.95 | 103.89 |
| Virginia | 2,915.13 | 26 | 1,112.30 | 261.39 | 315.55 | 99.89 | 126.40 | 80.02 |
| Washington | 3,026.63 | 21 | 1,148.95 | 247.58 | 212.12 | 97.74 | 110.05 | 126.15 |
| West Virginia | 2,333.40 | 48 | 913.63 | 166.37 | 228.31 | 45.73 | 53.83 | 70.87 |
| WISCONSIN | 3,130.01 | 18 | 1,217.09 | 194.45 | 271.93 | 113.03 | 143.05 | 101.79 |
| Wyoming | 4,382.68 | 3 | 1,574.11 | 513.78 | 572.35 | 135.33 | 158.38 | 219.38 |
| U.S. Average | $3,058.07 | — | $1,063.08 | $263.95 | $234.02 | $111.87 | $103.82 | $96.75 |

Note: For public welfare expenditures see the table, "Public Welfare Expenditures, by State"; for corrections expenditures see the table, "Prison Population and Correctional Expenditures, by State". Both are in the "Statistics: Social Services" section.

*Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1988-89*, Table 30, February 1990. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
## Fiscal Year 1988-89

| | Per Capita Total Debt | | Per Capita Interest | Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Amount | Rank | on Debt | Total* | State | Local |
| Alabama | $2,399.71 | 38 | $133.80 | $9,882 | $4,078 | $5,804 |
| Alaska | 19,885.06 | 1 | 1,718.07 | 10,479 | 5,611 | 4,868 |
| Arizona | 4,746.72 | 7 | 336.40 | 16,879 | 2,069 | 14,811 |
| Arkansas | 1,937.16 | 45 | 127.90 | 4,661 | 1,767 | 2,894 |
| California | 2,827.68 | 30 | 186.54 | 82,181 | 26,207 | 55,974 |
| Colorado | 3,480.98 | 20 | 263.00 | 11,546 | 2,171 | 9,375 |
| Connecticut | 3,941.56 | 13 | 252.02 | 12,767 | 9,573 | 3,194 |
| Delaware | 5,568.72 | 3 | 404.16 | 3,748 | 2,831 | 917 |
| District of Columbia | 6,691.12 | — | 483.13 | 4,041 | — | 4,041 |
| Florida | 3,795.30 | 14 | 258.47 | 48,090 | 8,967 | 39,123 |
| Georgia | 2,663.20 | 33 | 179.65 | 17,140 | 3,039 | 14,101 |
| Hawaii | 3,468.50 | 21 | 230.22 | 3,857 | 3,063 | 794 |
| Idaho | 1,352.90 | 50 | 94.62 | 1,372 | 834 | 537 |
| ILLINOIS | 2,555.46 | 36 | 166.77 | 29,792 | 14,158 | 15,634 |
| Indiana | 1,725.13 | 49 | 110.78 | 9,649 | 3,587 | 6,061 |
| IOWA | 1,783.46 | 48 | 134.18 | 5,065 | 1,618 | 3,447 |
| Kansas | 2,765.83 | 31 | 203.51 | 6,951 | 344 | 6,607 |
| Kentucky | 3,498.93 | 19 | 218.95 | 13,040 | 5,136 | 7,904 |
| Louisiana | 4,771.84 | 6 | 349.17 | 20,910 | 12,160 | 8,750 |
| Maine | 2,651.91 | 35 | 170.95 | 3,241 | 2,032 | 1,209 |
| Maryland | 3,149.10 | 26 | 200.68 | 14,782 | 5,834 | 8,948 |
| Massachusetts | 4,052.14 | 10 | 277.14 | 23,960 | 16,218 | 7,742 |
| MICHIGAN | 2,153.76 | 43 | 135.54 | 19,972 | 8,198 | 11,774 |
| MINNESOTA | 4,063.85 | 9 | 291.06 | 17,690 | 3,601 | 14,089 |
| Mississippi | 1,868.98 | 47 | 128.01 | 4,899 | 1,346 | 3,553 |
| Missouri | 1,891.67 | 46 | 137.50 | 9,759 | 4,893 | 4,867 |
| Montana | 3,078.89 | 27 | 221.93 | 2,482 | 1,347 | 1,135 |
| Nebraska | 3,757.37 | 16 | 251.89 | 6,053 | 1,411 | 4,642 |
| Nevada | 3,778.86 | 15 | 290.72 | 4,198 | 1,423 | 2,776 |
| New Hampshire | 3,415.65 | 22 | 235.85 | 3,781 | 2,946 | 835 |
| New Jersey | 4,000.45 | 12 | 287.56 | 30,948 | 17,393 | 13,555 |
| New Mexico | 3,285.54 | 24 | 232.45 | 5,020 | 1,896 | 3,125 |
| New York | 4,847.00 | 5 | 341.22 | 87,004 | 43,306 | 43,697 |
| North Carolina | 2,274.32 | 42 | 161.61 | 14,945 | 2,950 | 11,995 |
| North Dakota | 2,895.37 | 29 | 205.26 | 1,911 | 927 | 984 |
| Ohio | 2,027.61 | 44 | 139.55 | 22,115 | 10,513 | 11,602 |
| Oklahoma | 2,491.84 | 37 | 177.00 | 8,034 | 3,577 | 4,457 |
| Oregon | 3,625.68 | 17 | 256.08 | 10,224 | 6,737 | 3,488 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,342.26 | 23 | 215.47 | 40,241 | 10,540 | 29,701 |
| Rhode Island | 4,041.92 | 11 | 281.92 | 4,034 | 3,343 | 691 |
| South Carolina | 2,653.21 | 34 | 194.43 | 9,318 | 3,775 | 5,543 |
| South Dakota | 3,260.97 | 25 | 242.18 | 2,332 | 1,860 | 471 |
| Tennessee | 2,370.92 | 39 | 159.95 | 11,712 | 2,574 | 9,139 |
| Texas | 3,588.75 | 18 | 274.51 | 60,977 | 6,665 | 54,311 |
| Utah | 5,715.06 | 2 | 430.26 | 9,757 | 1,694 | 8,064 |
| Vermont | 2,663.56 | 32 | 196.85 | 1,510 | 1,108 | 403 |
| Virginia | 2,319.99 | 41 | 154.16 | 14,147 | 5,510 | 8,638 |
| Washington | 4,621.16 | 8 | 347.25 | 22,001 | 5,364 | 16,638 |
| West Virginia | 3,007.55 | 28 | 205.47 | 5,585 | 2,452 | 3,133 |
| **WISCONSIN** | 2,328.87 | 40 | 162.07 | 11,335 | 5,931 | 5,404 |
| Wyoming | 4,923.84 | 4 | 383.58 | 2,339 | 926 | 1,412 |
| U.S. Average | $3,216.07 | — | $223.34 | $798,355 | $295,500 | $502,855 |

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1988-89*, Tables 25 and 30, February 1990. Rank calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

**Roads** — As of January 1, 1990, there were 109,488 miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, 11,882 miles (11 percent) comprise the state trunk highway system, and 19,540 miles (18 percent) are county trunk highways. The largest proportion of road mileage is the 76,121 miles of local roads, and 61,176 of those miles are town roads.

Seventy-six percent (82,973 miles) of Wisconsin's road system is surfaced at bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 24 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. Sixty-one percent of the town roads, 95 percent of the city and village streets, 99 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced at bituminous or higher grade.

**Motor Vehicles and Drivers** — Over the decades, the total number of motor vehicle registrations has increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3,834,608 in 1989-90. Of 3,357,339 drivers, the majority were grouped in the younger age ranges: 552,112 were age 24 or younger; 802,042 were 25-34 years of age; and 693,960 were 35-44 years of age.

In 1989, there were 142,782 traffic accidents involving 240,929 drivers. Of these accidents, 26,516 were attributed to failure to yield right-of-way, 26,931 to inattentive driving, and 26,516 to speed too fast for conditions. Of 503 drivers killed in 1989, 455 were tested for blood alcohol content (BAC) and, of those tested, 180 (35 percent) had a BAC of 0.10 percent or above (legally intoxicated). Vehicle miles traveled totaled 43,087 million in 1989; the fatal accident rate for that year was 1.66 per 100 million vehicle miles, and the death rate was 1.90.

**Mass Transit** — As of January 1991, 25 urban bus systems were operating in Wisconsin (22 publicly owned and 3 privately owned). There were 9 rural/intercity systems (4 publicly owned and 5 privately owned). The majority of the publicly owned systems were established in the mid-to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s. Twenty-two municipalities have shared-ride taxi service.

Between 1950 and 1990, the overall total urban bus revenue mileage and the number of passengers decreased by 19,677 revenue miles and 210,781 passengers, respectively. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period.

**Airports** — In 1989, there were 718 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 97 were publicly owned and 442 privately owned. The remainder were heliports, seaplane bases and military fields.

In 1989, certificated air carriers carried 3,335,582 passengers and 24,452 tons of air mail and cargo.

**Railroads** — Between 1920 and 1977 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has fluctuated between 21 and 16. These increases are the result of newly established short-line railroads. Of the 16 operating in 1989, 4 were Class I railroads. From 1920 to 1989, the railroad road mileage declined by 3,126 miles or 41.4 percent.

In 1989, the number of rail passengers was approximately 98,000. Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, the number of passengers has fluctuated, reaching a high in 1980 of 174,000.

The amount of rail freight traffic and revenue has fluctuated. In 1981, traffic totaled 14.2 million ton-miles and revenue was $476.3 million. In 1989, traffic totaled 13.3 million ton-miles and $393.3 million in revenue.

**Waterports** — In 1988, Wisconsin's lake waterports handled 45.9 million short tons of commodities and 844,453 passengers.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about transportation.

# HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
## January 1, 1990

| County | Total (All Systems) | State Trunk System | County Trunk System | Local Roads (City, Village, Town) | Other Roads (Parks, Forests) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1,422.97 | 91.67 | 224.47 | 1,103.88 | 2.95 |
| Ashland | 1,127.29 | 120.41 | 119.52 | 874.54 | 12.82 |
| Barron | 1,949.58 | 141.73 | 290.84 | 1,516.83 | 0.18 |
| Bayfield | 2,142.67 | 154.14 | 181.90 | 1,805.12 | 1.51 |
| Brown | 2,006.12 | 184.23 | 350.08 | 1,468.58 | 3.23 |
| Buffalo | 1,041.65 | 148.02 | 318.13 | 570.87 | 4.63 |
| Burnett | 1,556.05 | 106.66 | 217.14 | 1,194.27 | 37.98 |
| Calumet | 783.72 | 98.26 | 128.80 | 551.22 | 5.44 |
| Chippewa | 2,052.69 | 207.47 | 482.78 | 1,336.27 | 26.17 |
| Clark | 2,162.10 | 156.66 | 296.83 | 1,663.92 | 44.69 |
| Columbia | 1,694.44 | 275.53 | 357.25 | 1,047.86 | 13.80 |
| Crawford | 1,062.21 | 179.92 | 132.86 | 749.02 | 0.41 |
| Dane | 3,590.02 | 409.78 | 540.76 | 2,631.65 | 7.83 |
| Dodge | 1,988.95 | 257.88 | 530.38 | 1,190.91 | 9.78 |
| Door | 1,276.10 | 101.82 | 270.61 | 872.44 | 31.23 |
| Douglas | 2,061.69 | 161.65 | 334.68 | 1,499.61 | 65.75 |
| Dunn | 1,711.96 | 204.36 | 425.20 | 1,081.91 | 0.49 |
| Eau Claire | 1,501.71 | 149.07 | 424.63 | 907.82 | 20.19 |
| Florence | 588.28 | 66.95 | 49.52 | 373.59 | 98.22 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,697.94 | 237.84 | 340.39 | 1,107.65 | 12.06 |
| Forest | 1,310.90 | 153.04 | 109.27 | 751.06 | 297.53 |
| Grant | 2,087.36 | 258.24 | 309.04 | 1,495.31 | 24.77 |
| Green | 1,214.31 | 126.42 | 272.53 | 813.52 | 1.84 |
| Green Lake | 693.95 | 70.28 | 230.62 | 392.21 | 0.84 |
| Iowa | 1,286.34 | 155.02 | 357.97 | 756.64 | 16.71 |
| Iron | 771.35 | 113.41 | 66.56 | 542.76 | 48.62 |
| Jackson | 1,474.21 | 186.02 | 231.96 | 1,027.44 | 28.79 |
| Jefferson | 1,333.90 | 174.58 | 258.28 | 896.01 | 5.03 |
| Juneau | 1,494.45 | 183.21 | 243.00 | 1,060.53 | 7.71 |
| Kenosha | 958.67 | 124.09 | 263.29 | 558.47 | 12.82 |
| Kewaunee | 807.17 | 80.20 | 193.04 | 530.25 | 3.68 |
| La Crosse | 1,081.46 | 149.84 | 284.81 | 646.81 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette | 1,142.98 | 138.40 | 255.45 | 744.74 | 4.39 |
| Langlade | 1,190.45 | 145.02 | 271.00 | 704.60 | 69.83 |
| Lincoln | 1,271.98 | 164.44 | 251.31 | 829.45 | 26.78 |
| Manitowoc | 1,614.21 | 157.86 | 281.46 | 1,168.31 | 6.58 |
| Marathon | 3,230.73 | 274.63 | 615.48 | 2,297.23 | 43.39 |
| Marinette | 2,308.15 | 153.20 | 307.94 | 1,618.98 | 228.03 |
| Marquette | 856.51 | 86.65 | 237.90 | 525.57 | 6.39 |
| Menominee | 156.32 | 40.64 | 36.51 | 79.17 | 0.00 |
| Milwaukee | 2,885.92 | 253.43 | 85.99 | 2,471.52 | 74.98 |
| Monroe | 1,595.89 | 238.41 | 342.01 | 1,013.37 | 2.10 |
| Oconto | 2,039.86 | 142.46 | 297.20 | 1,472.16 | 128.04 |
| Oneida | 1,691.56 | 159.69 | 161.61 | 1,301.81 | 68.45 |
| Outagamie | 1,730.06 | 196.14 | 346.42 | 1,185.94 | 1.56 |
| Ozaukee | 823.11 | 101.02 | 138.03 | 582.51 | 1.55 |
| Pepin | 458.53 | 56.10 | 146.68 | 255.75 | 0.00 |
| Pierce | 1,229.21 | 176.68 | 221.97 | 830.56 | 0.00 |
| Polk | 1,916.88 | 158.89 | 332.18 | 1,418.56 | 7.25 |
| Portage | 1,821.38 | 154.54 | 443.15 | 1,219.25 | 4.44 |
| Price | 1,428.65 | 169.69 | 204.74 | 1,025.51 | 28.71 |
| Racine | 1,175.65 | 159.31 | 150.08 | 853.90 | 12.36 |
| Richland | 1,120.92 | 150.02 | 297.80 | 673.10 | 0.00 |
| Rock | 1,920.55 | 255.35 | 213.17 | 1,450.94 | 1.09 |
| Rusk | 1,236.05 | 115.69 | 245.90 | 848.41 | 26.05 |
| St. Croix | 1,661.06 | 210.77 | 341.77 | 1,092.62 | 15.90 |
| Sauk | 1,768.40 | 221.38 | 301.89 | 1,225.33 | 19.80 |
| Sawyer | 1,511.61 | 162.57 | 232.67 | 1,078.19 | 38.18 |
| Shawano | 1,699.11 | 170.57 | 286.24 | 1,242.13 | 0.17 |
| Sheboygan | 1,489.65 | 169.79 | 451.09 | 854.22 | 14.55 |
| Taylor | 1,435.10 | 117.18 | 233.95 | 1,071.94 | 12.03 |
| Trempealeau | 1,326.95 | 177.20 | 292.63 | 847.63 | 9.49 |
| Vernon | 1,624.30 | 215.50 | 282.35 | 1,122.26 | 4.19 |
| Vilas | 1,604.90 | 136.28 | 205.84 | 1,111.77 | 151.01 |
| Walworth | 1,425.06 | 212.89 | 200.42 | 1,004.45 | 7.30 |
| Washburn | 1,334.37 | 135.87 | 200.66 | 960.94 | 36.90 |
| Washington | 1,315.72 | 191.42 | 196.98 | 922.96 | 4.36 |
| Waukesha | 2,491.82 | 232.28 | 384.39 | 1,864.77 | 10.38 |
| Waupaca | 1,598.12 | 181.71 | 342.75 | 1,068.98 | 4.68 |
| Waushara | 1,321.43 | 132.61 | 334.14 | 851.63 | 3.05 |
| Winnebago | 1,374.23 | 157.78 | 204.66 | 1,008.39 | 3.40 |
| Wood | 1,728.41 | 179.94 | 326.13 | 1,202.14 | 20.20 |
| STATE TOTAL | 109,488.00 | 11,882.40 | 19,539.68 | 76,120.66 | 1,945.26 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services. Bureau of Program Management, *Wisconsin 1990 Highway Mileage Data*, 1990.

# WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, BY SYSTEM AND SURFACE TYPE

## January 1, 1990

| Surface Type | Total System Mileage | Type of System |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | State Trunk |  | County Trunk |  | Town Roads |  | City & Vil. Streets |  | Parks & Forest Roads |  |
|  |  | Miles | Percent | Miles | Percent | Miles | Percent | Miles | Percent | Miles | Percent |
| Bituminous or higher | 82,973 | 11,882 | 100.00% | 19,364 | 99.10% | 37,207 | 60.82% | 14,209 | 95.08% | 311 | 15.98% |
| Gravel or soil-surfaced | 22,446 | 0 | 0.00 | 171 | 0.87 | 20,625 | 33.71 | 698 | 4.67 | 952 | 48.92 |
| Graded and drained | 3,798 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.03 | 3,180 | 5.20 | 34 | 0.23 | 579 | 29.75 |
| Unimproved | 271 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 164 | 0.27 | 3 | 0.02 | 104 | 5.35 |
| TOTAL | 109,488 | 11,882 | 100.00% | 19,540 | 100.00% | 61,176 | 100.00% | 14,944 | 100.00% | 1,946 | 100.00% |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services, Bureau of Program Management, *Wisconsin 1990 Highway Mileage Data*, 1990. Percentages calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

# WISCONSIN WATERPORT USAGE, 1988

| Waterports[1] | Number of Passengers | Total Commodities Tonnage[2] | Major Commodities Handled |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Metallic Ores | Farm Products | Coal | Nonmetallic Minerals | Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete | Petroleum and Coal Products | Pulp, Paper and Allied Products | Food and Kindred Products | Chemical and Allied Products | Primary Metal Products | Other |
| **LAKE SUPERIOR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superior-Duluth | — | 40,002,268 | 20,600,945 | 5,086,476 | 10,188,459 | 3,222,927 | 209,080 | 361,587 | 264,446 | 35,887 | 205 | 28,658 | 3,598 |
| Ashland | — | 331,935 | — | — | 89,027 | 242,908 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| LaPointe | 195,153 | 117,524 | — | — | — | 112,840 | — | 447 | — | — | — | — | 4,237 |
| Bayfield | 231,789 | 20,187 | — | — | — | 15,390 | 7 | 447 | — | — | — | — | 4,343 |
| Cornucopia | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Wing | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **LAKE MICHIGAN** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee | 101,382 | 2,289,211 | 43 | 533,599 | 360,398 | 643,390 | 348,029 | 189,234 | — | 64,878 | 809 | 80,226 | 68,605 |
| Green Bay | — | 1,640,057 | — | 1,804 | 891,647 | 316,975 | 215,017 | 63,502 | 104,376 | 46,438 | — | 276 | 22 |
| Sheboygan | — | 806,434 | — | — | 719,862 | 30,642 | — | 4,981 | — | — | 50,949 | — | — |
| Kewaunee | 95,518 | 231,929 | 1,027 | 1,469 | — | 28,953 | 588 | — | 120,909 | 9,974 | 20,539 | — | 48,470 |
| Port Washington | — | 185,624 | — | — | 185,624 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marinette-Menominee[3] | — | 116,758 | — | — | 71,009 | 39,999 | — | — | — | — | 195 | 5,555 | — |
| Manitowoc | — | 112,036 | — | — | 48,695 | — | — | 11,850 | — | — | — | 51,491 | — |
| Kenosha | — | 17,659 | — | — | — | 17,615 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 |
| Sturgeon Bay[4] | 2,282 | 10,430 | — | — | — | 10,430 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Detroit Harbor[5] | 218,329 | 5,446 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,053 | — | — | — | — | 3,393 |
| Two Rivers | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Algoma | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oconto | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pensaukee | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Racine | — | — | No Commerce Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 844,453 | 45,887,498 | 20,602,015 | 5,623,348 | 12,554,721 | 4,682,069 | 772,721 | 634,101 | 489,731 | 157,177 | 72,697 | 166,206 | 132,712 |

[1] Wisconsin waterports on the Mississippi River used for nonrecreational purposes are Alma, Cassville, Genoa, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and Prescott. Individual cargo tonnage movement at these ports is not available from source.

[2] Total tonnage includes some small miscellaneous commodities not itemized. Tonnage reported in short tons (one ton — 2,000 lbs.).

[3] Includes tonnage handled at Menominee, Michigan.

[4] Also includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

[5] Washington Island.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States*, Calendar Year 1988, Part 3: "Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes", June 1990.

## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN
### Fiscal Years 1930-1990

| Fiscal Year (ending June 30) | Total | Autos | Trucks | Trailers, Semitrailers | Motor Homes | Busses | Motor-cycles | Mopeds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 819,718 | 700,251 | 115,883 | — | — | 554 | 3,030 | — |
| 1935 | 722,797 | 597,197 | 116,912 | 5,634 | — | 498 | 2,556 | — |
| 1940 | 874,652 | 741,583 | 123,742 | 5,144 | — | 675 | 3,508 | — |
| 1945 | 828,425 | 676,978 | 139,591 | 6,484 | — | 1,489 | 3,883 | — |
| 1950 | 1,157,221 | 921,194 | 209,083 | 14,124 | — | 2,465 | 10,355 | — |
| 1955 | 1,369,636 | 1,108,084 | 227,367 | 21,643 | — | 3,337 | 9,205 | — |
| 1960 | 1,598,693 | 1,303,679 | 246,353 | 31,502 | — | 5,184 | 11,975 | — |
| 1965 | 1,867,223 | 1,517,397 | 269,771 | 44,017 | — | 7,218 | 28,820 | — |
| 1970 | 2,205,662 | 1,762,681 | 317,096 | 64,065 | — | 8,178 | 53,642 | — |
| 1975 | 2,737,164 | 2,096,694 | 425,854 | 91,609 | — | 11,897 | 111,110 | — |
| 1980 | 3,417,748 | 2,509,904 | 558,840 | 102,256 | 17,071 | 13,775 | 205,786 | 10,116 |
| 1981 | 3,482,584 | 2,418,254 | 714,457 | 100,918 | 17,952 | 12,488 | 204,927 | 13,588 |
| 1982 | 3,520,249 | 2,437,791 | 730,067 | 102,211 | 18,171 | 13,774 | 205,001 | 13,234 |
| 1983 | 3,323,683 | 2,312,883 | 718,287 | 67,829 | 15,762 | 12,886 | 178,146 | 17,890 |
| 1984 | 3,361,335 | 2,317,388 | 747,592 | 71,329 | 16,217 | 11,622 | 178,166 | 19,021 |
| 1985 | 3,372,029 | 2,310,024 | 765,852 | 72,289 | 17,195 | 10,325 | 176,023 | 20,321 |
| 1986 | 3,470,173 | 2,349,441 | 818,102 | 75,969 | 18,309 | 11,712 | 174,369 | 22,271 |
| 1987 | 3,512,496 | 2,347,963 | 862,111 | 80,611 | 18,776 | 11,014 | 167,792 | 24,229 |
| 1988 | 3,640,646 | 2,388,507 | 932,313 | 94,861 | 19,874 | 11,549 | 167,055 | 26,487 |
| 1989 | 3,759,983 | 2,431,291 | 996,076 | 109,336 | 20,700 | 15,097 | 161,306 | 26,177 |
| 1990 | 3,834,608 | 2,456,175 | 1,045,583 | 123,061 | 21,095 | 15,081 | 149,268 | 24,345 |

Note: Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept.

Sources: Wisconsin Secretary of State, *Biennial Report — 1928-30*; Wisconsin Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports — 1933-35, 1938-40*; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations –Fiscal Years 1944-45 through 1964-65*; Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Year 1979-80*, 1980, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (periodical); and departmental data, July 1990.

## WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
### Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1980-1989

| Year | Total Licensed Drivers | Accidents | | | Persons Killed | Persons Injured | Miles Traveled[1] | Death Rate[2] | Fatal Accident Rate[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Fatal | Injury | | | | | |
| 1980 | 3,014,715 | 128,226 | 861 | 41,377 | 985 | 60,297 | 31,165 | 3.16 | 2.76 |
| 1981 | 3,059,428 | 118,873 | 813 | 40,075 | 927 | 58,689 | 33,611 | 2.76 | 2.42 |
| 1982 | 3,070,956 | 108,460 | 674 | 36,422 | 775 | 52,831 | 32,795 | 2.36 | 2.06 |
| 1983 | 3,123,649 | 113,986 | 657 | 38,272 | 735 | 55,018 | 34,107 | 2.15 | 1.93 |
| 1984 | 3,192,135 | 119,836 | 716 | 40,239 | 834 | 58,573 | 35,456 | 2.35 | 2.02 |
| 1985 | 3,265,322 | 129,615 | 672 | 41,647 | 750 | 60,363 | 36,680 | 2.04 | 1.83 |
| 1986 | 3,288,517 | 126,962 | 661 | 41,547 | 757 | 60,557 | 38,428 | 1.97 | 1.72 |
| 1987 | 3,313,791 | 130,594 | 729 | 42,031 | 817 | 61,500 | 40,194 | 2.03 | 1.81 |
| 1988 | 3,329,557 | 134,270 | 710 | 40,769 | 813 | 58,925 | 42,339 | 1.92 | 1.68 |
| 1989 | 3,357,339 | 142,782 | 714 | 42,673 | 817 | 62,108 | 43,087 | 1.90 | 1.66 |

[1] Based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimates.

[2] Per 100 million vehicle miles. Figures rounded by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

## Fatal Accidents on the Wisconsin Interstate System, 1983-1989

| Year | Urban | | Rural | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accidents | Fatalities | Accidents | Fatalities |
| 1983 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 20 |
| 1984 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 25 |
| 1985 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 15 |
| 1986 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| 1987* | 7 | 6 | 14 | 18 |
| 1988 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 27 |
| 1989 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 30 |

*65 mph speed limit on the rural segments of the Wisconsin Interstate System became effective on June 17, 1987. From December 30, 1973 to June 17, 1987, the speed limit on all parts of the Wisconsin Interstate System was 55 mph.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

## WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Cont.
### Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1989

| | All Accidents* | | | | Urban Accidents* | | | | Rural Accidents* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circumstance by category | Total | Fatal | Personal Injury | Property Damage | Total | Fatal | Personal Injury | Property Damage | Total | Fatal | Personal Injury | Property Damage |
| DRIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Speed too fast for conditions | 26,516 | 236 | 9,653 | 16,627 | 13,028 | 63 | 4,324 | 8,641 | 13,488 | 173 | 5,329 | 7,986 |
| Failure to yield right of way | 26,516 | 105 | 9,830 | 16,581 | 19,830 | 32 | 7,135 | 12,663 | 6,686 | 73 | 2,695 | 3,918 |
| Inattentive driving | 26,931 | 125 | 10,199 | 16,607 | 16,167 | 21 | 5,692 | 10,454 | 10,764 | 104 | 4,507 | 6,153 |
| Following too close | 8,170 | 9 | 3,148 | 5,013 | 6,116 | 2 | 2,336 | 3,778 | 2,054 | 7 | 812 | 1,235 |
| Improper turn | 5,374 | 9 | 1,106 | 4,259 | 4,021 | 1 | 725 | 3,295 | 1,353 | 8 | 381 | 964 |
| Left of center | 3,182 | 112 | 1,363 | 1,707 | 1,117 | 5 | 384 | 728 | 2,065 | 107 | 979 | 979 |
| Disregard signal | 4,297 | 14 | 1,938 | 2,345 | 3,925 | 9 | 1,770 | 2,146 | 372 | 5 | 168 | 199 |
| Disregard stop sign | 2,883 | 46 | 1,412 | 1,425 | 1,897 | 10 | 868 | 1,019 | 986 | 36 | 544 | 406 |
| Improper overtaking | 2,721 | 18 | 739 | 1,964 | 1,330 | 5 | 309 | 1,016 | 1,391 | 13 | 430 | 948 |
| Unsafe backing | 3,941 | 2 | 303 | 3,636 | 2,758 | 0 | 197 | 2,561 | 1,183 | 2 | 106 | 1,075 |
| Fail to control | 21,116 | 204 | 7,747 | 13,165 | 10,494 | 46 | 3,236 | 7,212 | 10,622 | 158 | 4,511 | 5,953 |
| Driver condition | 8,500 | 139 | 4,497 | 3,864 | 4,121 | 42 | 1,989 | 2,090 | 4,379 | 97 | 2,508 | 1,774 |
| Other | 8,026 | 35 | 2,475 | 5,516 | 5,939 | 14 | 1,733 | 4,192 | 2,087 | 21 | 742 | 1,324 |
| Unknown | 116,915 | 510 | 36,095 | 80,310 | 77,820 | 127 | 25,115 | 52,578 | 39,095 | 383 | 10,980 | 27,732 |
| HIGHWAY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Snow/ice/wet | 31,380 | 148 | 9,241 | 21,991 | 15,900 | 22 | 4,554 | 11,324 | 15,480 | 126 | 4,687 | 10,667 |
| Narrow shoulder | 1,171 | 8 | 365 | 798 | 125 | 2 | 33 | 90 | 1,046 | 6 | 332 | 708 |
| Low shoulder | 714 | 6 | 266 | 442 | 52 | 0 | 20 | 32 | 662 | 6 | 246 | 410 |
| Soft shoulder | 363 | 4 | 153 | 206 | 36 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 327 | 4 | 137 | 186 |
| Rough pavement | 251 | 0 | 122 | 129 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 32 | 185 | 0 | 88 | 97 |
| Debris from prior accident | 196 | 0 | 82 | 114 | 76 | 0 | 21 | 55 | 120 | 0 | 61 | 59 |
| Other debris | 582 | 4 | 198 | 380 | 239 | 2 | 92 | 145 | 343 | 2 | 106 | 235 |
| *Sign missing/obstructed* | *130* | 3 | *61* | 66 | 69 | 0 | 30 | 39 | 61 | 3 | 31 | 27 |
| Narrow bridge | 97 | 3 | 38 | 56 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 87 | 3 | 37 | 47 |
| Construction zone | 2,186 | 7 | 811 | 1,368 | 1,171 | 4 | 408 | 759 | 1,015 | 3 | 403 | 609 |
| Visibility obstructed | 4,179 | 37 | 1,609 | 2,533 | 2,139 | 4 | 806 | 1,329 | 2,040 | 33 | 803 | 1,204 |
| Other | 2,752 | 19 | 882 | 1,851 | 1,104 | 2 | 377 | 725 | 1,648 | 17 | 505 | 1,126 |
| Unknown | 188,345 | 1,008 | 64,185 | 123,152 | 129,960 | 280 | 44,063 | 85,617 | 58,385 | 728 | 20,122 | 37,535 |
| VEHICLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brakes | 1,260 | 2 | 472 | 786 | 851 | 0 | 332 | 519 | 409 | 2 | 140 | 267 |
| Tires | 1,141 | 16 | 424 | 701 | 453 | 3 | 142 | 308 | 688 | 13 | 282 | 393 |
| Steering | 366 | 1 | 142 | 223 | 190 | 0 | 68 | 122 | 176 | 1 | 74 | 101 |
| Turn signals | 188 | 0 | 57 | 131 | 84 | 0 | 27 | 57 | 104 | 0 | 30 | 74 |
| Head lamps | 124 | 3 | 57 | 64 | 84 | 1 | 43 | 40 | 40 | 2 | 14 | 24 |
| Stop lamps | 106 | 1 | 35 | 70 | 46 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 60 | 1 | 19 | 40 |
| Tail lamps | 49 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 30 | 0 | 11 | 19 |
| Disabled from prior accident | 72 | 1 | 23 | 48 | 35 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 37 | 1 | 11 | 25 |
| Other disabled | 192 | 0 | 60 | 132 | 129 | 0 | 44 | 85 | 63 | 0 | 16 | 47 |
| Mirrors | 21 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Suspension | 87 | 2 | 39 | 46 | 25 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 62 | 2 | 30 | 30 |
| Other | 1,453 | 6 | 396 | 1,051 | 760 | 2 | 211 | 547 | 693 | 4 | 185 | 504 |
| Unknown | 169,659 | 709 | 56,113 | 112,837 | 115,297 | 184 | 37,905 | 77,208 | 54,362 | 525 | 18,208 | 35,629 |

*Numbers represent the number of times a possible contributing circumstance was cited and not number of accidents.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

## WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Cont.

### Drivers Involved in Accidents, By Age Group, 1989

| | Total Licensed Drivers | | Involved in Accidents* | | Type of Accident | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age of Drivers | Number by Age Group | Age Group as Percent | Number by Age Group | Percent of Total Drivers | Fatal | Personal Injury | Property Damage |
| 14 years and under | 0 | 0.00% | 230 | 0.10% | 3 | 97 | 130 |
| 15 years | 0 | 0.00 | 307 | 0.13 | 3 | 111 | 193 |
| 16 years | 33,849 | 1.01 | 6,848 | 2.84 | 15 | 2,330 | 4,503 |
| 17 years | 50,162 | 1.49 | 8,267 | 3.43 | 44 | 2,793 | 5,430 |
| 18 years | 60,944 | 1.82 | 9,310 | 3.86 | 39 | 3,324 | 5,947 |
| 19 years | 64,858 | 1.93 | 8,603 | 3.57 | 36 | 2,980 | 5,587 |
| 20 years | 65,233 | 1.94 | 7,550 | 3.13 | 31 | 2,620 | 4,899 |
| 21 years | 66,870 | 1.99 | 7,504 | 3.11 | 46 | 2,611 | 4,847 |
| 22 years | 70,241 | 2.09 | 7,073 | 2.94 | 35 | 2,478 | 4,560 |
| 23 years | 67,811 | 2.02 | 7,021 | 2.91 | 48 | 2,315 | 4,658 |
| 24 years | 72,144 | 2.15 | 6,941 | 2.88 | 34 | 2,343 | 4,564 |
| 25-34 years | 802,042 | 23.89 | 57,832 | 24.00 | 305 | 18,925 | 38,602 |
| 35-44 years | 693,960 | 20.67 | 37,777 | 15.68 | 199 | 12,014 | 25,564 |
| 45-54 years | 451,657 | 13.45 | 20,883 | 8.67 | 102 | 6,696 | 14,085 |
| 55-64 years | 380,054 | 11.32 | 15,072 | 6.26 | 79 | 4,790 | 10,203 |
| 65-74 years | 307,066 | 9.15 | 10,450 | 4.34 | 66 | 3,332 | 7,052 |
| 75-84 years | 148,405 | 4.42 | 5,316 | 2.21 | 60 | 1,643 | 3,613 |
| 85 years and over | 22,040 | 0.66 | 763 | 0.32 | 9 | 249 | 505 |
| Unknown | 3 | 0.00 | 23,182 | 9.62 | 28 | 3,583 | 19,571 |
| TOTAL | 3,357,339 | 100.00% | 240,929 | 100.00% | 1,182 | 75,234 | 164,513 |

*Figure indicates the number of times drivers in this age group were involved in an accident. For drivers with more than one accident, each accident is counted separately.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

### Blood Alcohol of Driver Fatalities, By Age Group, 1989

| | | Drivers Tested | | | Drivers' Blood Alcohol Content | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age Group of Drivers | Drivers Killed | Total | Negative | Positive | 0.001-0.049 | 0.05-0.099 | 0.10 and over |
| 17 and under | 30 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 18 years | 13 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 19 years | 21 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 20 years | 13 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 21 years | 21 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| 22-24 years | 48 | 44 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 4 | 30 |
| 25-34 years | 127 | 123 | 51 | 72 | 7 | 7 | 58 |
| 35-44 years | 79 | 69 | 25 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 38 |
| 45-54 years | 35 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| 55-64 years | 39 | 35 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 65-74 years | 31 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 75-84 years | 45 | 31 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 85 and over | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 508 | 455 | 222 | 233 | 25 | 28 | 180 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

### Motorcycle Accidents, 1980-1989

| | | Cycle Accidents | | | | Cyclist Fatalities | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Total Registered Cycles | Total | Fatal | Personal Injury | Property Damage | Total | No Helmet | Helmet |
| 1980 | 177,409 | 4,373 | 105 | 3,857 | 411 | 105 | 71 | 34 |
| 1981 | 187,922 | 4,264 | 114 | 3,741 | 409 | 108 | 80 | 28 |
| 1982 | 187,601 | 3,779 | 115 | 3,312 | 352 | 112 | 85 | 27 |
| 1983 | 185,685 | 4,149 | 97 | 3,663 | 389 | 96 | 70 | 26 |
| 1984 | 190,612 | 4,085 | 94 | 3,587 | 404 | 96 | 68 | 28 |
| 1985 | 188,331 | 4,289 | 92 | 3,735 | 462 | 90 | 66 | 24 |
| 1986 | 186,020 | 3,800 | 103 | 3,285 | 412 | 104 | 85 | 19 |
| 1987 | 180,417 | 3,597 | 84 | 3,017 | 496 | 86 | 66 | 20 |
| 1988 | 177,962 | 3,407 | 91 | 2,852 | 464 | 93 | 71 | 22 |
| 1989 | 171,172 | 2,889 | 65 | 2,423 | 401 | 68 | 55 | 13 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1989 Wisconsin Traffic Accident Facts*, 1990.

## MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN, BY TYPE
### January 1991

| Type of Transit System | | |
|---|---|---|
| Urban Bus | Rural/Intercity Bus | Shared-ride Taxi[3] |
| Appleton | Bay Area Rural Transit (Ashland) | Baraboo |
| Ashland[1] | Beaver Dam[2] | Beaver Dam |
| Beloit | Menominee Indian Reservation | Berlin |
| Eau Claire | Oneida Indian Reservation | Black River Falls |
| Fond du Lac | Plymouth[2] | Chippewa Falls |
| Green Bay | Rice Lake[2] | Fort Atkinson |
| Janesville | Richland Center[2] | Hartford |
| Kenosha | Rusk County | Jefferson |
| La Crosse | Whitehall[2] | Marshfield |
| Ladysmith | | Platteville |
| Madison[2] | | Portage |
| Manitowoc | | Reedsburg |
| Merrill | | Rhinelander |
| Milwaukee County | | Richland Center |
| Monona[1] | | Ripon |
| Oshkosh | | River Falls |
| Racine | | Shawano |
| Rice Lake | | Sparta |
| Sheboygan | | Stoughton |
| Stevens Point | | Waupaca |
| Superior | | Whitewater |
| Watertown | | Wisconsin Rapids |
| Waukesha (city)[2] | | |
| Waukesha County[1] | | |
| Wausau | | |

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[1] Privately owned and operated. (Note: The private service in Waukesha County is an inter-urban service.)

[2] Publicly owned but privately managed.

[3] Except for Hartford which is publicly owned and operated and River Falls which is publicly owned and managed by proprieters, taxi services are privately owned and operated.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Bus System Annual Report 1989*, 1990; *Wisconsin Shared-Ride Taxi Annual Report 1989*, 1990; and departmental data, April 1991.

## WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS USAGE AND REVENUE
### 1950 to 1990
### (In Thousands)

| Year | Revenue Miles | Revenue Passengers | Operating Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 53,362 | 288,996 | $22,692 |
| 1955 | 42,807 | 169,129 | 23,134 |
| 1960 | 34,950 | 130,299 | 20,665 |
| 1965 | 32,330 | 110,979 | 20,457 |
| 1970 | 28,371 | 80,172 | 22,078 |
| 1975 | 26.119 | 63,587 | 22,454 |
| 1980 | 33,943 | 88,756 | 29,631 |
| 1981 | 35,805 | 87,329 | 35,138 |
| 1982 | 34,748 | 83,979 | 39,533 |
| 1983 | 34,201 | 81,190 | 40,935 |
| 1984 | 32,523 | 86,216 | 41,042 |
| 1985 | 31,829 | 79,540 | 39,635 |
| 1986 | 31,432 | 78,815 | 40,218 |
| 1987 | 33,191 | 77,819 | 39,894 |
| 1988 | 33,380 | 78,701 | 40,705 |
| 1989 | 33,301 | 78,904 | 39,904 |
| 1990 | 33,685 | 78,215 | 39,594 |

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Bus System Annual Report 1989*, and previous editions; departmental data, April 1991.

## WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-1989

| Year | Certificated Air Carriers[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tonnage | |
| | Passengers[2,3] | Air Mail | Cargo |
| 1950 | 145,049 | 427 | 4,483 |
| 1955 | 366,787 | 731 | 3,266 |
| 1960 | 561,160 | 608 | 5,264 |
| 1965 | 843,215 | 3,265 | 10,133 |
| 1970 | 1,483,077 | NA | NA |
| 1975 | 1,906,826 | 7,314 | 17,833 |
| 1980 | 2,681,529 | 9,784 | 10,451 |
| 1981 | 2,365,503 | 8,510 | 8,454 |
| 1982 | 2,355,233 | 8,140 | 7,775 |
| 1983 | 2,155,184 | 7,164 | 6,362 |
| 1984 | 2,214,828 | 7,032 | 5,326 |
| 1985 | 2,502,782 | 7,184 | 5,054 |
| 1986 | 2,814,362 | 7,662 | 9,652 |
| 1987 | 2,911,382 | 8,809 | 12,176 |
| 1988 | 3,155,544 | 9,452 | 12,502 |
| 1989 | 3,335,582 | 9,402 | 15,050 |

[1] Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2] Passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating, stop-over and transfer passengers.

[3] Between 1950 and 1960, passenger figures represent those at place of origin only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1989*, April 1990, and previous issues; departmental data.

## WISCONSIN AIRPORTS, BY TYPE
## 1985 — 1989

| Type of Airport | Number of Airports | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| Total publicly owned airports, including | 97 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 97 |
| Scheduled air carrier airports | (14) | (14) | (14) | (12) | (11) |
| All other publicly owned or operated airports | (83) | (83) | (82) | (83) | (86) |
| Privately owned airports open to the public | 51 | 51 | 47 | 50 | 47 |
| Private use airports | 392 | 397 | 403 | 426 | 442 |
| Heliports | 31 | 63 | 83 | 95 | 97 |
| Seaplane bases | 22 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 27 |
| Military/police fields and helipads | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 601 | 638 | 660 | 701 | 718 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1990*, April 1990, and previous editions.

# RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920—1989

| Year | No. of Railroads | Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1] |  | Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2] |  |  | Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3] |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Road[4] | Track[5] | Tons | Ton-Miles[6] | Revenue | Passengers | Miles[7] | Revenue |
| 1920 | 35 | 7,546 | 11,615 | 100,991 | 9,052,084 | $92,826 | 20,188 | 960,569 | $28,646 |
| 1930 | 27 | 7,231 | 11,583 | 83,672 | 6,908,656 | 78,747 | 4,799 | 466,154 | 14,071 |
| 1940 | 22 | 6,646 | 10,484 | 87,980 | 6,910,647 | 69,941 | 3,952 | 445,938 | 8,201 |
| 1950 | 20 | 6,337 | 10,000 | 121,576 | 10,850,178 | 141,762 | 5,575 | 646,353 | 14,933 |
| 1960 | 18 | 6,195 | 9,625 | 93,475 | 9,096,855 | 134,065 | 3,127 | 383,457 | 9,800 |
| 1970 | 15 | 5,965 | 9,127 | 97,130 | 13,432,055 | 191,764 | 1,463 | 138,572 | 4,264 |
| 1973[8] | 15 | 5,840 | 8,896 | 109,450 | 16,583,109 | 255,588 | 193 | 1,407 | 56 |
| 1974 | 15 | 5,816 | 8,858 | 105,717 | 16,581,786 | 298,204 | 162 | 1,261 | 47 |
| 1975 | 15 | 5,742 | 8,754 | 90,473 | 13,436,628 | 273,200 | 147 | 1,059 | 47 |
| 1976 | 15 | 5,740 | 8,720 | 94,766 | 14,773,365 | 311,691 | 125 | 923 | 40 |
| 1977 | 15 | 5,676 | 8,620 | 95,194 | 14,744,908 | 334,304 | 125 | 856 | 39 |
| 1978 | 16 | 5,570 | 8,437 | 107,906 | 16,092,379 | 378,007 | 135 | 895 | 43 |
| 1979 | 16 | 5,520 | 8,329 | 103,066 | 16,619,880 | 431,180 | 149 | 983 | 47 |
| 1980 | 21 | 5,192 | 7,990 | 101,008 | 14,727,522 | 453,977 | 174 | 1,122 | 54 |
| 1981 | 21 | 4,758 | 7,509 | 97,288 | 14,247,186 | 476,265 | 122 | 879 | 61 |
| 1982 | 21 | 4,719 | 7,144 | 78,352 | 11,611,885 | 420,581 | 86 | 608 | 53 |
| 1983 | 19 | 4,595 | 6,780 | 85,435 | 12,506,831 | 433,407 | 81 | 563 | 49 |
| 1984 | 19 | 4,596 | 6,755 | 98,627 | 13,319,235 | 471,505 | 85 | 583 | 49 |
| 1985 | 18 | 4,480 | 6,515 | 81,405 | 14,644,817 | 416,708 | 100 | 701 | 58 |
| 1986 | 16 | 4,611 | 6,568 | 90,674 | 13,267,233 | 413,656 | 112 | 779 | 67 |
| 1987 | 17 | 4,508 | 6,447 | 112,681 | 13,402,227 | 371,666 | 88 | 621 | 50 |
| 1988 | 16 | 4,467 | 6,260 | 120,697 | 16,101,936 | 441,711 | 87 | 616 | 48 |
| 1989 | 16 | 4,420 | 6,192 | 111,443 | 13,296,151 | 393,279 | 98 | 679 | 56 |

[1] Mileage given exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2] Data listed is for the 4 railroads operating in Wisconsin that have gross revenues above the threshhold for Class I railroads. A "Class I railroad" is a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3] Includes figures for only 2 Class I railroads.

[4] Road mileage is the measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5] Track mileage is the measurement of track (2 steel rails) on roadbeds in miles.

[6] A ton-mile is the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7] Passenger miles are the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8] Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

Source: Office of the Wisconsin Commissioner of Transportation, departmental data, April 1991.

# Political Parties

**Wisconsin political parties:** state organizations and current party platforms

*Manor House, Kenosha*

# POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

## What Is a Political Party?

A political party is a private, voluntary organization of people with similar political beliefs that competes with other political parties for control of government. Political parties help voters select their representatives and develop a consensus on the basic principles that direct governmental activities and processes.

Political parties in the United States are a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in less democratic countries. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas, and there is little room for disagreement within the ranks. In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of the will of party activists at the grass roots level. Political ideology, as stated in a party's national platform, is formulated first at the local level and then refined through debate and compromise at a series of meetings representing successively larger geographic areas.

In Wisconsin, this process of debate and compromise begins in local party units within each county. A consensus is achieved through the competition of ideas, freely and fully discussed. The views of members of local units are represented at regional levels when local delegates attend congressional district, state, and national meetings.

The Wisconsin Statutes define a political party as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board and "organized exclusively for political purposes under whose name candidates appear on the ballot at any election", and the definition includes "all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name". A "recognized political party", according to the statutory definition, means a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot or column based on receiving the required number of votes for that office at the last election or upon acquiring the required number of signatures on a petition.

The delegates from each political party's local units meet at an annual state convention. Depending on the year, matters addressed at state party conventions include drawing up a state platform or amendments to it, selecting national committee members, electing officers, considering resolutions, and conducting other party business. Every 4 years party delegates from throughout the United States meet in a national convention to nominate their candidates for president and vice president and to adopt a national platform that expresses the party's principles and goals for the next 4 years. In Wisconsin, the slates of national convention delegates are chosen on the basis of the April presidential preference primary vote.

Depending on the time, place, and circumstances, political party labels in the United States may have widely different meanings. Within a single party there is room for members who span the political spectrum. Individual Republicans and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified with the prefix "liberal" or "conservative" or "right-wing", "left-wing", or "moderate".

Despite the diversity within a party, specific philosophical attitudes are generally associated with the major political parties. In the public's perception, the name "Democrat" or "Republican" conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social, and political principles.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to representative democracy. These functions include:

(1) Providing a stable, continuing institution to build coalitions based on the shared principles and priorities for action expressed in the party platform.

(2) Selecting, recruiting, and nominating persons as candidates for elective and appointive offices in government.

(3) Helping the party's slate of candidates get elected.

(4) Working to keep election procedures and the canvassing of votes honest by participating in the selection of election officials and observers.

(5) Educating the voters about government by defining issues, taking policy positions, and formulating programs to implement policy.

Throughout its history the United States has operated as a 2-party political system, rather than the single-party or multi-party systems found elsewhere. Although minor parties have always been a part of American politics, few have gained the support necessary to challenge the 2 dominant political parties at the national level, and those that did lasted only briefly. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist Party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937, and the Progressive Party was influential between 1933 and 1947 and captured a plurality of both houses of the 1937 Legislature.

## Joining A Political Party

The individual citizen can participate in the political process by voting, expressing an opinion on a public issue, joining a special interest group, contacting a legislator, signing a petition or nomination paper, or making a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. However, becoming an active member of a political party is a more direct way to help select government leaders and determine the future policies of government. Party membership can be a rewarding experience, and, through various youth groups associated with political parties, it is possible to participate in party activity even before reaching voting age.

Political parties need strong citizen support to be effective. When deciding whether to join one party or another, the individual should determine which of them most closely reflects the broad set of principles he or she believes should guide the nation or state. By actively participating in the party's organizational activities and its selection of candidates, the citizen can help the party obtain the majority vote needed to carry out its policies.

## Wisconsin's Political History

Early in its history, Wisconsin was fortunate that its large immigrant population, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, provided the state with a politically sophisticated group of voters. For these citizens, a party's stand on issues became a more important determinant of party loyalty than ethnic or religious factors. Temporary shifts occurred based on personalities and events, but the more lasting changes in party allegiance evolved slowly and were the result of fundamental social and economic issues.

In *How Wisconsin Voted*, James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 eras. Beginning with statehood in 1848, the first era lasted until 1855, when the newly created Republican Party first captured a major statewide office. The Democratic Party was the dominant political party of this period, and the Whig Party provided major opposition. This was a continuation of the party alignment that had prevailed during the state's territorial period.

In 1854, the Republican Party had its national birth at Ripon, Wisconsin, based on the conditions and events that eventually led to the Civil War. These circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republican Party and the demise of the Whigs.

The second era in Wisconsin's party history was one of Republican domination from 1856 to 1900. When it ended at the turn of the century with the election of Governor Robert M. La Follette, Sr., Wisconsin politics entered a period of complexity and confusion.

The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until the official 1934 formation of the Progressive Party with a separate ballot position, political contests usually occurred not between 2 parties, but between 2 factions of the Republican Party — the conservative "stalwart" Republicans and the "progressive" (La Follette) Republicans. In effect, Wisconsin was a 3-party state during this period, with the 2 main contenders both labeled Republican, and the Democratic Party in eclipse. Political contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

After some early success within the Republican Party, the progressive faction formally split from the Republicans to form its own party in 1934. The new Progressive Party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942. Declining popularity led, however, to its dissolution in 1946, and Progressive Party leadership urged its members and supporting voters to return to the Republican Party. The period 1900 to 1945 was also the time of greatest strength for the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party strength in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic Party ended the long Republican domination, returning the state to a more balanced, 2-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s some former Progressives, Socialists, and others began moving into what has been described as a moribund Democratic Party. This influx both revitalized the party and made it more liberal. In the following decade, the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican Party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II, the resurgent Democratic Party began seriously challenging the majority Republicans. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of U.S. Senator William Proxmire, the first "new" Democrat to win a major statewide election. This turning point marked the emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic Party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. During this period, third party and independent candidates have usually failed to garner any significant support on a statewide level.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, 2-party, issue-oriented system. Of the state's major elected partisan offices, in January 1991, the Republicans held the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, one of the 2 U.S. senate seats and 5 of the 9 congressional seats. Democrats filled the positions of secretary of state, attorney general, as well as holding one U.S. senate seat, 4 congressional seats, and a majority of seats in both houses of the state legislature.

## Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides that each major political party must have various local offices and committees. In effect, these "statutory" organizations have been merged with the voluntary party organizations, which are governed by their own constitutions and bylaws. The *actual* power is found in the voluntary structures.

Control of the voluntary parties is vested in statewide central committees, which are selected from among the active, dues-paying members of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations. For the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, the central committee is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican Party it is the State Executive Committee. Respectively, these 2 committees constitute *the* Democratic and Republican Parties in Wisconsin. It is their responsibility to attend to their party's interests, collect money to finance campaigns, maintain cooperation between the various county and congressional district organizations, and carry out the directives of the national party organizations within the state.

## Statutory Political Committees

**Party Committeemen and Committeewomen.** As provided by state law, the committeeman or committeewoman is the basic elected political party functionary. This officer, who is elected to a 2-year term at the September primary in even-numbered years, is the party's statutory representative in each election district. Candidates for this party office must be at least 18 years of age, and there is a residency requirement. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office does not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy is filled by the party's county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, political parties find it desirable that the elected committeemen and committeewomen be activists in the party's voluntary organization. The parties attempt to slate their voluntary workers for the election district positions. This connection is not required by law, however, and occasionally the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

One important statutory duty of an election district committeeman or committeewoman is to submit a list of nominees for election officials (poll workers) to the appropriate municipal officer. Municipal governing bodies (or the board of election commissioners in the City of Milwaukee) are required to appoint anyone designated by a committeeman or committeewoman as a "first choice nominee" unless the state Elections Board permits nonappointment upon a valid showing of cause. Committeemen and committeewomen who are members in good standing of their county parties are, by virtue of their office, granted party credentials for participation in any caucus or convention called by their congressional or state committees. They represent their neighborhoods by acting as liaison between their party and residents of the district they serve. Other duties include information gathering and dissemination, voter identification and registration, increasing party membership, and appointing ward captains. Collectively, the election district committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

**County Committees.** In general, the election district committeemen and committeewomen in the county form the county committees required by statute. A combined meeting of the county committee and all party members in the county is held no sooner than 15 days after the September primary and no later than April 1 of the following year. At this meeting the county chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and such additional officers and subcommittees as the county committee deems necessary are selected by election, and all party members and members of the county committee are entitled to vote. In addition, the county committees elect members (and alternates) for the congressional district committees, and their terms begin immediately. Those elected must be party members, but they are not required to be party committeemen or committeewomen.

**Congressional District Committees.** Congressional district committees consist of members elected by the county committees. The county committee elects 2 persons from each assembly district located wholly within the county and one person from each assembly district partially within the county. Additional persons may be elected so that a county has a minimum of 2 committee members for each congressional district in which it is located. At least once per year, with 30 days written notice to the chairmen of the county committees in the district, the chairman of the congressional district committee must call for a caucus of party members in the district. Committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer are filled by the caucus as prescribed by the committee constitution. Individuals elected to these offices need not be members of the congressional district committee. Each congressional district committee elects at least 2 persons to become members of the state committee. These may be, but are not required to be, members of the congressional district committee.

**State Committee.** The state committee may be composed solely of persons elected by the congressional district committees (at least 2 from each district) or may also include as many other members as prescribed in the state committee constitution.

**Presidential Electors.** On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the 5 partisan constitutional state officers, the senate and assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet separately by party in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of 11 presidential electors. One elector is chosen from each of Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts and 2 are named as at-large electors. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. If a party receives a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons it has nominated meet at noon on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in December in the State Capitol to perform their duties as Wisconsin's electors for selecting the president and vice president of the United States. They compose Wisconsin's segment of what is commonly called the Electoral College, the group of 538 electors nationwide who actually cast the votes for president and vice president.

## Democratic Party of Wisconsin

**State Officers and Administrative Committee.** The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All committee members are elected party officials. Nine members of the committee — the party officers — and the Democratic National Committee members are elected by delegates to the state convention. Twenty-seven additional members are elected by the congressional district organizations at district level conventions. The remaining voting committee members include the County Chairs' Association chairperson, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Young Democrats representative, 2 state legislative representatives, and the immediate past state chairperson.

Of the 9 party officers, the state chairperson and first vice chairperson (who must be of the opposite sex), second vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms each odd-numbered year at the state convention. The 4 national committee members are elected by the state convention each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The state chairperson and the first vice chairperson are also *ex officio* members of the Democratic National Committee.

In each of the party's 9 congressional district organizations, the district chairperson and 2 additional representatives (one of each sex) are elected for 2-year terms by their respective district conventions in the spring of each year. The chairpersons (and other officers) are elected in odd-numbered years, and the 2 representatives are elected in even-numbered years. The legislative representatives (one from each house) are elected by their caucuses before the beginning of each new term.

Whenever an administrative committee vacancy occurs, the chairperson appoints a successor, with concurrence by the entire committee, to serve until the next annual state convention at which time the vacancy is filled by election for the balance of the unexpired term.

**State Convention.** The state convention is held annually in June. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is set by the Administrative Committee, arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election. In addition to the regular quota, certain Democratic officeholders are automatically delegates. Each year the convention considers amendments to the state party platform and other resolutions and party business. In odd-numbered years, state party officers are elected; in even-numbered years the state party platform is adopted. National committee members are selected every 4 years. The convention *may not* endorse candidates for any primary election.

**Congressional District Organization.** The congressional district organizations of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, these committees consist of the district representatives to the State Administrative Committee, the chairpersons of the county organizations or authorized subdivisions within the district, and the officers of the district organization. The district officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary, and treasurer) are elected in odd-numbered years at the annual district conventions held prior to the state conventions. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for Democratic congressional candidates from the district.

**County Organization.** Each county has a party organization. These organizations comprise the basic units of the state party. The county officers include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer (the last 2 offices may be held by the same person). Terms of office are generally one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

**Ward Unit.** In general, the smallest geographical units of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, the State Administrative Committee may authorize the creation of subunits. Milwaukee and Wood Counties are further subdivided into ward units.

### Republican Party of Wisconsin

**State Officers and Executive Committee.** Leadership of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is vested in a 33-member State Executive Committee consisting of the 11 party officers, the immediate past state party chairman, the chairman and first vice chairmen from each of the state's 9 congressional district organizations, the chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans, the chairman of the Black Republican Council, and the chairman of the Heritage Groups Council. In addition, one of the state's Republican congressional delegation and 2 state legislative representatives are attached to the committee as nonvoting members. State Executive Committee vacancies are filled by the committee.

Five of the 11 party officers — chairman, first and second vice chairmen, secretary and treasurer — are selected in odd-numbered years by the State Executive Committee at an organizational meeting held for that purpose within 30 days following the state convention. Their 2-year terms begin upon adjournment of the organizational meeting. The 5 persons holding those offices and the immediate past state party chairman may not vote in the selection of the new officers.

Of the remaining officers, the chairman of the county chairmen's organization serves as third vice chairman of the State Executive Committee, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women is fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans is fifth vice chairman. They serve as long as they hold the title granted by the auxiliary body.

The national committeeman and committeewoman are elected for 4-year terms by delegates at the state convention in presidential election years, and they serve from the adjournment of one national party convention to the end of the next. They must be approved by the assembled delegates at the party's national convention. The 18 congressional district representatives are elected for 2-year terms at their congressional district caucuses held in the odd-numbered years prior to the state convention. The 2 nonvoting state legislative representatives, one from each house, are selected by their party caucuses before the beginning of each new term. The representative from the Republican congressional delegation is also chosen by his or her peers.

The party finance chairman is the only nonelected position among the 33 State Executive Committee members. The finance chairman, who serves at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman, is appointed with the consent of the committee to a term that continues until a successor is named.

**State Convention.** The state party convention meets in May, June, or July of each year. Delegates are selected by the county and unit organizations. Representation accorded to each county is based on a minimum of one delegate, plus one additional delegate for each 250 Republican votes cast at the last general election. In even-numbered years, when statewide elections are held, the convention adopts a state party platform and *may* endorse candidates for the primary election. A national committeeman and committeewoman are selected in those years in which a national party convention is held. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted.

**Congressional District Organization.** A Republican organization is provided in each congressional district to coordinate the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressional candidates from the district. The congressional district organization is directed by a committee consisting of members of the State Executive Committee from the district and, at minimum, an elected chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. Committee officers are elected in odd-numbered years prior to the state convention.

**County Organization.** County party leaders are elected in county caucuses prior to April 1 of the odd-numbered years. A county committee has at least the following officers: chairman, first vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. County party organizations are the basic building blocks of the Republican Party organization in the state.

### Wisconsin in the National Party Organizations

At the top of the national Democratic and Republican Party organizations are the 2 national committees, which act as the governing bodies for the state parties.

Wisconsin members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees are selected for each party at that party's state convention. Their term of office is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The national committees are charged with the organization of the national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The Democratic National Committee is composed of the chairperson and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic Party (in Wisconsin the chairperson and the first vice chairperson of the Administrative Committee); 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention; and other specified members. Wisconsin's Democratic National Committee members are selected every 4 years at the annual state conventions held in presidential election years.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is made in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all other state delegations, is then inserted into a resolution, which is voted on by the convention as a whole, to create the party's national committee for the next 4 years. In addition to the national committeeman and committeewoman, the state party chairman is also a voting member of the Republican National Committee.

# DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

## June 1991

### Headquarters and Staff

*State Headquarters:* 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
*Telephone:* (608) 255-5172.
*Executive Director:* Jonathan Sender.
*Administrative Director:* Jennifer McKenzie.
*Political Director:* Paul Uebelher.
*Administrative Coordinator:* Sara Rogers.
*Printer:* Michael Albrecht.
*Milwaukee County Headquarters:* 6525 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53213.
  *Telephone:* (414) 258-8542.
  *Administrative Secretary:* Dawn Martin.

### State Administrative Committee

*Chairperson:* Jeffrey Neubauer, Racine.
*First Vice Chairperson:* Martha Love, Milwaukee.
*Second Vice Chairperson:* Lisa Artison, Milwaukee.
*Secretary:* Karen Sostarich, South Milwaukee.
*Treasurer:* Marc Marotta, Milwaukee.
*National Committee Members:* Paula Dorsey, Milwaukee; Larry Longley, Appleton; Martha Love, Milwaukee; Darold Lowe, Madison; Jeffrey Neubauer, Racine; Mary Thurmeier, Stevens Point.
*National Committee Member (At Large):* Terrence Pitts, Milwaukee.
*Legislative Representatives:* Senator Charles Chvala, Madison; Representative Peter Bock, Milwaukee.
*Parliamentarian:* Larry Longley, Appleton.
*Milwaukee County Chairperson:* Mark Sostarich, South Milwaukee.
*County Chairs Association Chairperson:* Tom Tomaszewski, Two Rivers.
*Young Democrats Representative:* Renee Martell, Eau Claire.

*Congressional District Representatives* (Chairpersons listed first):

*1st District*
- Mike Brennan, Williams Bay
- Tom Brien, Janesville
- Sally Henzl, Racine

*2nd District*
- Dianne Ostreicher, Madison
- Gretchen Lowe, Madison
- John Griffith, Baraboo

*3rd District*
- Helen Kelly, La Crosse
- Sue Miller, Eau Claire
- Paul Vornholt, Neillsville

*4th District*
- John Jelinek, Milwaukee
- Dawn Martin, West Allis

*5th District*
- Judith Mount, Wauwatosa
- Rosemarie McDowell, Milwaukee
- Dennis Murphy, Milwaukee

*6th District*
- Woody Weber, Oshkosh
- Paul Wacholz, Westfield
- Mary Brickle, Fond du Lac

*7th District*
- Marlys Matusak, Wausau
- Phyllis Pope, Medford
- Drew Johnson, Ashland

*8th District*
- Dean Reich, Green Bay
- Carolyn Berg-Armagost, Appleton
- Doug Oitzinger, Marinette

*9th District*
- Ed Filemyr, Adell
- Joyce Williams, Cedarburg
- Jeff Rammelt, Jefferson

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Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

## LABOR-FARM / LABORISTA-AGRARIO PARTY OF WISCONSIN

### May 1991

**Headquarters**

*State Headquarters:* P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701.
*Telephone:* (608) 244-8254 or (608) 257-7732.

**State Steering Committee**

*Co-Chairpersons:* Mary Kay Baum.
Daniel Grossberg.
*Treasurer:* John Hendrick.
*At-Large Members:*
Richard Ackley, Ashland.
John Beaudin, Madison.
Lucille Berrien, Milwaukee.
Mario Compean, Madison.
Patricia K. Hammel, Madison.
Corky Van Handel, Appleton.
Rick Keilholtz, Ridgeland.
Joe Szwaja, Madison.
Elizabeth Trotter, Madison.
Wendy White Eagle, Madison.
Bert Zipperer, Madison.

*Newspaper Editor (Wisconsin Commonwealth):* Zoltan Grossman.

*Platform Editor:* Adam Schesch.

*Immediate Past State Chairperson:* Marsha Rummel.

Source: Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party of Wisconsin.

## LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

### May 1991

**Headquarters**

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*Telephone:* (800) 682-1776.

**State Executive Committee**

*Chair:* William Bartels, Appleton.
*Vice-Chair:* Russel J. Kerkman, Milwaukee.
*Secretary:* vacancy.
*Treasurer:* Michael J. Stafford, West Allis.
*At-Large Member:* Kevin J. Robinson, Milwaukee.
*At-Large Member:* David Ameringer, West Bend.

*Congressional District Representatives:*

*1st District:* Thomas Taskonis, Racine
*2nd District:* Jim Tills, Madison
*3rd District:* Mark Nurczyk, Eastman
*4th District:* Thomas Byrne, Milwaukee
*5th District:* John Washburn, Milwaukee
*6th District:* Jeffrey Engelmann, Ripon
*7th District:* Gerald Shidell, Rhinelander
*8th District:* vacancy
*9th District:* Jeffrey Milliken, Brookfield

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

# REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

## May 1991

### Headquarters and Staff

*State Headquarters:* 121 S. Pinckney Street, Suite 200, P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701.
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*Executive Director:* R.J. Johnson.
*Finance Director:* Valerie Biel.
*Political Director:* Brian A. Schimming.
*Controller:* Jim Guidry.
*Communications Director:* Michael Bie.

### State Executive Committee

*State Chairman:* David Opitz, Port Washington.
*Vice Chairmen: 1st* — Randall Knox, Jefferson; *2nd* — Dianne Herner, Appleton; *3rd* — John S. Pinto, Madison; *4th* — Ruth Johnson, Madison; *5th* — Steve Satran, Madison.
*Secretary:* Ruth Godar, Mequon.
*Treasurer:* Robert Barrow, Milwaukee.
*National Committeewoman:* Helen L. Bie, Green Bay.
*National Committeeman:* Michael W. Grebe, Milwaukee.
*Finance Chairman:* Sandy MacNeil, Milwaukee.
*College Republicans Chairman:* Steve Hamill, Milwaukee.
*Black Council Representative:* Derek B. Kenner, Milwaukee.
*Heritage Groups Chairman:* vacancy.
*State Legislative Representatives (nonvoting members):* Representative Robert Welch, Redgranite; Senator Michael Ellis, Neenah.
*Congressional Representative (nonvoting member):* U.S. Senator Robert Kasten, Jr., Milwaukee.
*Immediate Past Chairman:* Michael W. Grebe, Milwaukee.

*Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:*

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Norm Anderson, Franksville
George Opperman, Janesville

*2nd District*
Mary Mohs, Madison
Steve McArthur, Baraboo

*3rd District*
James E. Harsdorf, Beldenville
Lori Wiggert, La Crosse

*4th District*
Dorothy MacDonald, Waukesha
Ken Clason, Franklin

*5th District*
Scott Walker, Milwaukee
Jean C. Novshek, Milwaukee

*6th District*
Rod Nelson, Greenbush
Mary Solberg, Fond du Lac

*7th District*
David Anderson, Wausau
Dale Vannes, Bruce

*8th District*
David Winter, Shawano
Alberta Churchill, Appleton

*9th District*
Donald L. Moecker, Waukesha
Lorraine Blaubach, Thiensville

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Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

# 1990 WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 10, 1990**

Our state and nation are best served by vigorous and open political parties. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin stands open to all citizens, responds sensitively to the needs of our society, and works actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement the platform so it may become the law of the land.

## THE ECONOMY AND TAXES

The Democratic Party favors policies that foster environmentally sound economic growth and development, and opportunities for secure economic life. We believe in a system of fair taxation which provides incentives for meaningful employment and enhancement of the quality of life in our state.

We pledge to continue to demonstrate that the Democratic Party believes in the fundamental fairness of a progressive income tax based on the ability to pay. We support the continuing effort to alleviate the burden on property tax payers by increasing the state's share of funding for education and other human services. We urge administrative and legislative restraints aimed at curbing excessive corporate takeovers which result in unemployment and unfair competition.

We demand fair and sensible federal and state budget and tax policies which will reduce the federal deficit and rectify our trade imbalance. Tax revenues must be reallocated from wasteful and often ill-conceived Pentagon programs to vitally necessary domestic programs for quality education, housing, libraries, national health insurance, building of infrastructure and other socially productive projects. We are proud of our state's tradition of cooperatives, and we continue to support these community-owned and controlled businesses.

## LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Working men and women are the backbone of our economy. We believe in maintaining the inalienable right of all workers to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike in order to achieve and maintain fair wages and benefits and safe working conditions, and we believe in the right of public employees to mediation and binding arbitration of labor disputes. We oppose the hiring of replacement workers. We believe in a liveable minimum wage. Full employment is our top priority. We need national industrial policies that will ensure the survival of our basic industries. We call upon management and labor to work together creatively across the bargaining table to increase productivity and to produce high quality products that can be competitive in foreign markets. We should institute disincentives for American industries to set up plants in foreign countries.

We must regain American jobs lost because of the unfavorable balance of trade. We seek reduction of foreign trade barriers, but stand ready to recommend placing a selective tariff on imports from nations which have unfair conditions making it difficult for American exporters to develop markets.

The public is forced to pay higher taxes for the costs that result when a business closes or reduces jobs. Businesses have a responsibility to give ample notification of cutbacks and closing in order to help affected communities and workers adjust, just as governments have a responsibility to help maintain conditions that enable businesses to survive and prosper.

We favor tax incentives for investment in research and technology that produces nonmilitary domestic jobs.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is committed to preserving agriculture as a cornerstone of our society. Democrats pledge to work out an innovative long-term agricultural policy for Wisconsin that will preserve existing family farms and create conditions that will make it possible again for people to succeed with their own farms or farm-related enterprises. We support supply management programs that enhance income for family farms.

We believe that such long-term policy should include careful scrutiny of the effects of farm ownership and operation by large conglomerates and tax shelters. We oppose land ownership by foreign interests that do not provide equal and fair tax revenue. We support equitable distribution of all farm subsidies. Farm land should be protected from unplanned urban sprawl, commercial speculation, and destruction of topsoil and water supplies. Farmers should be encouraged to practice sustainable agriculture.

## THE ENVIRONMENT

The health of our generation and of future generations depends on an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air, and wilderness resources, and fosters the development and use of safe and renewable energy resources.

Wisconsin is recognized throughout the world as a role model in environmental protection. The Democratic Party pledges to strengthen the efforts to protect our land, air, and water, and our animal and human populations from the disastrous effects of pollution, nuclear testing and resource mismanagement. To protect the State of Wisconsin's quality of environment, the strictest standards for mining must be maintained.

Communities and workers are entitled to know and have some control over what hazardous substances are manufactured, stored and used at local facilities or transported through their communities. We support expanding research and public education on toxic waste substances and enforcing safe disposal of hazardous waste, including medical waste. We oppose the location of a national high-level radioactive waste repository in Wisconsin.

The health of our agricultural, recreational and industrial economy depends upon stronger soil and water conservation programs. Reducing, recycling and composting waste must be high priorities to preserve limited landfill space and raw materials. Non-polluting, "total burn" energy producing incineration should be researched as a means of solid waste disposal. We support development of recycling materials. National legislation must be enacted and enforced to control acid rain.

Adequate environmental protection services must be available to everyone in our state, funded by national, state and local agencies or groups.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAR & PEACE

In the words of John F. Kennedy, "Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind". As steps toward this goal, we must strengthen, appropriately fund, use and cooperate with international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Court. The United States must honor its legal obligation to pay its dues to the United Nations. We need to develop new programs such as permanent multinational peacekeeping forces and an international court to try and to punish international terrorists and hijackers. We should negotiate and support treaties creating world order in specific areas such as Human Rights conventions and the Law of the Sea.

We recognize citizenship responsibilities to our planet, our nation, and our state. We seek peaceful relations with all countries and recognize that all people should have the right to choose freely their own governments and economic systems without overt or covert outside interference. We seek international cooperation for global solutions to such world problems as hunger, homelessness, disease, pollution, resource depletion, overpopulation, global warming, rain forest destruction and Third World underdevelopment, such as those suggested by the U.N.'s World Commission on Environment and Development.

The United States must lead the world in halting the spiraling arms race, which impoverishes the world's people and threatens their survival. The United States Defense Department and the United States Treasury Department should not guarantee bonds issued by foreign governments to purchase arms. We urge as a high national priority negotiation toward the eventual total nuclear disarmament of all nations. We recognize that a vital step towards this goal is a multilateral, verifiable, comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. We must reject the costly, destabilizing and impractical SDI program; ban chemical, biological and space weapons; and create an international disarmament inspection agency. We should negotiate a reduction of forces in Europe and declare a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons.

Our strength as a nation is not measured by the size of our arsenal but rather by the welfare, health, education, productivity and character of our citizens. Therefore, let us curb excessive and wasteful military spending, reject costly and destabilizing new weapon systems, and develop plans for conversion of war industries to civilian production. We should foster peace by reducing our arms exports and our troop strength abroad, and by implementing a genuine national academy of peace. We support vigorous enforcement of the War Powers Act and an end to military adventurism.

Our foreign policy should promote fair multilateral trade, mutual arms reduction, a good neighbor policy of non-intervention in Latin America, and a just Mideast settlement. Our economic aid should be allocated on the basis of meeting human needs. We oppose racism, including apartheid. We oppose military and economic aid to other regimens that violate human rights. Our government should work through the United Nations and other international organizations to guarantee equal rights for all women of all nations. We should offer refuge to victims of oppressive regimes, regardless or political persuasion, and promote fair immigration policies.

We should support the growth of democracy in Eastern Europe and provide maximum safeguards for balanced trade and free trade unionism.

## HUMAN CONCERNS

We reaffirm the Democratic Party's commitment to the equality of rights, privileges, and opportunities for all individuals, without regard to race, color, sex, marital status, age, class, occupation, income, national origin, ancestry, disability, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual orientation, and political or religious preference. We support expansion and effective enforcement of civil rights and anti-discrimination legislation.

We oppose sexual stereotyping, particularly in education, jobs, wages, and the written and spoken word. We support the concept of pay equity.

We support strict enforcement of the Constitutional principles of separation of state and church.

We assert that everyone should have the opportunity to lead dignified, healthy, useful and secure lives free of abuse, with the assurance of adequate health care; safe, accessible, affordable and sanitary housing; and an acceptable standard of living. Family planning services should be readily accessible, rendered in confidentiality without governmental interference. We support the right of individuals to make their own independent moral, religious, philosophical and medical decisions, including decisions regarding reproduction and death with dignity.

We demand adequate funding for health care, rehabilitation, housing, education and employment opportunities for all veterans who need assistance.

We support funding for addressing the drug issue as primarily a health problem rather than a legal problem.

We demand adequate funding for research, treatment human care and public and school education to halt the AIDS epidemic. We support legislation to prevent discrimination against people with AIDS, and/or positive Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) persons or their families.

A sound and adequate system of human services, including Social Security, Medicare, catastrophic health insurance, unemployment compensation and medical assistance is essential. We favor establishment and support of programs for the aging and developmentally, mentally or physically disabled, including subsidized home care and long-term care.

We call upon the federal, state and local governments to abide by all treaties with Native American Nations.

Education is critical to our democracy. Education underlies a strong economy, a strong defense, a strong system of justice, and freedom from poverty. We urge the federal government to assume its responsibility for improving the funding of public education, both directly and by means of student financial aid. We oppose privatization of any educational functions which is currently publicly funded.

Our state education policy should promote increased cooperation between local school boards and state government in educating children to develop their full intellectual, emotional, physical and social potential. State government should help provide affordable, life-long education.

We endorse the funding of accessible and affordable quality day care centers for children, supported by state and federal governments and private industry.

Children have the right to educational opportunities in public schools and in self-supporting certified private schools. We encourage the implementation of students rights to participate in the governance of post-secondary institutions.

Persons of all ages must be guaranteed access to information available in all public libraries throughout the state and nation. These libraries must be supported by all levels of government.

## RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT, CITIZEN & CONSUMER PROTECTION

Government must be responsive to the needs and will of the people, while at all times protecting individual rights and freedoms. Government itself must conform to and abide by all laws.

We urge public scrutiny of the budgets of federal agencies such as the CIA and National Security Agency. We support stringent supervision of regulatory governmental agencies so they regulate as established by law. We must reverse the deregulation trend.

To secure political liberty and to promote true democracy, we must ensure freedom of information; make available public financing or campaigns; safeguard Constitutional protections and individual rights; and encourage open, full and fair debate on issues.

Government must strengthen and rigorously enforce all consumer and worker protection laws.

Government must deal effectively with crime, protecting the rights of victims, witnesses and the accused. Individuals must be secure against injury to person and property.

Public financing of legal representation of indigent defendants must be maintained. Court ordered restitution for victims must be vigorously enforced, and witness protection programs expanded. Adequate levels of funding must be maintained to protect lawfully against all crime, including white collar crime, government contractor fraud; juvenile crime and illegal trafficking in controlled substances.

We support equitable sentencing commensurate with the crime. We oppose the death penalty.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will provide the leadership on both the state and federal levels to better the lives of all individuals and to defend and protect the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

## WISCONSIN LABOR-FARM/LABORISTA-AGRARIO PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 3, 1990, Dodgeville**

The Labor-Farm Party / Partido Laborista-Agrario of Wisconsin believes it is time to stop the big corporations, the developers, and their lobbyists from setting Wisconsin's agenda. In preface to the Party Platform, we pledge our Party, its officials, and candidates to advocate:

**For a State Government which shall:**

- promote decent housing
- provide access to health care
- insure quality education for all children
- end reliance on the unfair property tax
- reestablish a progressive system of taxation based on ability to pay
- abolish learnfare, workfare and the two-tier welfare system
- enforce affirmative action regulations

**A Wisconsin Universal Health Plan For All Residents, Regardless of Income**

- Provides for comprehensive services to all regardless of health condition
- No out-of-pocket expenses; no co-payments or deductibles
- Meet demand for alcohol and other drug rehabilitation by treatment, not jails
- To include emergency funding for AIDS research, treatment, and prevention

**Quality Jobs through Ecologically Sound Economic Development**

- Economic development that provides permanent quality jobs
- Special projects in the cities and the north to attack regional poverty
- Economic growth without harming existing communities

**Full Rights for Workers and Labor Organizations**

- Pass a state law prohibiting permanent employment of replacement workers
- The state not to do business with firms engaged in a labor dispute
- A preference for state projects to go to businesses employing union labor
- Enforcement of anti-discrimination laws

**Defense and Expansion of Women's Reproductive Rights**

- State support and funding for community controlled child-care centers
- Medicaid and a state health plan should pay for abortions
- A Wisconsin law to guarantee a woman's legal right to choose an abortion

**Protection of Wisconsin's Environment**

- Establish toxic-free zones to protect water and agricultural resources
- Mandatory recycling, container return fee, and ban polystyrene containers
- Repeal incentives for incineration, and enforce air and water quality standards
- Restore local veto power over new mining operations

**Defense of Family Farmers**

- Ban the use of Bovine Growth Hormone in milk production
- Promote development of sustainable agricultural practices; phase out use of pesticides
- Establish opportunity for Ag-Education in public schools and farm apprenticeships
- Form a Legal Assistance Bureau to advocate for farm preservation and the family farmer
- Prohibit multi-national corporate and insurance company ownership of farmland

**Full Rights for Wisconsin's Native Americans**

- Uphold the sovereignty of all Wisconsin Indian nations
- Protect all rights guaranteed by the treaties
- Co-management of off-reservation resources by the state and the Chippewa Nation
- Mandate education on Indian cultures at all grade levels

**Protection of Our Civil Rights and Liberties**

- End all mandatory drug testing
- Reject legislative tampering with the Bill of Rights to "protect" the flag.

### EXPANDING THE CONCEPT OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS: FOUNDATION FOR THE WISCONSIN COMMONWEALTH

We believe our anti-monopoly party should put forth a transitional program consisting of short term demands that are consciously tied to a vision of what Wisconsin could be. We believe that each short-term demand should meet an immediate need while also serving as a basis for our long range goals. These long range goals require that we advocate political and economic structures which encourage and enable people to transcend the structural limits imposed by monopoly capitalism. We submit that such a transformation must be accompanied by a broadening of the concepts of individual and societal rights and responsibilities.

We find that problems and solutions in one area of Wisconsin life do not exist in isolation from those in other areas. We find the problems to be directly linked to monopoly capitalism. We find the solutions to appear in the form of cooperative concepts which offer Wisconsin residents control over the social and economic structures which dominate their lives.

We therefore adopt the following bill of rights and offer the following proposals, even in this abridged version — not as a list of independent reforms, but as a comprehensive program aimed at establishing our vision of the Wisconsin Commonwealth.

### Economic and Social Bill of Rights

In this time of crisis, we need to reaffirm our nation's constitution and the rights it secures for us as Americans. Due to the changing conditions in the 200 years since it was written, however, we find that the following rights now need to be affirmed:

— The right of every person to socially useful and remunerative work in which workers have input or control

— The right of every person to earn enough to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, and recreation for themselves and their dependents

— The right of every person to quality health care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health

— The right of every person to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment

— The right of every person to life-long access to an education that allows each individual to develop to her/his fullest potential

— The right of every person to live in a society free of racism, sexism, and other forms of social stereotyping and intimidations

— The right of every person to an enduring, stable and healthful environment

— The right of every person to a world free from nuclear weapons and other means of indiscriminate warfare

— The right of all peoples to self-determination and freedom from military, economic or other forms of intervention.

### Economic Policy

Democracy can and must be applied as a principle within our economy. The concept of "Jobs with Peace" must be a cornerstone of future economic development as well as the recognition that we live in a world that has limited natural resources. Economic policies must be based upon human needs, not corporate greed.

— Quality job creation and environmental compatibility must be the top priorities of all economic development plans

— A state bank must be created and designed to further the goals of worker and community control of economic development

— State investments must be restricted to those which do not further racism and oppression abroad nor union busting and discrimination in the United States.

### Energy

The future productivity of our society and the future integrity of our environment are intimately related to how we deal with energy questions. We believe that it is possible to have an energy policy which promotes full employment, develops alternatives to corporate-dominated technologies, lessens international tensions, preserves the environment and promotes the goals of worker and community control. We propose:

— State funding for alternative energy technologies with ownership vested in municipalities or cooperatives

— The elimination of nuclear power from our energy system by a ban on future nuclear construction; phaseout or shutdown of facilities still operating; ban on high level waste disposal; and retraining and placement for displaced nuclear plant workers

— Creation of incentives for municipal ownership of existing utilities

— State adoption of a rigorous conservation and weatherization plan.

### Transportation Policy

Wisconsin is a large state which needs stronger links between its rural and urban production areas and market. Community development, environmental protection, and energy conservation must become the cornerstones of transportation policy:

— Rail Systems: The state should take over and directly operate abandoned rails lines and do everything possible to prevent further abandonment of rail services

— Mass Transit: All forms of mass transit should receive funding priority, including inter-urban commuter trains

— Urban Planning: Suburban sprawl and other cultural features which strain the transportation system should be restricted

— Highway Systems: The current system of highways should be kept in good repair but new construction should be banned unless there are clear economic imperatives.

### Labor Policy

The living standard and rights of working people and their organizations have been under attack for a long time. We believe that the two-party system has reinforced corporate attacks on workers and unions. To change all this we need to:

— Link tax breaks and other government giveaways to corporations directly job creation at union wage levels

— Protect workers and the host community from the affects of plant closing and runaway shops by requiring plant closing security bonding and a runaway shop tax to cover retraining and re-employing displaced workers

— Work to repeal federal and state laws which put restrictions on sympathy strikes, bans on secondary boycotts, prohibitions on mass picketing, or which permit employer practices that unfairly restrict strike activity

— Introduce legislation to restore a progressive unemployment compensation system including extension of unemployment benefits to all the unemployed and improving the benefits by means of increases in the corporate contribution

— Increase the minimum wage to at least five dollars per hour with an automatic cost of living mechanism built in

— Enforce the right of workers to refuse to work with toxic substances.

### Worker Control and Ownership

The ongoing process of de-industrialization has already cost tens of thousands of Wisconsin workers their jobs and has devastated whole communities. Strong mechanisms must be set up to facilitate community-based response to this crisis. State, municipal, or cooperative ownership, small business and worker collectives all have a place in re-industrializing and reorganizing the economy. Wisconsin should:

— Develop mechanisms which encourage worker and community takeovers of abandoned industrial facilities and enable local government to use the power of eminent domain to take over plants that owners refuse to operate or to sell

— Create a state agency, independent of the business community and with its own bonding authority, which is capable of providing start-to-finish technical assistance in the development of enterprises owned and operated by local governments or worker cooperatives

— Ensure that all methods of operation shall provide for work place democracy.

### Worker's Technology Bill of Rights

New technology should be used in a way that promotes community-wide employment and increases the standard of living in a safe environment through requirements such as:

— Labor productivity gains resulting from new technology should be shared with workers

— Employers shall pay a replacement tax on all machinery, equipment, robots, and production systems that displace workers

— Workers, through their unions and bargaining units, shall have an absolute right to participate in all management decisions that could lead to the introduction of new technology, production system design, or the shutdown or transfer of work, capital, plant, and equipment.

### Farm Policy

A severe crisis now confronts the great majority of family farmers. This crises, caused by the penetration and growing power of monopolistic agribusiness corporations, has been aided by government policies and programs. Through their efforts, farming has been integrated into an economic system dominated by its need for short-term profits. This system has led to the long term concentration of ownership and control of all facets of agriculture in fewer and fewer hands.

These economic pressures have resulted in the forced industrialization of farming. This factory-style capital intensive farming has caused the rapid depletion of the basic material of agricultural production — the soil. This soil depletion has been accompanied by rapidly escalating costs of energy and petrochemical based fertilizers and pesticides.

The economic pressures building toward the present farm crisis have also resulted in the disruption and destruction of rural communities — driving thousands of rural residents to urban areas with few employment opportunities. Once thriving small communities have become dependent on unreliable tourism for their economic survival. An entire rural culture is facing extinction.

The Labor-Farm Party firmly believes that an economically prosperous and stable farm sector is absolutely essential to urban as well as rural residents. To achieve this goal, we propose the following short term measures:

— Creation of a Wisconsin Farm Price Act which would permit multi-state pricing arrangements on specified farm commodities

— Immediate passage of a moratorium on farm foreclosures

— Begin the process of land reform by passing a state constitutional amendment that prohibits further acquisition of family farms by large corporations.

Similarly, we advocate long term measures including:

— Efforts to encourage the implementation of alternative farming methods that have demonstrated beneficial effects in regard to input costs of production, soil and water quality, crop yields, and natural resource preservation

— Ensuring the renewal of an agriculture based primarily on small and medium-size family and cooperative farms through such measures as beginning farmer programs, collective bargaining, purchasing and marketing cooperatives, and equipment and land sharing arrangements.

### Taxation Policy

The biggest percentage of the property tax now goes to support education and welfare, which distorts the original intent of the tax — supporting basic services which give value to property. The property tax is inherently regressive and has been made more so by exemptions in the law over the last three decades. Uniformity of treatment and progressiveness could be achieved through the following actions:

— Restoring the progressiveness in the state income tax, including the creation of higher tax percentages for income over $70,000. (Approximately 90% of all Wisconsin families earned less than that amount in 1989)

— Adopting the unitary method of taxation for energy corporations and then applying it to all other multinational corporations

— Opposing a further increase in the sales tax, but extending taxation to professional, consulting, and advertising fees

— Restoring the inheritance tax and supporting increases in the rate of taxation of large estates.

### Health Care Policy

The Labor-Farm Party believes that every person has the right to quality preventive, therapeutic, and supportive health care services. Today, several hundred thousand people in Wisconsin are unable to meet some or all of their health care needs.

Unnecessary expenditures, profits, and administrative costs, and uncontrolled fee-for-service professionals have inflated health care costs. Many central city and rural areas lack qualified health care workers and facilities. It is time for far-reaching changes in health services. The Labor-Farm Party seeks to:

— Create a single, statewide insurance program for all residents to provide for all basic, preventive, and therapeutic health care services

— Create stringent quality control, rate reimbursement, and anti-duplication standards for all health care

— Eliminate current fiscal practices and/or regulations which encourage gross profiteering related to the sale, construction, and operation of health care facilities

— Set up a single Health Care Agency controlled by a consumer-provider board to coordinate, regulate, license and monitor health care facilities and providers, and insure every person has access to appropriate services

— Create a comprehensive system of home-health services including small group residential facilities in rural areas

— Design all these mechanisms in ways which promote public control and ownership of health care facilities.

### Housing and Tenant Rights

Decent affordable shelter is a basic human right that must not be sacrificed to private profit and greed. State housing policies must be made consistent with individual dignity, sound urban planning, preservation of environmental quality, and promotion of public health and safety. We believe that:

— Wisconsin must support the availability of housing suited to diverse needs including individual, family, alternative family, and cooperative household arrangements

— Housing policy should encourage non-commercial, non-profit ownership of dwellings and enable individual tenant and cooperative buy outs of rental properties

— The publicly subsidized weatherization of existing low- and moderate-income housing stock should be accelerated

— New housing development should be subject to strict standards which discourage suburban sprawl and encourage rational transportation development

— Rehabilitation of central city and rural housing along with adequate support of infrastructure services in those areas should be a basic social and environmental policy

— Wisconsin needs a strong statewide rental relations law which enforces anti-discrimination practices, sets safety and security standards, provides for confiscation of rental property with repeated gross building code violations, provides for collective bargaining, tenant-landlord adjudication, and a rent freeze for housing subject to speculation and profiteering

— The state should have a comprehensive housing program to provide shelter for low- income and/or homeless individuals through purchase and rehabilitation of abandoned housing and buildings in receivership, moratoriums on foreclosures and evictions, and a new program for low income home ownership.

### Educational Policy

The Labor-Farm Party recognizes the right to life-long access to education that allows each individual to develop to her/his fullest potential. We believe strong public schools are necessary to assure equal educational opportunity and oppose any government efforts to support private education. Public education should be financed by progressive taxation. We support school employees efforts to improve their economic status and working conditions.

We deplore authoritarian methods used by school officials to control students and faculty. Therefore, we support:

— Equality of opportunity, affirmative action and employees rights within the school environment

— Making school boards broadly representative of the community and ending the dominance of business and professional people over the education process

— Expansion of alternative school programs to create real options for students and families.

### Social Services

The Labor-Farm Party believes that the welfare of individuals is the responsibility of all society. When natural support systems fail, it is the responsibility of the state to provide a nurturing and secure environment for people dependent on others. This principle should be applied to the following programs:

*Income Maintenance*

The Labor-Farm Party is committed to creating quality jobs for all and simultaneously extending unemployment compensation for all situations where work is not available. Specifically:

— Able-bodied adult recipients without child care obligations should be required to work as a condition for aid where suitable employment at a living wage is available. Where it is not, then adults and their dependents should receive an adequate income, at 100% of poverty level

— Work disincentives in existing income maintenance programs should be eliminated through federal legislation, waivers, or through state funding as a last resort

— A uniform statewide General Relief system should be developed by the state and administered at the county level.

*Social Support Programs*

We support adequate state funding for social services, including alternative residential care for children, youth and dependent adults, and other family services such as day care, legal and protective services, and family planning programs.

During the last two decades much of the responsibility for administering statewide social service programs has been given to local governments. Conservative local governments have often hindered delivery of social services they disagree with in principle, such as family planning and day care, even though paid for with state or federal funds. In such cases the state should take responsibility for providing direct services to eligible recipients.

At the same time, the state has stopped providing some types of services, such as healthy baby adoptions, leaving private agencies to do the work. In some cases, client access has been cut and service has declined. At a minimum, the state should provide direct services where exclusive private sector service provision limits service quality or access, or where it is simply subsidizing private agencies with public resources. The Labor-Farm Party believes basic human and property-related services to the community should be performed by public employees.

*Deinstitutionalization and Services to Persons with Disabilities*

We recognize the benefits of deinstitutionalization Unfortunately, in too many cases deinstitutionalization has come to mean "dumping" people with severe care needs to cheaper "community placements," where they receive inadequate treatment. We support measures to provide safe and adequate community-based alternatives to institutionalization for the frail elderly, mentally ill, and physically or developmentally disabled persons.

In addition, we believe:

— There is also a proper role of institutional care in the continuum of care

— Programs such as the Community Options Program and Community Integration Program must be expanded, but the state must oversee the programs, monitor client services, set minimum wage and working conditions standards for all community-based care givers, and protect the livelihood of institution employees laid off as a result of deinstitutionalization.

### Women

The basic issue of sexism in American society has long been clear. To deal with its workplace consequences, the Labor-Farm Party argues that:

— Comparable worth should be a cornerstone of all compensation mechanisms and a legal requirement in all sectors of the economy

— Under law, employers should be required to provide child care services for workers either directly or through an employer contribution. Legislation should also be enacted to provide money to cooperative groups to set-up and run non-profit, 24 hour child care centers for infants and children on a sliding fee scale based on family income

— Flex-time, job sharing, and other workplace reforms should be implemented to allow flexibility in meeting personal and familial responsibilities

— Job retraining programs must be increased for women who are displaced homemakers to allow their entry into the work force in well paid jobs suitable to their years of unpaid experience as housewives and community volunteers.

Among all the social consequences of sexism, three issues have the highest priority at the current time:

*Reproductive rights*

The state should enact statutes to assure equal reproductive rights for women regardless of income or source of medical care. Strict protection must be enacted which prohibit practices and research which impinge upon the reproductive rights of women, regardless of race, national origin, class, religion, family or marital status. For the Labor-Farm Party, reproductive rights include both the right to initiate and to terminate a pregnancy.

*Birth control and sex education*

The state should require schools to have relevant sex education programs which promote sexual responsibility for both sexes.

*Domestic violence*

Laws prohibiting violence against women must be fully enforced to protect all women. Public schools should be required to educate students about domestic violence and sexual abuse. Furthermore, the state must provide greater funding for more facilities such as shelters and counseling centers which aid the victims of domestic violence.

### Equality and the Struggle Against Racism

Substantial numbers of people are economically disenfranchised and otherwise under-represented in the rewarding areas of our society because of their race or national origin. Such discrimination is based on past patterns, stereotypes, and insensitivities. Despite improvements in the public consciousness about these problems, structural features continue to keep discrimination alive and in many cases actually widen the economic gap between minorities and the majority white population.

In the absence of equality and a principled rejection of all forms of discrimination, it is all too easy for labor and people's movements to be divided and their leverage undercut. The struggle for equality benefits all working people. An anti-racist/anti-discrimination effort should include the following components:

— The right to a job should be enforced by extensive jobs programs on a state and local level with affirmative action guarantees directed to the areas of the population most affected by unemployment, including Black, Hispanic, youth and women workers

— Affirmative action in state and local government service should be implemented so that the work force fully represents the population's percentage of minority and women workers at all levels. This is particularly important for the sensitive areas of public service, such as police. This also should be required of all private employers contracting with state and local governments

— The right to quality education for all youth must be guaranteed. This should include a positive portrayal of the contributions of all working people and minority cultures. The right to a bilingual education must also be guaranteed

— Effective civilian control over police policy and administration is necessary. The use of deadly force by police should be restricted to clearly life-threatening situations

— Voting rights for all minority groups must be strictly enforced, and apportionment of election districts should never be done to minimize minority representation but to enhance it wherever possible

— Wisconsin should not cooperate with.federal efforts which lead to harassment of migrant workers or are aimed at implementing repressive immigration policies

— All anti-discrimination laws should be rigorously and vigorously enforced.

### American Indians

The current controversy about Wisconsin Indian tribes' treaty rights reinforces the Labor-Farm Party's belief that:

— Treaties are sacred covenants which honor and respect the sovereignty of Indian nations and tribes

— Treaties signed by the U.S. government with Indian nations and tribes are U.S. law. Where these treaties have been abrogated, the law has been broken and the claims of the tribes should be given prime consideration

— Wisconsin should assist Indian tribes in their goal of economic self sufficiency, help develop educational opportunities and assistance, support efforts to maintain cultural and religious integrity and to keep their native languages alive, and fight discrimination

— In conjunction with local government, Wisconsin should act decisively to halt racist threats and attacks made upon tribal peoples

— Tribal rights to treaty lands, to treaty resource access, to tax, to regulate gambling,to enforce fishing, funding, and conservation rules should be acknowledged by state agencies.

### The Struggle Against Homophobia

We must resist any weakening of the laws protecting lesbians and gay men from discrimination. We condemn violence and hatred directed at lesbians and gay men. We call for:

— Full protection against violence, threats, and discrimination by appropriate law enforcement measures

— Search for the most effective methods to address AIDS and to devote resources to AIDS treatment, research and education

— Support for health care initiatives for lesbians and gay men

— Prohibition on discrimination in volunteer work, with a cut off of funding for agencies which discriminate

— Elimination of sexual orientation from consideration as a basis in child custody decisions and provide equal access by lesbians to alternative means of fertilization.

### Families and Alternative Households

We believe all individuals are entitled to form committed nurturing and supportive relationships with other people. Unfortunately, government and financial institutions have sought to deny benefits to non-traditional families and/or alternative households. To combat this Wisconsin must:

— Create mechanisms by which non-traditional families and households could apply for "family" benefits at family rates

— Apply the standard of "family equivalency" to applications for housing credit, health care benefits, social service entitlement, retirement benefits, to the tax and inheritance laws of Wisconsin, and related areas

— Develop a certification process which legitimizes alternative households by the filing of a simple and inexpensive "declaration of commitment."

### The Environment

Environmental quality is a key element of work safety, urban rebirth, and farm prosperity recognized as such throughout this platform. The Greenhouse Effect, the Exxon Valdez spill, and Earth Day, to name but a few examples, have left little doubt in the American consciousness of the gravity of the worldwide, interrelated, environmental crises we face. It is the Labor-Farm Party's policy that:

— Project E.L.F should be terminated

— Local mandatory source separation for all recyclable "waste" should be passed; the recycling of glass, metals, chemicals, paper and plastics should be promoted and, where unprofitable, should be subsidized

— Conservation programs must receive the funding necessary to carry out these goals

— Introduction of genetically engineered laboratory initiated bacteria and other organisms into the environment should be banned

— The very serious problem of acid rain should be dealt with by state legislation until the United States and Canadian governments reach an effective solution

— No nuclear or other highly toxic waste should be permitted to enter Wisconsin's groundwater

— Roadside and lake herbicide spraying must be banned and other methods, such as cutting, which create jobs, must be encouraged

— Wilderness area preservation should be increased.

### Forestry, Logging, and Mining

Wisconsin's natural resources provided the state with an initial century of great prosperity for many. Unfortunately, the resources were abused and the result was environmental degradation and severe economic dislocation. Ecologically sound stewardship of natural resources is an important feature in the reconstruction of rural and northern Wisconsin as well as furthering the transportation, energy, agricultural and economic goals of this platform. All our demands embrace community and worker control as well as the long term goals of bringing forest production under decentralized public control, and future mining and mining exploration under public control and ownership.

Fundamentally, what is needed is the creation of an ecologically integrated re-industrialization program for northern Wisconsin.

*Forestry Policy:*

— Support for the organizing efforts of loggers, log truckers and forest product workers

— Improvement of their workers compensation, income, and insurance coverage

— Creation of enforcement mechanisms for the harvesting and transport of lumber

— Preservation and rebuilding of the timber railroad transport system

— Improvement of the research and development effort for poorer quality woods

— Upgrading the minimal reforestation program.

*Mining Policy:*

Unrestricted mining exploration and mining threaten to contaminate the groundwater and damage the local environment.

Short term action proposals include:

— An immediate ban on uranium exploration and mining

— Full disclosure of drill core samples from mining companies immediately upon completion of drilling

— Immediate replacement of existing mining groundwater rules drafted by mining company lawyers

— Preparation of a regional environmental impact statement on the cumulative impact of multiple mines

— Creation of metal recycling programs to reduce the need for new mining.

### Grassroots Democracy and Electoral Reform

Throughout the U.S., state and federal laws are used to thwart the empowerment of people. The two party system with the single representative districts was consolidated after it became apparent that people's movements could win elections (socialists, populists, and progressives). The two party system continues to block independent politics by maintaining conflicting layers of regulation which make it difficult to build a national electoral movement and by creating huge barriers to public campaign financing of alternative "third" parties and independents. We must fight for:

— Changes in federal and state laws that would eliminate onerous state requirements on ballot access and petitioning

— Amending Wisconsin's law to provide public campaign financing to all party or independent candidates

— Amending Wisconsin law to permit party self-rule: direct nomination without petition, withdrawal of candidates, replacement of candidates, and multiple party candidates

Long term structural reforms are also needed, including:

— Abolition of winner-take-all systems

— Creation of systems of proportional representation which recognize significant electoral minorities

— Creation of parliamentary models which encourage political realignment

— Create new levels of self government in the workplace and in socio-economic and ecological regions.

### International Policy

The U.S. government's foreign policy uses overt and covert military force to defend the economic interests of wealthy multinational corporations at the expense of third world peoples and Wisconsin residents. We oppose U.S. military exports and economic aid to repressive regimes that routinely kill and torture political dissidents and leaders of labor and peasant unions. A Wisconsin alternative to the foreign policy of multinational corporations would:

— Implement "Peace Conversion," divesting from stocks and bonds of weapons manufacturers
— Create a Wisconsin Nuclear Free Zone
— Stop runaway shops by restricting the ability of capital to move to countries where low wages are maintained by repression
— End cooperation with immigration and refugee status policies that deny asylum to victims of repression
— Promote economic and cultural exchanges with progressive Third World governments
— Support peace and disarmament efforts here and abroad
— Oppose embargoes and discriminatory restrictions on trade between Wisconsin and "socialist" and progressive developing nations
— Begin a statewide debate on the current definition of "national security" and U.S. foreign policy.

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## WISCONSIN LIBERTARIAN PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention September 2, 1989 Milwaukee**

### PREAMBLE

As Libertarians, we seek a world of liberty; a world in which all individuals are sovereign over their own lives, and no one is forced to sacrifice his or her values for the benefit of others.

We believe that respect for individual rights is the essential precondition for a free and prosperous world, that force and fraud must be banished from human relationships, and that only through freedom can peace and prosperity be realized.

Consequently, we defend each person's right to engage in any activity that is peaceful and honest, and welcome the diversity that freedom brings. The world we seek to build is one where individuals are free to follow their own dreams in their own ways, without interference from government or any authoritarian power.

In the following pages we have set forth our basic principles and enumerated various policy stands derived from those principles.

These specific policies are not our goal, however. Our goal is nothing more nor less than a world set free in our lifetime, and it is to this end that we take these stands.

### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life — accordingly we support the prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action — accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property — accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

### INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL ORDER

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle: that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group, or government.

#### 1. FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval and disapproval is deliberate: people's rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by society routinely denying the people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

#### 2. CRIME

The continuing high level of violent crime — and the government's demonstrated inability to deal with it — threatens the lives, happiness, and belongings of Americans. At the same time, governmental violations of rights undermine the people's sense of justice with regard to crime. The appropriate way to suppress crime is through consistent and impartial enforcement of laws that protect individual rights. Laws pertaining to "victimless crimes" should be repealed since such laws themselves violate individual rights and also breed other types of crime. We applaud the trend toward private protection services and voluntary community crime control groups. We support institutional changes, consistent with full respect for the rights of the accused, that would permit victims to direct the prosecution in criminal cases.

### 3. VICTIMLESS CRIMES

Because only actions that infringe on the rights of others can properly be termed crimes, we favor the repeal of all federal, state, and local laws creating "crimes" without victims. In particular, we advocate:

a. the repeal of all laws prohibiting the production, sale, possession, or use of drugs, and of all medicinal prescription requirements for the purchase of vitamins, drugs, and similar substances;

b. the repeal of all laws restricting or prohibiting the use or sale of alcohol, including the imposition of a minimum drinking age, and making bartenders or hosts responsible for the behavior of customers and guests;

c. the repeal of all laws or policies authorizing stopping drivers without probable cause to test for alcohol or drug use;

d. the repeal of all laws regarding consensual sexual relations, including prostitution and solicitation, and the cessation of state oppression and harassment of homosexual men and women, that they, at last, be accorded their full rights as individuals;

e. the repeal of all laws regulating or prohibiting the possession, use, sale, production, or distribution of sexually explicit material, independent of "socially redeeming value" or compliance with "community standards";

f. the repeal of all laws regulating or prohibiting gambling; and

g. the repeal of all laws interfering with the right to commit suicide as infringements of the ultimate right of an individual to his or her own life.

We demand the use of executive pardon to free and exonerate all those presently incarcerated or ever convicted solely for the commission of these "crimes."

Further, we recognize that, often, the Federal Government blackmails states which refuse to comply with these laws by withholding funds and we applaud those states which refuse to be so coerced.

### 4. SAFEGUARDS FOR THE CRIMINALLY ACCUSED

Until such time as persons are proved guilty of crimes, they should be accorded full respect for their individual rights. We are thus opposed to reduction of present safeguards of the rights of the criminally accused.

Specifically, we are opposed to preventive detention, so-called "no-knock" laws, and all other measures that threaten individual rights.

We support full restitution for all loss suffered by persons arrested, indicted, tried, imprisoned, or otherwise injured in the course of criminal proceedings against them that do not result in their conviction. When they are responsible, government police employees or agents should be liable for this restitution.

We call for a reform of the judicial system allowing criminal defendants and civil parties to a court action a reasonable number of peremptory challenges to proposed judges, similar to their right under the present system to challenge a proposed juror.

### 5. JUSTICE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

The present system of criminal law is based almost solely on punishment with little concern for the victim. We support restitution for the victim to the fullest degree possible at the expense of the criminal or wrongdoer.

We oppose the prosecution of individuals for exercising their rights of self-defense.

We oppose all "no-fault" insurance laws, which deprive the victim of the right to recover damages from those responsible in the case of injury. We also support the right of the victim to pardon the criminal or wrongdoer, barring threats to the victim for this purpose. We applaud the growth of private adjudication of disputes by mutually acceptable judges.

We support a change in rape laws so that cohabitation will no longer be a defense against a charge of rape.

### 6. JURIES

We oppose the current practice of forced jury duty and favor all-volunteer juries.

In addition, we urge the assertion of the common-law right of juries to judge not only the facts but also the justice of the law. Juries may hold all criminal laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive, and find all persons not guilty of violating such laws.

### 7. INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY

The only legitimate use of force is in defense of individual rights — life, liberty, and justly acquired property — against aggression, whether by force or fraud. This right inheres in the individual, who — with his or her consent — may be aided by any other individual or group.

The right of defense extends to defense against aggressive acts of government. We favor an immediate end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which ignores the primacy of the individual over the abstraction of the State, and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission or held accountable for its actions under civil law.

### 8. GOVERNMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. To incarcerate an individual not convicted of any crime, but merely asserted to be incompetent, is a violation of the individual's rights. We further advocate:

a. the repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment of any person, including children and those incarcerated in prisons or mental institutions;

b. an immediate end to the spending of tax money for any program of psychiatric or psychological research or treatment;

c. an end to all involuntary treatment of prisoners by such means as psychosurgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy;

d. an end to tax-supported "mental health" propaganda campaigns and tax-supported community "mental health" centers and programs; and

e. an end to criminal defenses based on "insanity" or "diminished capacity" which absolve the guilty of their responsibility.

### 9. FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION

We defend the rights of individuals to unrestricted freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It is particularly important in any society, including our own, to guarantee the right of individuals to dissent from government itself. We recognize that full freedom of expression is only possible as part of a system of full property rights. The freedom to use one's own voice; the freedom to hire a hall; the freedom to own a printing press, a broadcasting station, or a transmission cable; and similar property-based freedoms are precisely what constitute freedom of communication. At the same time, we recognize that freedom of communication does not extend to the use of other people's property to promote one's ideas without the voluntary consent of the owners.

We oppose all forms of government censorship, whatever the medium involved. Specifically, we oppose all laws against obscenity or commercial advertising. For example, we oppose all laws and regulations that would ban "pornography" as an instigation of rape or assault or as demeaning or slanderous to the character and nature of women. Enacting such a view of instigation or a group libel law is simply an abridgment of liberty of expression. We further condemn indirect censorship through government control of the postal system and regulation of cable transmissions.

We support the right of individuals to purchase, manufacture, and use any type of information reception and storage equipment, such as digital audio tape recorders and radar warning devices.

We support the repeal of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, which classifies information as secret that should be available to taxpayers, violates freedom of speech and press, and prohibits public discussion of covert government paramilitary activities and spying abroad.

We also oppose the government's burgeoning practice of invading newsrooms, or the premises of other innocent third parties, in the name of law enforcement. We further oppose court orders gagging news coverage of criminal proceedings — the right to publish and broadcast must not be abridged merely for the convenience of the judicial system. We deplore any efforts to impose thought control on the media, either by the use of antitrust laws, or by any other government action in the name of stopping "bias." We further deplore all measures that restrict competition in the electronic media by barring telephone companies from publishing electronic newspapers and electronic "Yellow Pages."

To complete the separation of media and State, we support legislation to repeal the Federal Communications Act, and to provide for private homesteading and ownership of airwave frequencies, thus giving the electronic media First Amendment parity with the other communications media. Government regulation of broadcasting can no longer be tolerated. We therefore urge repeal of the "equal time" rule, and the "reasonable access" provision and oppose revival of the "fairness doctrine." Government ownership or subsidy of broadcast band radio and television stations and networks — in particular, the tax funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting — must end. We also oppose government ownership of, grants of monopoly franchise for, or regulation of, "pay TV" cable, or satellite transmission systems. We specifically condemn such government efforts to control broadcast content by banning advertising for cigarettes and sugar-coated breakfast foods, or regulating depiction of sex or violence.

We call for immediate cessation of federal funding and contracting of ads produced by the National Ad Council, so that no individuals be forced to pay to support issues or ideas to which they would not voluntarily contribute. The implied threat of loss of license renewal broadcasters face, if they refuse to show National Ad Council advertisements for free, can only be ended by abolishing the FCC.

In particular, FCC regulation of political coverage must be immediately ended, to stop its chilling effect on the level of political debate in this country. Federally mandated lower rates for political ads, which unjustly harm established broadcasters, must cease, as must FCC rules and regulations that unjustly benefit established broadcasters.

Removal of all of these regulations throughout the communications media would open the way to untrammeled diversity and innovation. We shall not be satisfied until the First Amendment is expanded to protect full, unconditional freedom of communication.

### 10. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

We defend the rights of individuals to engage in (or abstain from) any religious activities that do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend freedom, we advocate a strict separation of church and State. We oppose government actions that either aid or attack any religion. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason that we oppose all taxation.

We condemn the attempts by parents or any others — via kidnappings, conservatorships, or instruction under confinement — to force children to conform to their parents' or any others' religious views. Government harassment or obstruction of unconventional religious groups for their beliefs or non-violent activities must end.

### 11. THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY

There is no conflict between property rights and human rights. Indeed, property rights are the rights of humans with respect to property, and as such, are entitled to the same respect and protection as all other human rights.

Moreover, all human rights are property rights too. Such rights as the freedom from involuntary servitude as well as the freedom of speech and the freedom of press are based on self-ownership. Our bodies are our property every bit as much as is justly acquired land or material objects.

We further hold that the owners of property have the full right to control, use, dispose of, or in any manner enjoy, their property without interference, until and unless the exercise of their control infringes the valid rights of others. We oppose all violations of the right to private property, liberty of contract, and freedom of trade done in the name of national security. We also condemn current government efforts to regulate or ban the use of property in the name of aesthetic values, riskiness, moral standards, cost-benefit estimates, or the promotion or restriction of economic growth.

We demand an end to the taxation of privately owned real property, which actually makes the State the owner of all lands and forces individuals to rent their homes and places of business from the State. We condemn attempts to employ eminent domain to municipalize sports teams or to try to force them to stay in their present location.

Where property, including land, has been taken from its rightful owners by the government or private action in violation of individual rights, we favor restitution to the rightful owners. Specifically, we call for the return of lands taken from Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

### 12. PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. The government should not use electronic or other means of covert surveillance of an individual's actions or private property without the consent of the owner or occupant. Correspondence, bank and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment records, and the like should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in those actions. So long as the National Census and all federal, state, and other government agencies' compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be conducted only with the consent of the persons from whom the data is sought.

We oppose the issuance by the government of an identity card, to be required for any purpose, such as employment, voting, or border crossing.

### 13. GOVERNMENT SECRECY

We condemn the government's use of secret classifications to keep from the public information that it should have. We favor substituting a system in which no individual may be convicted for violating government secrecy classifications unless the government discharges its burden of proving that the publication:

a. violated the right of privacy of those who have been coerced into revealing confidential or proprietary information to government agents, or

b. disclosed defensive military plans so as to materially impair the capabilities to respond to attack.

It should always be a defense to such prosecution that information divulged shows that the government has violated the law.

### 14. INTERNAL SECURITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

We call for the abolition of all federal secret police agencies. In particular, we seek the abolition of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and we call for a return to the American tradition of local law enforcement. We support Congressional investigation of criminal activities of the CIA and FBI and of wrongdoing by other governmental agencies.

We support the abolition of the subpoena power as used by Congressional committees against individuals or firms. We hail the abolition of the House Internal Security Committee and call for the destruction of its files on private individuals and groups. We also call for the abolition of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

### 15. THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

Maintaining our belief in the inviolability of the right to keep and bear arms, we oppose all laws at any level of government restricting or requiring the ownership, manufacture, transfer, or sale of firearms or ammunition. We oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms or ammunition. We also oppose any government efforts to ban or restrict the use of tear gas, "mace," or other self-protection devices. We further oppose all attempts to ban weapons or ammunition on the grounds that they are risky or unsafe.

We support repeal of the National Firearms Act of 1935 and the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, and we demand the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

We favor the repeal of laws banning the concealment of weapons or prohibiting pocket weapons. We also oppose the banning of inexpensive handguns ("Saturday night specials").

### 16. CONSCRIPTION AND THE MILITARY

Recognizing that registration is the first step toward full conscription, we oppose all attempts at compulsory registration of any person and all schemes for automatic registration through government invasions of the privacy of school, motor vehicle, or other records. We call for the abolition of the still-functioning elements of the Selective Service System, believing that impressment of individuals into the armed forces is involuntary servitude. We call for the destruction of all files in computer-readable or hard-copy form compiled by the Selective Service System. We also oppose any form of national service, such as a compulsory youth labor program.

We oppose adding women to the pool of those eligible for and subject to the draft, not because we think that as a rule women are unfit for combat, but because we believe that this step enlarges the number of people subjected to government tyranny.

We support the immediate and unconditional exoneration of all who have been accused or convicted of draft evasion, desertion from the military, and other acts of resistance to such transgressions as imperialistic wars and aggressive acts of the military. Members of the military should have the same right to quit their jobs as other persons.

We call for the end of the Defense Department practice of discharging armed forces personnel for homosexual conduct. We further call for retraction of all less-than-honorable discharges previously assigned for such reasons and deletion of such information from military personnel files.

We recommend the repeal of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the recognition and equal protection of the rights of armed forces members. This will thereby promote morale, dignity, and a sense of justice within the military.

### 17. IMMIGRATION

We hold that human rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of nationality. We condemn massive roundups of Hispanic Americans and others by the federal government in its hunt for individuals not possessing required government documents. We strongly oppose all measures that punish employers who hire undocumented workers. Such measures repress free enterprise, harass workers, and systematically discourage employers from hiring Hispanics.

Undocumented non-citizens should not be denied the fundamental freedom to labor and to move about unmolested. Furthermore, immigration must not be restricted for reasons of race, religion, political creed, age, or sexual preference.

We therefore call for the elimination of all restrictions on immigration, the abolition of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, and a declaration of full amnesty for all people who have entered the country illegally. We oppose government welfare payments to non-citizens just as we oppose government welfare payments to all other persons.

Because we support the right of workers to cross borders without harassment, we oppose all government-mandated "temporary worker" plans. Specifically, we condemn attempts to revive the Bracero Program as government imposition of second-class status on Mexican-born workers.

We welcome all refugees to our shores and condemn the efforts of U.S. officials to create a new "Berlin Wall" which would keep them captive. We condemn the U.S. government's policy of barring those refugees from our shores and preventing Americans from assisting their passage to help them escape tyranny or improve their economic prospects.

### 18. DISCRIMINATION

Individual rights should not be denied, abridged, or enhanced at the expense of other people's rights, on the basis of sex, wealth, race, color, creed, age, national origin, personal habits, political preference, or sexual orientation by the laws at any level of government. Protective labor laws, Selective Service laws, and other laws that violate rights selectively should be repealed entirely rather than being extended to all groups.

Discrimination imposed by the government has brought disruption in normal relationships of people, set neighbor against neighbor, created gross injustices, and diminished human potential. Anti-discrimination enforced by the government is the reverse side of the coin, and will for the same reasons create the same problems. Consequently, we oppose any government attempts to regulate private discrimination, including discrimination in employment, housing, and privately owned so-called public accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade — for any reasons whatsoever.

### 19. WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND ABORTION

We hold that individual rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of sex. We call for repeal of all laws discriminating against women, such as protective labor laws and marriage or divorce laws which deny the full rights of men and women. We oppose all laws likely to impose restrictions on free choice and private property or to widen tyranny through reverse discrimination.

Recognizing that each person must be the sole and absolute owner of his or her own body, we support the right of women to make a personal choice regarding the termination of pregnancy. We oppose the undermining of the right via laws requiring consent of the pregnant woman's parents, consent of the prospective father, waiting periods, or compulsory provision of indoctrination on medical risks or fetal development. However, we also oppose all tax funding for abortions. It is particularly harsh to force someone who believes that abortion is murder to pay for another's abortion. We also condemn state-mandated abortions.

### 20. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Children are human beings and, as such, have all the rights of human beings.

We oppose all laws that empower government officials to seize children and make them "wards of the state" or, by means of child labor laws and compulsory education, to infringe on their freedom to work or learn as they choose. We oppose all legally created or sanctioned discrimination against (or in favor of) children, just as we oppose government discrimination directed at any other artificially defined sub-category of human beings. Specifically we oppose ordinances that outlaw adults-only apartment housing.

We also support the repeal of all laws establishing any category of crimes applicable to children for which adults would not be similarly vulnerable, such as curfew, smoking, and alcoholic beverage laws, and other status offenses. Similarly, we favor the repeal of "stubborn child" laws and laws establishing the category of "persons in need of supervision." We call for an end to the practice in many states of jailing children not accused of any crime. We seek the repeal of all "children's codes" or statutes which abridge due process protections for young people. We further favor the abolition of the juvenile court system, so that juveniles will be held fully responsible for their crimes.

Whenever parents or other guardians are unable or unwilling to care for their children, those guardians have the right to seek other persons who are willing to assume guardianship, and children have the right to seek other guardians who place a higher value on their lives. Accordingly, we oppose all laws that impede these processes, notably those restricting private adoption services or those forcing children to remain in the custody of their parents against their will.

Children should always have the right to establish their maturity by assuming administration and protection of their own rights, ending dependency upon their parents or other guardians and assuming all the responsibilities of adulthood.

### 21. AMERICAN INDIAN RIGHTS

The major factors underlying the unconscionable plight of America's Indians may be summarized as follows: (1) the unresolved complexity of dual national citizenship; (2) the attrition of reservation lands and abridgement of Indian rights to remaining properties; (3) the subjugation of individual Indians to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal governmental authority; and (4) various federal commitments to provide the tribes with health, education, and welfare benefits "forever" in exchange for expropriated lands.

We favor the following remedies, respectively: (1) individual Indians should be free to select their citizenship, if any, and tribes should be allowed to choose their level of autonomy, up to absolute sovereignty; (2) Indians should have their just property rights restored, including rights of easement, access, hunting and fishing; (3) the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be abolished and tribal members allowed to decide the extent and nature of their government, if any; and (4) negotiations should be undertaken to exchange various otherwise unclaimed and unowned federal properties for any and all remaining governmental obligations to the tribes.

We further advocate holding fully liable those responsible for any and all damages which have resulted from authorization of, or engagement in, resource development on reservation lands, including damages done by careless disposal of uranium tailings and other mineral wastes.

### 22. THE WAR ON DRUGS

The so-called "War on Drugs" is a grave threat to individual liberty, to domestic order and to peace in the world; furthermore, it has provided a rationale by which the power of the state has been expanded to restrict greatly our right to privacy and to be secure in our homes.

We call for the repeal of all laws establishing criminal or civil penalties for the use of drugs and of "anti-crime" measures restricting individual rights to be secure in our persons, homes, and property, or limiting our rights to keep and bear arms.

## TRADE AND THE ECONOMY

Because each person has the right to offer goods and services to others on the free market, and because government interference can only harm such free activity, we oppose all intervention by government into the area of economics. The only proper role of existing governments in the economic realm is to protect property rights, adjudicate disputes, and provide a legal framework in which voluntary trade is protected.

Efforts to forcibly redistribute wealth or forcibly manage trade are intolerable. Government manipulation of the economy creates an entrenched privileged class — those with access to tax money — and an exploited class — those who are net taxpayers.

### 1. THE ECONOMY

Government intervention in the economy imperils both the personal freedom and the material prosperity of every American. We therefore support the following specific immediate reforms:

a. drastic reduction of both taxes and government spending;
b. an end to deficit budgets;
c. a halt to inflationary monetary policies;
d. the removal of all governmental impediments to free trade; and
e. the repeal of all controls on wages, prices, rents, profits, production, and interest rates.

### 2. TAXATION

Since we believe that all persons are entitled to keep the fruits of their labor, we oppose all government activity that consists of the forcible collection of money or goods from individuals in violation of their individual rights. Specifically, we:

a. recognize the right of any individual to challenge the payment of taxes on moral, religious, legal, or constitutional grounds;

b. oppose all personal and corporate income taxation, including capital gains taxes;

c. support the repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, and oppose any increase in existing tax rates and the imposition of any new taxes;

d. support the eventual repeal of all taxation; and

e. support a declaration of unconditional amnesty for all those individuals who have been convicted of, or who now stand accused of, tax resistance.

As an interim measure, all criminal and civil sanctions against tax evasion should be terminated immediately.

We oppose as involuntary servitude any legal requirements forcing employers or business owners to serve as tax collectors for federal, state, or local tax agencies.

We oppose any and all increases in the rate of taxation or categories of taxpayers, including the elimination of deductions, exemptions, or credits in the spurious name of "fairness," "simplicity," or alleged "neutrality to the free market." No tax can ever be fair, simple, or neutral to the free market.

In the current fiscal crisis of states and municipalities, default is preferable to raising taxes or perpetual refinancing of growing public debt.

## 3. INFLATION AND DEPRESSION

We recognize that government control over money and banking is the primary cause of inflation and depression. Individuals engaged in voluntary exchange should be free to use as money any mutually agreeable commodity or item, such as gold coins denominated by units of weight. We therefore call for the repeal of all legal tender laws and of all compulsory governmental units of account. We support the right to private ownership of and contracts for gold. We favor the elimination of all government fiat money and all government minted coins. All restrictions upon the private minting of coins should be abolished so that minting will be open to the competition of the free market.

We favor free-market banking. We call for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Banking System, and all similar national and state interventions affecting banking and credit. Our opposition encompasses all controls on the rate of interest. We also call for the abolition of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, the National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility, and all similar national and state interventions affecting savings and loan associations, credit unions, and other depository institutions. There should be unrestricted competition among banks and depository institutions of all types.

To complete the separation of bank and State, we favor the Jacksonian independent treasury system, in which all government funds are held by the government itself and not deposited in any private banks. The only further necessary check upon monetary inflation is the consistent application of the general protection against fraud to the minting and banking industries.

Pending its abolition, the Federal Reserve System, in order to halt rampant inflation, must immediately cease its expansion of the quantity of money. As interim measures, we further support:

a. the lifting of all restrictions on branch banking;

b. the repeal of all state usury laws;

c. the removal of all remaining restrictions on the interest paid for deposits;

d. the elimination of laws setting margin requirements on purchases and sales of securities;

e. the revocation of all other selective credit controls;

f. the abolition of Federal Reserve control over the reserves of non-member banks and other depository institutions; and

g. the lifting of the prohibition of domestic deposits denominated in foreign currencies.

## 4. FINANCE AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

We call for the abolition of all regulation of financial and capital markets. Specifically, we demand the abolition of the tyrannical Securities and Exchange Commission, of state "Blue Sky" laws which repress small and risky capital ventures, and of all federal regulation of commodity markets. We oppose any attempts to ban or regulate such innovative financial devices as investing in stock-market index futures.

We call for repeal of all laws based on the muddled concept of insider trading. What should be punished is the theft of information or breach of contract to hold information in confidence, not trading on the basis of valuable knowledge. We support the right of third parties to make stock purchase tender offers to stockholders over the opposition of entrenched management, and oppose all laws restricting such offers.

## 5. GOVERNMENT DEBT

We support the drive for a constitutional amendment requiring the national government to balance its budget, and also support similar amendments to require balanced state budgets. To be effective, a balanced budget amendment should provide:

a. that neither Congress nor the President be permitted to override this requirement;

b. that all off-budget items are included in the budget;

c. that the budget is balanced exclusively by cutting expenditures, and not by raising taxes; and

d. that no exception be made for periods of national emergency.

The Federal Reserve should be forbidden to acquire any additional government securities, thereby helping to eliminate the inflationary aspect of the deficit. Governments facing fiscal crises should always default in preference to raising taxes. At a minimum, the level of government should be frozen.

## 6. MONOPOLIES

We condemn all coercive monopolies. We recognize that government is the source of monopoly, through its grants of legal privilege to special interests in the economy. In order to abolish monopolies, we advocate a strict separation of business and State.

"Anti-trust" laws do not prevent monopoly, but fosters it by limiting competition. We therefore call for the repeal of all "anti-trust" laws, including the Robinson-Patman Act which restricts price discounts, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. We further call for the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

We defend the right of individuals to form corporations, cooperatives, and other types of companies based on voluntary association. Laws of incorporation should not include grants of monopoly privilege. In particular, we oppose special limits on the liability of corporations for damages caused in noncontractual transactions. We also oppose state or federal limits on the size of private companies and on the right of companies to merge. We further oppose efforts, in the name of social responsibility, or any other reason, to expand federal chartering of corporations into a pretext for government control of business.

### 7. SUBSIDIES

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of any other, we oppose all government subsidies to business, labor, education, agriculture, science, broadcasting, the arts, sports, or any other special interest. In particular, we condemn any effort to forge an alliance between government and business under the guise of "reindustrialization" or "industrial policy." The unrestricted competition of the free market is the best way to foster prosperity. We therefore oppose any resumption of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any similar plan that would force the taxpayer to subsidize or sustain any enterprise.

We call for the abolition of the Federal Financing Bank, the most important national agency subsidizing special interests with government loans. We also oppose all government guarantees of so-called private loans. Such guarantees transfer resources to special interests as effectively as actual government expenditures and, at the national level, exceed direct government loans in total amount. Taxpayers must never bear the cost of default upon government-guaranteed loans. All national, state, and local government agencies whose primary function is to guarantee loans, including the Federal Housing Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Small Business Administration, should be abolished or privatized.

The loans of government-sponsored enterprises, even when not guaranteed by the government, constitute another form of subsidy. All such enterprises — the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Student Loan Marketing Association — must either be abolished or completely privatized.

Relief or exemption from taxation or from any other involuntary government intervention, however, should not be considered a subsidy.

### 8. TARIFFS AND QUOTAS

Like subsidies, tariffs and quotas serve only to give special treatment to favored interests and to diminish the welfare of other individuals. The measures also reduce the scope of contracts and understanding among different peoples. We therefore support abolition of all tariffs and quotas as well as the Tariff Commission and the Customs Court.

### 9. PUBLIC UTILITIES

We advocate the termination of government-created franchise privileges and governmental monopolies for such services as garbage collection, fire protection, electricity, natural gas, cable television, telephone, or water supplies. Furthermore, all rate regulation in these industries should be abolished. The right to offer such services on the market should not be curtailed by law.

### 10. UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We support the right of free persons to voluntarily establish, associate in, or not associate in, labor unions. An employer should have the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a union as the collective bargaining agent of some, or all, of its employees.

We oppose government interference in bargaining, such as compulsory arbitration or the imposition of an obligation to bargain. Therefore, we urge repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, and all state Right-to-Work Laws which prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. We oppose all government back-to-work orders as the imposition of a form of forced labor.

Government-mandated waiting periods for closure of factories or businesses hurt, rather than help, the wage-earner. We support all efforts to benefit workers, owners, and management by keeping government out of this area.

Workers and employers should have the right to organize secondary boycotts if they so choose. Nevertheless, boycotts or strikes do not justify the initiation of violence against other workers, employers, strike-breakers, and innocent bystanders.

## DOMESTIC ILLS

Current problems in such areas as energy, pollution, health care delivery, decaying cities, and poverty are not solved, but are primarily caused, by government. The welfare state, supposedly designed to aid the poor, is in reality a growing and parasitic burden on all productive people, and injures, rather than benefits, the poor themselves.

### 1. ENERGY

We oppose all government control of energy pricing, allocation, and production, such as that imposed by the Department of Energy, state public utility commissions, and state pro-rationing agencies. Thus, we call for the immediate decontrol of natural gas prices. We also call for the immediate repeal of the "windfall profits tax," which is really a graduated excise tax on the production of crude oil, and which cripples the discovery and production of oil. We oppose all government subsidies for energy research, development, and operation, including subsidies for solar energy. We call for the abolition of the Federal Synthetic Fuels Corporation. We further oppose government subsidies for the development of solar energy.

We oppose all direct and indirect government participation in the nuclear energy industry, including subsidies, research and development funds, guaranteed loans, waste disposal subsidies, and federal uranium enrichment facilities. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should be abolished; full liability — not government agencies — should regulate nuclear power. The Price-Anderson Act, through which the government limits liability for nuclear accidents and furnishes partial payment at taxpayer expense, should be repealed. Nuclear energy should be denationalized and the industry's assets transferred to the private sector. Any nuclear power industry must meet the test of a free market.

We support abolition of the Department of Energy and the abolition of its component agencies, without their transfer elsewhere in the government. We oppose the creation of any emergency mobilization agency in the energy field, which would wield dictatorial powers in order to override normal legal processes. We oppose all government conservation schemes through the use of taxes, subsidies, and regulation, as well as the dictated conversion of utilities and other industries to coal or any other fuel. We oppose any attempt to give the federal government a monopoly over the importation of oil, or to develop a subsidized government energy corporation whose privileged status would be used as a yardstick for condemning private enterprise. We oppose the "strategic storage" program, any attempt to compel national self-sufficiency in oil, any extension of cargo preference law to imports, and any attempt to raise oil tariffs or impose oil import quotas. We oppose all efforts to nationalize energy companies, or force them to plow back revenues solely into energy production and the discovery of energy sources, or prohibit them from acquiring companies in non-energy fields. We also oppose all efforts to break up vertically and horizontally integrated energy companies or force them to divest their pipelines.

We consider all attempts to impose an operational or standby program of gasoline rationing to be unworkable, unnecessary, and tyrannical.

We favor the creation of a free market in oil by instituting full property rights in underground oil and by the repeal of all federal and state controls over price and output in the petroleum industry. All government-owned energy resources should be turned over to private ownership.

### 2. POLLUTION

Pollution of other people's property is a violation of individual rights. Present legal principles, particularly the unjust and false concept of "public property," block privatisation of the use of the environment and hence block resolution of controversies over resource use. We support the development of an objective legal system defining property rights to air and water. We call for a modification of the laws governing such torts as trespass and nuisance to cover damages done by air, water, radiation, and noise pollution. We oppose legislative proposals to exempt persons who claim damage from radiation from having to prove such damage was in fact caused by radiation. Strict liability, not government agencies and arbitrary government standards, should regulate pollution. We therefore demand the abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency. We also oppose government-mandated smoking and non-smoking areas in privately owned businesses.

Toxic waste disposal problems have been created by government policies that separate liability from property. Rather than making taxpayers pay for toxic waste clean-ups, individual property owners, or in the case of corporations, the responsible managers and employees, should be held strictly liable for material damage done by their property. Claiming that one has abandoned a piece of property does not absolve one of the responsibility for actions one has set in motion. We condemn the EPA's Superfund whose taxing powers are used to penalize all chemical firms, regardless of their conduct. Such clean-ups are a subsidy of irresponsible companies at the expense of responsible ones.

### 3. CONSUMER PROTECTION

We support strong and effective laws against fraud and misrepresentation. However, we oppose paternalistic regulations which dictate to consumers, impose prices, define standards for products, or otherwise restrict risk-taking and free choice. We oppose governmental promotion or imposition of the metric system.

We oppose all so-called "consumer protection" legislation which infringes upon voluntary trade, and call for the abolition of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. We advocate the repeal of all laws banning or restricting the advertising of prices, products, or services. We specifically oppose laws requiring an individual to buy or use so-called "self-protection" equipment such as safety belts, air bags, or crash helmets.

We advocate the abolition of the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jeopardized airline safety by arrogating to itself a monopoly of safety regulation and enforcement.

We advocate the abolition of the Food and Drug Administration and particularly its policies of mandating specific nutritional requirements and denying the right of manufacturers to make non-fraudulent claims concerning their products. We advocate an end to compulsory fluoridation of water supplies. We specifically oppose government regulation of the price, potency, or quantity able to be produced or purchased of drugs or other consumer goods. There should be no laws regarding what substances (nicotine, alcohol, hallucinogens, narcotics, Laetrile, artificial sweeteners, vitamin supplements, or other "drugs") a person may ingest or otherwise use.

### 4. EDUCATION

We advocate the complete separation of education and State. Government schools lead to the indoctrination of children and interfere with the free choice of individuals. Government ownership, operation, regulation, and subsidy of schools and colleges should be ended.

As an interim measure to encourage the growth of private schools and variety in education, we support tax credits for tuition and other expenditures related to an individual's education. We support the repeal of all taxes on the income or property of private schools, whether for profit or non-profit.

We condemn compulsory education laws, which spawn prison-like schools with many of the problems associated with prisons, and we call for an immediate repeal of such laws.

Until government involvement in education is ended, we support elimination, within the governmental school system, of forced busing and corporal punishment. We further support immediate reduction of tax support for schools, and removal of the burden of school taxes from those not responsible for the education of children.

### 5. POPULATION

Recognizing that the American people are not a collective national resource, we oppose all coercive measures for population control.

We oppose government actions that either compel or prohibit abortion, sterilization, or any other forms of birth control. Specifically, we condemn the vicious practice of forced sterilization of welfare recipients or of mentally retarded or "genetically defective" individuals.

We regard the tragedies caused by unplanned, unwanted pregnancies to be aggravated, if not created, by government policies of censorship, restriction, regulation, and prohibition. Therefore, we call for the repeal of all laws that restrict anyone, including children, from engaging in voluntary exchanges of goods, services, or information regarding human sexuality, reproduction, birth control, or related medical or biological technologies.

We equally oppose government laws and policies that restrict the opportunity to choose alternatives to abortion.

We support an end to all subsidies for childbearing built into our present laws, including welfare plans and the provision of tax-supported services for children. We urge the elimination of special tax burdens on single people and couples with few or no children.

### 6. TRANSPORTATION

Government interference in transportation is characterized by monopolistic restriction, corruption and gross inefficiency. We therefore call for the dissolution of all government agencies concerned with transportation, including the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Coast Guard, and the Federal Maritime Commission, and the transfer of their legitimate functions to competitive private firms. We demand the return of America's railroad system to private ownership. We call for the privatization of airports, air traffic control systems, public roads, and the national highway system. We condemn the re-cartelization of commercial aviation by the Federal Aviation Administration via rationing of take-off and landing rights and controlling scheduling in the name of "safety."

As interim measures, we advocate an immediate end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to governmental favors to the transportation industry. In particular, we support the immediate repeal of all laws restricting transit competition such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of private jitney services. We urge immediate deregulation of the trucking industry. Likewise, we advocate the immediate repeal of federally imposed speed limits.

## 7. POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Government fiscal and monetary measures that artificially foster business expansion guarantee an eventual increase in unemployment rather than curtailing it. We call for the immediate cessation of such policies as well as any governmental attempts to affect employment levels.

We support repeal of all laws that impede the ability of any person to find employment, such as minimum wage laws, so-called "protective" labor legislation for women and children, governmental restrictions on the establishment of private day-care centers, and the National Labor Relations Act. We deplore government-fostered forced retirement, which robs the elderly of the right to work.

We seek the elimination of occupational licensure, which prevents human beings from working in whatever trade they wish. We call for the abolition of all federal, state, and local government agencies that restrict entry into any profession, such as education and law, or regulate its practice. No worker should be legally penalized for lack of certification, and no consumer should be legally restrained from hiring unlicensed individuals.

We oppose all government welfare, relief projects, and "aid to the poor" programs. All these government programs are invasive of privacy, paternalistic, demeaning, and inefficient. The proper source of help for such persons is the voluntary efforts of private groups and individuals.

To speed the time when governmental programs are replaced by effective private institutions we advocate dollar-for-dollar tax credits for all charitable contributions.

## 8. HEALTH CARE

We advocate the complete separation of medicine and State. Recognizing the individual's right to self-medication, we seek the elimination of all government restrictions on the right of individuals to pursue alternative forms of health care. Individuals should be free to contract with practitioners of their choice for all health care services. We oppose government infringements of the practitioner-patient relationship through regulatory agencies such as the Professional Standards Review Organization.

We condemn efforts by government to impose a medical orthodoxy on society. We specifically oppose the attempt by state and local governments to deny parents the right to choose the option of home births and to discourage the development of privately funded women's clinics. We call for the repeal of all laws that restrict the practice of lay midwifery or that permit harassment of lay midwives and home birth practitioners. We also call for the repeal of all medical licensing laws, which have raised medical costs while creating a government-imposed monopoly of doctors and hospitals.

Since a person's body is his or her own property, we favor repeal of the existing prohibition on the commercial sale and purchase of body parts.

We oppose any form of compulsory National Health Insurance. We favor abolition of Medicare and Medicaid programs. We also oppose any state or federal area planning boards whose stated purpose is to consolidate health services or avoid their duplication. We support the removal of all government barriers to medical advertising, including prohibition of publication of doctors' fees and drug prices. We further support the elimination of laws requiring prescriptions for the dispensing of medicines and other health-related items.

We favor the deregulation of the health insurance industry. We oppose laws that limit the freedom of contract of patients and health care professionals, and laws regulating the supply of legal aid on a contingency fee basis. We also oppose subsidy of malpractice insurance through public funds. We call for the repeal of laws forcing health care professionals to render medical services in emergencies or other situations.

We recognize that AIDS is a dread disease of epidemic proportions. But governmental proposals to combat it present an unprecedented threat to individual liberty and often encourage the spread of the disease. We oppose all government-mandated AIDS testing. We are opposed to FDA restrictions which make it difficult for individuals to secure treatment for this disease. We also call for the decriminalization of hypodermic syringes, especially since sharing needles is now a major means of transmission of the disease. We oppose government-mandated contact tracing and state intervention into the private medical records of individuals. We are opposed to efforts by the government, especially the postal service, to restrict the dissemination of AIDS education material. We support the rights of all individuals to freedom of association including the right not to associate.

We condemn attempts at the federal, state, or local level to cripple the advance of science by governmental restriction of research. We oppose subsidies to, or restrictions of, medical education. We call for an end to government policies compelling individuals to submit to medical experiments, treatment, and testing. We condemn compulsory hospitalization, compulsory vaccination, and compulsory fluoridation. As interim measures, we advocate dollar-for-dollar tax credits to any individual or group providing health care services to the needy or paying for such services. Tax credits should also be made available for private grants to medical education and medical research.

## 9. RESOURCE USE

Resource management is properly the responsibility and right of the legitimate owners of land, water, and other natural resources. We oppose government control of resource use through eminent domain, zoning laws, building codes, rent control, regional planning, urban renewal, or purchase of development rights with tax money. Such regulations and programs violate property rights, discriminate against minorities, create housing shortages, and tend to cause higher rents.

We advocate the establishment of an efficient and just system of private water rights, applied to all bodies of water, surface and underground. Such a system should be built upon a doctrine of first claim and use. The allocation of water should be governed by unrestricted competition and unregulated prices. All government restrictions upon private use or voluntary transfer of water rights or similar despotic controls can only aggravate the misallocation of water.

We also advocate the privatization of government and quasi-government water supply systems. The construction of government dams and other water projects should cease, and existing government water projects should be transferred to private ownership. We favor the abolition of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers' civilian functions. We also favor the abolition of all local water districts and their power to tax. Only the complete separation of water and the State will prevent future water crises.

We call for the homesteading or other just transfer to private ownership of federally held lands. We oppose any use of executive orders invoking the Antiquities Act to set aside public lands. We call for the abolition of the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. Forced surface-mining of privately homesteaded lands in which the government has reserved surface mining rights to itself is a violation of the rights of the present landholders. We recognize the legitimacy of resource planning by means of private, voluntary covenants. We oppose creation of new government parks or wilderness and recreation areas. Such parks and areas that already exist should be transferred to non-government ownership. Pending such just transfer, their operating costs should be borne by their users rather than by taxpayers.

### 10. AGRICULTURE

America's free market in agriculture, the system that feeds much of the world, has been plowed under by government intervention. Government subsidies, regulation, and taxes have encouraged the centralization of agricultural business. Government export policies hold American farmers hostage to the political whims of both Republican and Democratic administrations. Government embargoes on grain sales and other obstacles to free trade have frustrated the development of free and stable trade relationships between peoples of the world.

The agricultural problems facing America today are not insoluble, however. Government policies can be reversed. Farmers and consumers alike should be free from the meddling and counterproductive measures of the federal government — free to grow, sell, and buy what they want, in the quantity they want, when they want. Five steps can be taken immediately:

a. abolition of the Department of Agriculture

b. elimination of all government farm programs, including price supports, direct subsidies, and all regulation on agricultural production;

c. deregulation of the transportation industry and abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission;

d. repeal of federal inheritance taxes; and

e. ending government involvement in agricultural pest control. A policy of pest control whereby private individuals or corporations bear full responsibility for damages they inflict on their neighbors should be implemented.

### 11. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA)

We call for the repeal of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This law denies the right to liberty and property to both employer and employee, and it interferes in their private contractual relations. OSHA's arbitrary and high-handed actions invade property rights, raise costs, and are an injustice imposed on business.

### 12. SOCIAL SECURITY

We favor the repeal of the fraudulent, virtually bankrupt, and increasingly oppressive Social Security system. Pending that repeal, participation in Social Security should be made voluntary. Victims of the Social Security tax should have a claim against government property. We note that members of the U.S. Congress, and certain federal, state, and local government employees, have been accorded the privileges of non-participation, one which is not accorded the working men and women of America.

### 13. POSTAL SERVICE

We propose the abolition of the government Postal Service. The present system, in addition to being inefficient, encourages government surveillance of private correspondence. Pending abolition, we call for an end to the monopoly system and for allowing free competition in all aspects of postal service.

### 14. CIVIL SERVICE

We propose the abolition of the Civil Service system, which entrenches a permanent and growing bureaucracy upon the land. We recognize that the Civil Service is inherently a system of concealed patronage. We therefore recommend return to the Jeffersonian principle of rotation in office.

### 15. ELECTION LAWS

We call for an end to government control of political parties, consistent with First Amendment rights to freedom of association and freedom of expression. As private voluntary groups, political parties should be allowed to establish their own rules for nomination procedures, primaries, and conventions.

We urge repeal of the Federal Election Campaign Act which suppresses voluntary support of candidates and parties, compels taxpayers to subsidize politicians and political views which many do not wish to support, invades the privacy of American citizens, and protects the Republican and Democratic parties from competition. This law is particularly dangerous as it enables the federal government to control the elections of its own administrators and beneficiaries, thereby further reducing its accountability to the citizens.

Elections at all levels should be in the control of those who wish to participate in or support them voluntarily. We therefore call for an end to any tax-financed subsidies to candidates or parties and the repeal of all laws which restrict voluntary financing of election campaigns.

Many state legislatures have established prohibitively restrictive laws which in effect exclude alternative candidates and parties from their rightful place on election ballots. Such laws wrongfully deny ballot access to political candidates and groups and further deny the voters their right to consider all legitimate alternatives. We hold that no state has an interest to protect in this area except for the fair and efficient conduct of elections.

The Australian ballot system, introduced into the United States in the late nineteenth century, is an abridgement of freedom of expression and of voting rights. Under it, the names of all the officially approved candidates are printed in a single government sponsored format and the voter indicates his or her choice by marking it or by writing in an approved but unlisted candidate's name. We should return to the previous electoral system where there was no official ballot or candidate approval at all, and therefore no state or federal restriction of access to a "single ballot." Instead, voters submitted their own choices and had the option of using "tickets" or cards printed by candidates or political parties.

In order to grant voters a full range of choice in federal, state, and local elections, we propose the addition of the alternative "None of the above is acceptable" to all ballots. We further propose that in the event that "none of the above is acceptable" receives a plurality of votes in any election, the elective office for that term should remain unfilled and unfunded.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

American foreign policy should seek an America at peace with the world and the defense — against attack from abroad — of the lives, liberty, and property of the American people on American soil. Provision of such defense must respect the individual rights of people everywhere.

The principle of non-intervention should guide relationships between governments. The United States government should return to the historic libertarian tradition of avoiding entangling alliances, abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures, and recognizing the right to unrestricted trade, travel, and immigration.

## DIPLOMATIC POLICY

### 1. NEGOTIATIONS

The important principle in foreign policy should be the elimination of intervention by the United States government in the affairs of other nations. We would negotiate with any foreign government without necessarily conceding moral legitimacy to that government. We favor a drastic reduction in cost and size of our total diplomatic establishment. In addition, we favor the repeal of the Logan Act, which prohibits private American citizens from engaging in diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments.

### 2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

We recognize that foreign governments might violate the rights of Americans traveling, living, or owning property abroad, just as those governments violate the rights of their own citizens. We condemn all such violations, whether the victims are U.S. citizens or not.

Any effort, however, to extend the protection of the United States government to U.S. citizens when they or their property fall within the jurisdiction of a foreign government involves potential military intervention. We therefore call upon the United States government to adhere rigidly to the principle that all U.S. citizens travel, live, and own property abroad at their own risk. In particular, we oppose — as unjust tax-supported subsidy — any protection of the foreign investments of U.S. citizens or businesses.

The issuance of U.S. passports should cease. We look forward to an era in which American citizens and foreigners can travel anywhere in the world without a passport. We aim to restore a world in which there are no passports, visas, or other papers required to cross borders. So long as U.S. passports are issued, they should be issued to all individuals without discrimination and should not be revoked for any reason.

### 3. HUMAN RIGHTS

We condemn the violations of human rights in all nations around the world. We particularly abhor the widespread and increasing use of torture for interrogation and punishment. We call upon all the world's governments to fully implement the principles and prescriptions contained in this platform and thereby usher in a new age of international harmony based upon the universal reign of liberty.

Until such a global triumph for liberty, we support both political and revolutionary actions by individuals and groups against governments that violate rights. We recognize the right of all people to resist tyranny and defend themselves and their rights. We condemn, however, the use of force, and especially the use of terrorism, against the innocent, regardless of whether such acts are committed by governments or by political and revolutionary groups.

The violation of rights and liberty by other governments can never justify foreign intervention by the United States government. Today, no government is innocent of violating human rights and liberty, and none can approach the issue with clean hands. In keeping with our goal of peaceful international relations, we call upon the United States government to cease its hypocrisy and its sullying of the good name of human rights. Only private individuals and organizations have any place speaking out on this issue.

### 4. WORLD GOVERNMENT

We support withdrawal of the United States government from, and an end to its financial support for, the United Nations. We oppose U.S. government participation in any world or international government.

### 5. SECESSION

We recognize the right to political secession. This includes the right to secession by political entities, private groups, or individuals. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of all other rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others.

## MILITARY

### 1. MILITARY POLICY

Any U.S. military policy should have the objective of providing security for the lives, liberty and property of the American people in the U.S. against the risk of attack by a foreign power. This objective should be achieved as inexpensively as possible and without undermining the liberties it is designed to protect.

We recognize that the one significant existing risk of foreign aggression against Americans is the huge Soviet arsenal of nuclear weapons. The potential use of Soviet, and U.S., nuclear weapons is the greatest threat to all the peoples of the world, not only Americans. Thus, the objective should be to reduce the risk that a nuclear war might begin and its scope if it does.

We reject the policy of massive nuclear retaliation known as Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), a policy which ostensibly deters an attack by threatening to kill hundreds of millions of innocent people in the attacker's country and utterly destroy its society. MAD is immoral on its face and impractical because neither the U.S. nor the Soviet government continues to believe in its credibility. Furthermore, MAD provides no defense against irrational or accidental nuclear attack.

We call on both the U.S. and Soviet governments to continue negotiations toward mutual reduction of nuclear armaments, to the end that all such weapons will ultimately be eliminated, under such conditions of verification as to ensure mutual security. During arms reduction negotiations, and to enhance their progress, the U.S. should begin the retirement of some of its nuclear weapons as proof of its commitment. Because the U.S. has many more thousands of nuclear weapons than are currently required, beginning the process of arms reduction would not jeopardize American security. U.S. weapons of indiscriminate mass destruction should be replaced with smaller weapons aimed solely at military targets and not designed or targeted to kill millions of civilians.

We call on the U.S. government to remove its nuclear weapons from Europe. If European countries want nuclear weapons on their soil, they should take full responsibility for them and pay the cost.

We call for the replacement of MAD, or nuclear war fighting policies, with a policy of developing cost-effective defensive systems. Accordingly, we advocate termination of the 1972 ABM treaty or any future agreement which would prevent defensive systems on U.S. territory or in earth orbit.

We call for the withdrawal of all American military personnel stationed abroad, including the countries of NATO Europe, Japan, the Philippines, Central America and South Korea. There is no current or foreseeable risk of any conventional military attack on the American people, particularly from long distances. We call for the withdrawal of the U.S. from commitments to engage in war on behalf of other governments and for abandonment of doctrines supporting military intervention such as the Monroe Doctrine and the Reagan Doctrine.

### 2. PRESIDENTIAL WAR POWERS

We call for the reform of the Presidential War Powers Act to end the President's power to initiate military action, and for the abrogation of all Presidential declarations of "states of emergency." There must be no further secret commitments and unilateral acts of military intervention by the Executive Branch.

We favor a Constitutional amendment limiting the presidential role as Commander-in-Chief to its original meaning, namely that of the head of the armed forces in wartime. The Commander-in-Chief role, correctly understood, confers no additional authority on the President.

## ECONOMIC POLICY

### 1. FOREIGN AID

We support the elimination of tax-supported military, economic, technical, and scientific aid to foreign governments or other organizations. We support the abolition of government underwriting of arms sales. We further support abolition of federal agencies that make American taxpayers guarantors of export-related loans, such as the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation. We also oppose the participation of the U.S. government in international commodity circles which restrict production, limit technological innovation, and raise prices.

We call for the repeal of all prohibitions on individuals or firms contributing or selling goods and services to any foreign country or organization.

### 2. INTERNATIONAL MONEY

We favor withdrawal of the United States from all international paper money and other inflationary credit schemes. We favor withdrawal from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

We strongly oppose any bailout of foreign governments or American banks by the United States, either by means of the International Monetary Fund or through any other governmental device.

### 3. UNOWNED RESOURCES

We oppose any recognition of fiat claims by national governments or international bodies to unclaimed territory. Individuals have the right to homestead unowned resources, both within the jurisdictions of national governments and within such unclaimed territory as the ocean, Antarctica, and the volume of outer space. We urge the development of objective international standards for recognizing homesteaded claims to private ownership of such forms of property as transportation lanes, broadcast bands, mineral rights, fishing rights, and ocean farming rights. All laws, treaties, and international agreements that would prevent or restrict homesteading of unowned resources should be abolished. We specifically hail the U.S. refusal to accept the proposed Law of the Sea Treaty because the treaty excluded private property principles, and we oppose any future ratification.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### 1. COLONIALISM

United States colonialism has left a legacy of property confiscation, economic manipulation, and overextended defense boundaries. We favor immediate self-determination for all people living in colonial dependencies, such as Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, to free these people from United States dominance, accompanied by the termination of subsidization of them at taxpayers' expense. Land seized by the United States government should be returned to its rightful owners.

### 2. LATIN AMERICA

We oppose the current thrust by the U.S government to establish American political control over the Western Hemisphere and its growing involvement in internal conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean. Specifically, we oppose the continuing U.S. campaigns to overthrow the government of Nicaragua; to intervene in the internal politics of Panama to overthrow its ruler; to fight "drug wars" in Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Columbia; and to prop up the government of El Salvador by sending in military personnel and foreign aid.

We call for the repeal of the Neutrality Act of 1794, and all other U.S. neutrality laws which restrict the efforts of American citizens to aid overseas organizations fighting to overthrow dictatorial governments.

### 3. THE MIDDLE EAST

We call upon the United States government to cease all interventions in the Middle East, including military and economic aid, guarantees, and diplomatic meddling, and to cease limitation of private foreign aid, both military and economic. Voluntary cooperation with any economic boycott should not be treated as a crime.

We oppose the incorporation of the Persian Gulf and the countries surrounding it into the U.S. defense perimeter. We oppose the creation of new U.S. bases and sites for the pre-positioning of military material in the Middle East region. We condemn the stationing of American military troops in the Sinai peninsula as a trip-wire that could easily set off a new world war.

### 4. CHINA

We condemn the growing alliance between the governments of the United States and People's Republic of China, just as we condemn the previous alliance with the Republic of China on Taiwan. China should not be considered as part of America's defense perimeter, nor should the United States government pursue joint military or diplomatic policies with China in Southeast Asia or Africa.

We support the aspirations of the Chinese people to free themselves from their oppressive government, and we look forward to the day when both personal and economic liberties are respected in that country.

### 5. SOUTHERN AFRICA

We oppose apartheid as a fundamental violation of individual rights. At the same time, we applaud efforts by Africans of all races to free themselves from governments that deny them economic and personal freedom.

However, since we believe in the right of free trade without the interference of any government, we oppose any mandatory sanctions against Americans doing business with South Africans or buying their products. The imposition of sanctions violates the free market and causes unemployment of black South Africans, the same people the U.S. government has stated it intends to help through this legislation.

We recognize that foreign business and trade has in many cases undermined apartheid and helped improve the standard of living of blacks, coloreds, and Indians. Nevertheless, we believe that opponents of apartheid and of the South African regime may choose to cease their business activities in South Africa or organize voluntary boycotts against South Africa (or any other nation) if they so desire.

### 6. SPACE EXPLORATION

We oppose all government restrictions upon voluntary peaceful use of outer space. We condemn all international attempts to prevent or limit private exploration, industrialization, and colonization of the moon, planets, asteroids, satellite orbits, Lagrange libration points, or any other extra-terrestrial resources. We specifically call for the repudiation of the U.N. Moon Treaty. We support the abolition of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the privatization of all artificial satellites.

## OMISSIONS

Our silence about any other particular government law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, regulatory agency, activity, or machination should not be construed to imply approval.

# WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 2, 1990, Milwaukee**

> *"Today, as we stand inside the threshold of the decade of the 90s, we've not only weathered the storm of the 80s, we've succeeded in rebuilding our state's economy and future potential, and we've done it in historic fashion."*
>
> *Governor Tommy Thompson*
> *1990 State of the State Address*

> *"And so today a new chapter begins: a small and stately story of unity, diversity, and generosity, shared and written together."*
>
> *President George Bush*
> *Inaugural Address*

## PREAMBLE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin in 1990 stands proud and strong. We share common beliefs, values and a vision for the future that allow us to stride confidently into a new decade even as we prepare to meet the challenges of a new century.

Wisconsin Republicans share with Republicans everywhere the central belief that our collective well being as a people is but the sum of the happiness and prosperity attained by each of our citizens. We believe that the chief end of government must be to maximize each individual's opportunity to share in the spiritual freedom and material bounty of our state, our nation, and our world.

We believe that individual initiative and private enterprise are the surest engines to drive our economy toward producing the optimum in both private and public prosperity. We are thus proud to have been a part of the "Thompson Revival" of the Wisconsin economy.

Wisconsin Republicans acknowledge the exemplary political traditions and heritage of our great state, embodied by its motto, "Forward". We embrace the expectations of Wisconsin citizens that their elected officials maintain our state's excellent quality of life and public services. We also join with all citizens of Wisconsin in demanding that our government operate in an open, fair, and forthright manner.

Mindful of our past, driven by our vision for the future, the Republican Party of Wisconsin stands ready to lead our great state through this new decade and into the 21st Century. The platform of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is a positive action plan, an empowerment agenda for **all** Wisconsin Citizens. Proud to serve, ready to lead, we offer a platform rooted in reform, committed to caring, and alive with ideas.

## OUR WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

### THE THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION: RESTORING VITALITY

Republicans rejoice in the long way Wisconsin has come in the last four years under the leadership of Governor Tommy Thompson and Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum. Gone are the days when billboards proclaimed "Would the last business out of Wisconsin please turn out the lights?" Today, employment is at a record high. With the creation of over 200,000 new jobs, our unemployment rate has stayed below the national average for 26 consecutive months.

Our statewide business climate rating has climbed from 35th in the nation to 8th. In the process, 45,000 citizens have left the welfare rolls for jobs and schools. Lieutenant Governor McCallum's child care initiatives and his leadership on small business issues have been of particular value in enhancing our state's business and workplace environment.

When Governor Thompson took office, our state faced a deficit. Today, we have a budget surplus; and we've done it without raising taxes. The magnitude of this accomplishment is underscored by the fact that some twenty other states around the nation are presently facing deficits and tax increases.

Republicans share the Governor's pride in the environmental programs implemented under his administration. The purchase of the Chippewa Flowage, the initiation of the Ice Age Trail matching grant program, the adoption of the Lower Wisconsin Riverway Plan and the creation of the Stewardship Fund all provide a strong foundation for Wisconsin to build upon. Through air and water quality improvement measures and Wisconsin's new recycling program, Republicans stand ready to assist Governor Thompson in meeting the challenge of cleaning up and preserving our state's environment.

We applaud Governor Thompson's initiative to move state government around Wisconsin to better hear the concerns of all our citizens and to demonstrate his and our Party's commitment to enhancing the quality of life for everyone.

The leadership of Governor Thompson and the resolve of legislative Republicans in supporting his policies have made Wisconsin come alive again. The Republican Party of Wisconsin pledges its support to the initiatives of the Thompson Administration that have made Wisconsin once again "The Star of the Snowbelt". We commit ourselves to striving with Governor Thompson to achieve even greater accomplishments over the next four years.

### THE HANAWAY RECORD: RESTORING TRUST

Attorney General Don Hanaway has restored the public's trust and confidence to an office that had been deprived of both for too many years. He has earned the title of "Wisconsin's Chief Law Enforcement Officer" by devising the first statewide anti-crime plan and spearheading the launching of the "Alliance for a Drug-Free Wisconsin" to mobilize local communities in the fight against drugs.

In addition to aggressive law enforcement investigations and prosecution, Don Hanaway has raised protection of Wisconsin consumers to a new level of action. His "Justice for Senior Consumers" program is combatting fraud against senior citizens. His major environmental victories include a successful suit against ozone pollution from neighboring states which will result in cleaner air and stronger economic development in southeastern Wisconsin.

Together with Governor Thompson and Lieutenant Governor McCallum, Attorney General Hanaway has demonstrated what can be accomplished for our state by dedicated, activist Republicans in executive offices.

### THE LEGISLATURE: A NEED FOR REFORM

Republicans believe that the proper role of government is not to rule but to serve. Wisconsin citizens demand and deserve clean government. As Republicans, we rededicate ourselves to this higher ethic.

Wisconsin Republicans have watched with frustration and disgust as the Democrat majority in the Legislature has mismanaged the major issues facing Wisconsin. Months of inaction and delay in considering major initiatives have been followed by hasty and chaotic action, often when scrutiny by public and press is diminished or nonexistent.

Time after time, the Democrat leadership has abused the legislative process so that a handpicked few could determine the final form and content of major legislation. On numerous occasions, as well, proposals supported by a clear majority of Wisconsin citizens have been referred to and held captive in unfriendly committees.

Worse still, after twenty years of legislative control, the Democrat majority demonstrated that it had progressed beyond mere arrogance and irresponsibility to outright corruption. No less that thirteen Democrat legislators were cited in the influence peddling scandals that have rocked the Capitol over the past two years. Despite admissions of wrongdoing, many of these legislators were allowed to remain in positions of power and prominence in the Democrat hierarchy.

Republicans endorse measures to eradicate the root cause underlying these disgraces: the influence of special interest money that has come to pervade both the political and legislative processes of a state whose name was once synonymous with clean government.

We support broad campaign finance reforms that will diminish the influence of well-funded special interests. Individual citizens must be empowered to participate in the governing process by restoring the primacy of broad-based party organizations in funding legislative campaigns.

Moreover, the Republican Party dedicates itself to reform of the legislative process in Wisconsin. A Republican legislative majority will provide for orderly, timely, and open debate on issues important to Wisconsin citizens. We will insist that the people's business come before political power plays and petty partisan infighting.

Finally, in this census year of 1990, Republicans emphasize that the critical task of redrawing the state's legislative and congressional districts must not be allowed to degenerate into gerrymandering and political turf battles. We call for the establishment of an independent, balanced, bipartisan redistricting commission to ensure that this important job is accomplished in the best interests of the citizens of Wisconsin.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT: TOWARD A TRUER PARTNERSHIP

The Republican Party believes that Wisconsin's citizens are best served by the governments closest to them. In meeting the challenges of the new decade, and in our efforts to deliver quality public services to the citizens of Wisconsin at an acceptable cost, Republicans recognize that our local governments must be treated as full partners. We acknowledge that state mandates for programs or services, without the appropriation of state funds to pay for them, place enormous financial burdens on our local governments and their property tax levies.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin calls for the establishment of an ongoing State-Local Advisory Commission, composed of state and local elected officials. The Commission must be empowered to initiate reforms to state laws and regulations, to react in meaningful ways to proposals for new programs and requirements, and to facilitate greater communication and cooperation between the state and local governments in Wisconsin.

## OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes that our state is blessed with great natural beauty and precious resources. We dedicate ourselves to preserving this rich heritage for future generations. We acknowledge that virtually every human activity has an impact on our environment. As our state enters the 21st Century, "progress at any cost" to the environment is simply no longer a viable option. By the same token, however, prohibiting every enterprise that alters the environmental status quo in any way, regardless of its value to society, is a simplistic and short-sighted approach that is ultimately doomed to failure.

Republicans believe that an honest and factual balancing of costs and benefits must be applied to environmental issues. State policies must ensure that environmental costs are borne to the greatest extent possible by those who create them. We join with Governor Thompson and Republican legislators in calling for the financing of Wisconsin's new recycling initiatives on the basis of waste generation rather than through a punitive gross receipts tax on all businesses.

Republicans will not shy away from enacting tough environmental protection measures supported by scientific fact and prudent prediction. We reject the simplistic "good guys versus bad guys" mentality on environmental issues so often espoused by the Democrat Party, an approach which ignores both science and economics in an attempt to vilify business and industry for political advantage.

Republicans wholeheartedly support recycling programs and urge full participation by the citizens of our state. We encourage the creation of tax incentives for private sector recycling initiatives. We support efforts to preserve our precious wetlands resources. Finally, we look to stand as partners with Wisconsin's farmers, who are stewards of the land in the truest sense, in a common effort to find profitable alternatives for maintaining our leadership in agricultural production while protecting our environment.

### INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS

Republicans acknowledge that under presently controlling federal court decisions, the members of our state's Chippewa Tribes have established certain treaty granted rights to harvest fish, game and timber resources in northern Wisconsin. We support Governor Thompson and Attorney General Hanaway in their efforts to pursue further definition of the nature and scope of these rights through negotiations and continuing court action.

We urge the Wisconsin Congressional delegation to spur the federal government to assume its rightful role in resolving the treaty rights disputes. Finally, the Republican Party of Wisconsin commends the leaders and members of our Chippewa Tribes, the Chambers of Commerce and the local government officials in northern Wisconsin who have worked to establish greater cooperation and understanding as a means of easing tensions generated by the treaty issues.

### THE RIGHTS OF SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN

The Republican Party of Wisconsin commends the wide-ranging efforts of voluntary associations of sportsmen and women in our state in enhancing and maintaining wildlife habitats, restoring our forests, and preserving our prairies, streams and wetlands. We endorse state laws that protect these conservation-minded citizens in their legal pursuit of fish and game, and which guarantee their rights to keep and bear firearms for recreational and other lawful purposes.

## OUR HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

### EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

The Republican Party of Wisconsin is firm in its commitment to the establishment and maintenance of equal opportunities for all Wisconsin citizens without regard to race, sex, religion, national origin, or handicapped status. Republicans believe that the goal of full participation in our society for all Wisconsin citizens can best be achieved by programs and policies that provide quality education, a fair allocation of political power in redistricting and equal access to economic resources. These are the surest paths toward empowering each of our citizens to enjoy the quality of life we in Wisconsin hold so dear.

### K-12 EDUCATION

Republicans recognize that Wisconsin, like the rest of the nation, faces an immense challenge in ensuring that its K-12 public education system is ready to meet the needs of our citizens as we enter the 21st Century. Wisconsin is fortunate to have an excellent base in the 432 school districts of our state from which to begin the reforms that are necessary.

Republicans understand, however, that we cannot be complacent simply because Wisconsin schools have traditionally fared well in interstate comparisons. We therefore applaud Governor Thompson's establishment of the Commission on Schools for the 21st Century.

We understand that adequate and continuing financial support for our public schools is part of meeting the educational challenge. Wisconsin citizens have always been generous in their support of education at all levels, and Republicans will work to preserve that tradition. But dollars alone will not cure the malaise that has crept over our public education system.

Republicans seek policies and programs that will unleash the independence, innovation, and creativity of individual teachers, administrators, and school boards. We condemn mindless compliance with state mandates as a substitute for accountability for educational outcomes.

Republicans believe that when it comes to K-12 public education, Wisconsin must "dare to be different". We will not shy away from proposals for educational reform.

We support selective waivers from state mandates for school districts that believe there is a better way to accomplish an educational goal. We endorse empowering parents to assume a greater role in defining and selecting educational programs for their children. We promote initiatives to explore independent practice arrangements for teachers, merit and incentive based compensation, and new approaches to education management at the district and building levels.

### VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Republicans applaud the elimination of the higher interdistrict tuition levels within our VTAE system. As a result of this new policy, vocational and technical education opportunities will be more accessible and affordable for Wisconsin citizens. We will work to ensure that the VTAE system maintains its independence, vitality and responsiveness to the needs of its students and local employers for vocational and technical skills.

Republicans support the concept of life-long learning that is so vital in meeting the fast changing demands of today's and tomorrow's workplace. To this end, greater flexibility and cooperation between the University and VTAE systems is essential, so long as the equally valuable and distinct mission of each is maintained.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

While Republicans take pride in the world-renowned excellence of the University of Wisconsin System, we have not lost sight of its basic mission: to provide quality, affordable, and accessible higher educational opportunities to the citizens of our state. We support the efforts of the Board of Regents to manage enrollments on the 26 campuses to ensure timely access to quality curricula for all University system students.

Republicans recognize the importance to Wisconsin's economic and technological development efforts in having top-notch research personnel and facilities at Madison and other system campuses. We support keeping alive "The Wisconsin Idea" that the borders of the university coincide with the borders of our state. We will seek to enact and maintain policies that do not unduly restrict faculty personnel from advising and interacting with the citizens, businesses and industries of Wisconsin.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin supports the efforts to increase opportunities for minority student enrollment in university programs. Republicans believe that, just as in society at large, the key to greater minority participation and success in higher education is the creation of an atmosphere of understanding, acceptance and co-equality.

### CHILD CARE

Republicans believe that no governmental program or educational mandate can take the place of a supportive, caring family. We believe that the proper role of government is to support strong families, not to replace them. We urge that any federal or state child care initiatives acknowledge the financial sacrifices of a parent who chooses to remain at home to care for his or her children. We endorse policies that will ensure the broadest possible range of child care services, including private nongovernmental options, are made available to parents who must or who choose to work outside the home.

## ABORTION

Wisconsin Republicans acknowledge the complexities and deeply held convictions that surround the troubling issue of abortion. We, like Americans at large, encompass a great diversity of views on this issue.

As a party, however, Republicans decry the conditions in contemporary society that have swelled the number of abortions performed. We support the fostering of responsible attitudes toward sexuality and the promotion of self-esteem and goal setting among teens. We also endorse efforts to ensure proper medical care and support for infants and pregnant women in need and to promote adoption as an alternative.

Republicans believe that in the vast majority of cases, a minor faced with the physical and emotional impacts of a problem pregnancy will benefit from the support and counsel of her parents. The Republican Party of Wisconsin strongly endorses enactment in our state of a law requiring, whenever feasible, the consent of at least one parent prior to a minor obtaining an abortion.

## HEALTH CARE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin acknowledges that all Wisconsin citizens deserve access to quality health care. We recognize, however, that solving the problem of health care for the uninsured is a complex and multifaceted undertaking. We urge our policy makers to work as partners with health care providers, insurers and employers in developing programs to improve access to health care for all segments of the uninsured population.

Republicans support the development of a basic benefits insurance package which our state's small businesses can afford to make available to their employees. We endorse the concept of health insurance tax credits and incentives for small businesses and the self-employed.

Republicans recognize the central role that health care providers and facilities play in maintaining the quality of life and economic vitality of our rural communities. We support policies and programs that will attract medical professionals to and retain them in the rural areas of our state. We urge the Wisconsin Congressional delegation to fight for changes in existing medicare policies which discriminate against rural hospitals and care providers.

Finally, we pledge our support to those struggling with mental illness. We recognize that mental illness is a condition much like other acute and chronic physical illnesses in that it needs early diagnosis and treatment. We believe that such diagnosis and treatment should be done without stigma and in the most appropriate setting.

## JUSTICE

Republicans applaud the leadership of Governor Thompson and Attorney General Hanaway in devising and implementing strategies to rid our state of the scourge of drugs and other criminal activities. We support continued efforts to improve the working of our criminal justice system by enacting enforceable laws dealing with obscenity and drug paraphernalia and by restricting the ability of defendants to substitute judges without cause.

Republicans recognize that our efforts to improve the enforcement and prosecution of drug and other criminal laws cannot succeed if the critical neck in the funnel of our criminal justice system is ignored: the trial courts of our state. We support efforts to increase the effectiveness of Wisconsin's 210 circuit judges by providing to them, at state expense, sufficient clerical and legal research support to promptly and efficiently resolve the cases before them.

The Republican Party of Wisconson notes with concern that our state has virtually become an island in the sea of civil justice reforms that have been enacted in most other states of the Union. Absent these reforms, Wisconsin citizens risk being deprived of valuable goods and services, face the possible loss of jobs and development, and may forfeit the ability to obtain affordable liability insurace.

While we remain committed to preserving the strengths and traditions of the jury system, Republicans support reforms that will provide greater certainty and fairness to civil litigants. We reject the Democrats' approach of granting piecemeal immunities while stymieing all discussion of more thoroughgoing reforms to our laws regarding joint and several liability, punitive and non-economic damages.

## WORKFARE AND LEARNFARE

Republicans believe that it is not punitive, but compassionate, to design assistance programs that give people the skills to rise above those programs whenever possible. By coupling social responsibility with needed support, Workfare and Learnfare recognize the dignity of our citizens in need by empowering them to become proud and contributing members of society. We support continued initiatives to redirect the incentives of our welfare system away from dependency and toward self sufficiency.

## VETERANS

Republicans believe that one measure of the civic morality of a society lies in its treatment of the veterans of its wars and conflicts. Moreover, Republicans understand that our future ability to obtain volunteers who will answer the call to service in our Armed Forces rests in part on how we treat those who have already served.

We pledge to maintain and strengthen Wisconsin's fine veterans home loan, educational grant and related programs. And, in recognition of the fact that military service delays or interrupts civilian career progression, we stand solidly behind the efforts to enhance our state's veterans employment preference provisions.

## COMMUNITY AIDS EQUITY

We commend the recent efforts by Republican legislators to focus attention on the "compassion gap" of chronic state under-funding for human service programs in some forty Wisconsin counties while a politically powerful few fared much better. Now that this inequity has been diminished, Republicans are committed to preserving a system of aid distribution that recognizes the needs of our senior citizens, abused and neglected children, the developmentally disabled and the mentally ill, regardless of where they happen to reside.

## SENIOR CITIZENS

As the architects of the prosperity we enjoy today, our parents and grandparents deserve attention and respect. Republicans seek to ensure that quality and affordable health care is available for all senior citizens in need. We support levels of medicaid and medicare reimbursement that will ensure sufficient nursing home beds, home care services and community support programs are available to meet their needs.

Republicans support and commend the efforts of those senior citizens who lend their leadership and expertise as volunteers in private and public programs which benefit the citizens of our state.

## OUR ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

### GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND TAXATION

Republicans believe that the citizens of our state are best served by a tax structure that is not only based upon principles of equity and fairness, but one which also maintains our interstate competitiveness for economic development and jobs. We are keenly aware that, of the major sources for funding state and local services, the property tax is presently funding far too large a share of services in Wisconsin.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin dedicates itself to real, meaningful and lasting property relief. For too long, the Democrat Party has treated this important issue as a political trump card, offering a cacophony of rhetoric and gimmickry but showing no real commitment to resolution of the issue. Their embrace of hasty and ill-considered amendments to Wisconsin's Constitution are but the latest examples of this sorry record.

In seeking to address the property tax overburden, however, Republicans understand that we cannot afford to undermine the progress that has been made in moderating Wisconsin's once infamous income tax rates. By the same token, a massive sales tax increase or expansion that extracts revenues regressively on necessary goods and services or distorts economic activity in unforeseen ways cannot be tolerated.

Republicans acknowledge that property taxes pay for a disproportionate share of the costs of K-12 education. We support increasing non-property tax sources of support for K-12 education from the present 46% to a level more consistent with that in other states, a goal we believe to be attainable without major distortions in the overall state-local tax mix. We also call for a re-evaluation of the method in which state school aids are distributed with an eye toward ensuring equal and adequate financial support for each Wisconsin student.

Republicans also agree with the vast majority of Wisconsin citizens who believe that true and lasting property tax relief can only be accomplished if effective policies to restrain the growth in government spending are put into place. We call for the enactment of spending restraints for both the state and local governments. Such restraints must subject public spending to the economic realities facing our citizens in terms of income growth and the cost of living, while allowing for the maintenance of Wisconsin's pre-eminent position in public education and other government services.

In particular, we recognize that the public employee mediation-arbitration law that was once the solution to a very real problem of inadequate teacher compensation and resulting labor strife has now become part of a new problem: spiralling costs for K-12 education. We call for reforms to the system of mediating and arbitrating local public employee contract disputes that will provide reasonable time frames for completing the process, increase the likelihood of voluntary settlements and establish limitations based in state economic realities on an arbitrator's ability to grant compensation increases.

### MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCE

Republicans have long been champions of private sector initiative. We believe that the proper role of government lies in fostering and encouraging the development of that initiative. We are dedicated to creating a supportive entrepreneurial environment in Wisconsin by providing technological, marketing and capital acquisition assistance to new and existing Wisconsin businesses. We endorse the expansion of efforts to revitalize depressed areas in our state through the use of development incentive zone programs.

Recognizing its importance to Wisconsin's employment level and to our economy in general, the Republican Party of Wisconsin is committed to preserving a healthy manufacturing sector in our state. We applaud the efforts of the Thompson Administration to expand global markets for Wisconsin products and to encourage investment in Wisconsin enterprises.

Republicans also emphasize the need to focus increased state development efforts on ensuring that Wisconsin's small and home-grown businesses, especially those in our rural communities, have the means to grow and prosper. We believe that these efforts will provide the surest long-term growth in jobs and prosperity for all regions of our state.

### AGRIBUSINESS

Republicans believe that too often overlooked in discussions of economic development and business is the role of Wisconsin's agribusinesses: our farmers and the enterprises which provide their inputs and process their products. The importance of farming to the Wisconsin economy cannot be overstated.

We applaud and support the retention of the capital gains tax exclusion in Wisconsin which benefits over two-thirds of the state's farmers. Similarly, the Republican-led initiative to eliminate the gift and inheritance tax has smoothed the inter-generational transfer of family farms. And while solutions to reduce the overall burden of property taxes have been elusive, we commend the Thompson Administration and Republican legislators for their support of agricultural property tax credits available to all Wisconsin farmers.

We urge the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection to play an expanded role in promoting Wisconsin agricultural products in the global marketplace. We endorse the efforts of the Department, the University and the VTAE system to develop diversified and sustainable agriculture in Wisconsin.

### TOURISM

Wisconsin Republicans recognize that our state's natural beauty and historic cultural diversity have spawned a vibrant tourism industry. The increasing thousands of visitors who come here each year to be "Among Friends in Wisconsin" have made tourism our state's second largest industry. We support the creation of a Department of Tourism to give this vital industry the cabinet level prominence it richly deserves.

### LABOR

The knowledge, skills and strong work ethic of Wisconsin's working men and women have come to be recognized as one of our state's most valuable assets in the increasingly competitive world economy. Republicans are committed to policies and programs that will preserve and strengthen the ability of our citizens to perform the vocational and technical tasks demanded of them as we enter the 21st Century. In particular, retraining and re-employment programs must enjoy a high priority given the increasingly rapid changes in the workplace.

Republicans are committed to preserving the soundness and equity of Wisconsin's Unemployment and Workers Compensation systems. These programs provide our working men and women, and their families, necessary security and support when they are injured or subjected to lay-offs. We urge that the current Advisory Council process, whereby labor and management representatives agree upon recommended revisions to these systems, be retained as a fair and nonpartisan method of responding to the changing needs of business and labor.

## TECHNOLOGY FOR WISCONSIN'S FUTURE

Republicans call upon our political leaders to create an environment that stimulates technological progress for Wisconsin's farms and businesses. Our great University System, well educated citizenry and diverse economy give Wisconsin an opportunity to become a technological leader in all fields, as is presently occurring in biotechnology. To achieve this end, we must become thoughtful, responsible stewards of technological advances. Republicans reject the headline grabbing, short sighted and anti-technology rhetoric engaged in by many Democrat legislators in the recent debate over bovine growth hormone.

We believe that Wisconsin must encourage advances in communications technology that will allow even remote areas of the state to enter the mainstream of 21st Century commerce. We support the corridors 2020 Program, the ITFS satellite educational system and the exploration of high speed rail service, all as means of allowing Wisconsin citizens to share their goods and services, and ideas and information, with the world at large.

# Elections

**Elections in Wisconsin:** 1990 and 1991 primary, spring, general and special election statistics

*Old Rittenhouse Inn, Bayfield*

# ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

## A Capsule View

The laws governing elections in Wisconsin are generally set forth in Chapters 5 through 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. There are 4 regular elections. The spring primary in February of each year is followed by the spring election in April, and the September primary in even-numbered years by the November general election. Nonpartisan officials are chosen in the spring. These include town, village, city, and school district officers; county board members; county executives; all judicial officers; and the state superintendent of public instruction. Partisan officials, who are chosen in the fall, include all other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers (except the state superintendent of public instruction), and members of the U.S. Congress. Not all of these officials are elected at each fall election, because some have terms of 4 or 6 years.

Ballot questions are not restricted to candidates for state and local office. In presidential election years, the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, and the vote for president occurs at the general election in November. In some elections, Wisconsin voters are also asked through referendum questions to advise the state legislature or a local legislative body on matters of public policy or to ratify or reject a proposed law, ordinance, or amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

### The Wisconsin Electorate

**Size of the Electorate.** Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is uncertain. On April 1, 1990, Wisconsin residents 18 years of age and older numbered 3,602,787, though not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 1,379,712 votes were cast for governor in 1990, it can be estimated that about 38 percent of the eligible voters participated. There were 2,191,612 votes cast for president in 1988 out of an estimated voting age population of 3,515,000, meaning about 62 percent of those eligible participated in that vote.

**Age Requirements.** Eighteen is the minimum age for voting in Wisconsin. Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every United States citizen age 18 or older" is a qualified elector if he or she fulfills certain other requirements. The constitution was amended in April 1986 to be consistent with the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which Wisconsin ratified on June 22, 1971, and which became effective July 5, 1971.

**Residence Requirements.** The right to vote in Wisconsin state and local elections is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. A person's residence for purposes of voting is statutorily defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return."

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Since the 1964 presidential election, former residents of Wisconsin who move out of the state within 24 months preceding the election are permitted to vote for president and vice president in Wisconsin if they do not have voting rights in their new state of residence. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

**History of the Suffrage.** When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white or Indian males who were citizens of the United States or white male immigrants in the process of being naturalized. These men had to be at least 21 years of age and Wisconsin residents at least a year preceding the election. In a referendum held in November 1849, suffrage was extended to male "colored persons". In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920 (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

**Voter Registration.** A constitutional amendment ratified in 1882 allows the Wisconsin Legislature to provide for the registration of electors. Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is required by law for every town, village, or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may be adopted by local ordinance in municipalities with a population of 5,000 or fewer. Voters may register by mail or in person at any of the following places: the office of the municipal clerk, the county register of deeds, or the city board of election commissioners in the City of Milwaukee; on election day at the proper polling place; at any other location designated by the municipal clerk, municipal governing body, or by the city board of election commissioners or common council in the City of Milwaukee (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.); or as part of a door-to-door voter registration drive. High school students and staff may, in addition, register at public high schools or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk. Voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter.

### Selection of Candidates

**Primaries.** Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in an election.

Until 1905 Wisconsin candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, eligible voters, or members of a political party. Contrary to popular stereotype, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms. The caucuses were subject to legal regulations as stringent as modern election laws.

In most instances today, candidates are chosen in primary elections, but the nominating caucus remains as an optional method of selecting candidates for town and village offices. To run in a primary election, aspirants to office circulate nomination papers that must be signed by a specified number of those eligible to vote in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan general election held in November and for the nonpartisan election held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary on the second Tuesday in September. Under a 1981 amendment to the state constitution, primaries are also held, when necessary, in conjunction with recall elections.

**Nonpartisan February Primary.** Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent of public instruction, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held. This is also applicable to municipalities that adopt the primary election system for nominating candidates. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 persons receiving the first and second highest number of votes for a specific office are selected to run as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan election.

**Partisan September Primary.** U.S. senators, U.S. representatives to Congress, state legislators, state constitutional officers (other than the state superintendent of public instruction), and most county administrative officials run in the September primary. The partisan primary permits a voter to vote on the ballot of only one political party, unlike the final general election where it is possible to select any party's candidate for a particular office. Frustrated voters often ask why their choices are so limited and why they are not given the option of voting for candidates of more than one party in the primary. The answer lies in the purpose of the partisan primary. The party primary is designed to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against nominees of the other parties in the general election. For example, it can be expected that Republican Party voters will vote to nominate Republican nominees and Democratic Party voters will vote to nominate Democratic nominees. The party primary does not directly elect the candidates to office, but merely provides an opportunity for the adherents of one political party to choose or nominate their party's candidates to face the opposition in the November general election. The alternative to the party primary is the party caucus, which Wisconsin voters rejected more than 80 years ago.

Wisconsin adopted the open primary law for partisan offices after a favorable referendum vote in November 1904. The open primary law that was enacted, pending voter approval, as Chapter 451, Laws of 1903, was extended in 1905 to the selection of national convention delegates.

Most states have a closed primary system, which requires voters to declare their party allegiance before receiving the ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, voters do not have to make a public declaration of their party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party. Instead, the voter is given the ballots of all parties, but can vote on only one party's ballot.

It is important to note that partisan primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each recognized political party to run in the general election.

In partisan primaries, the candidate receiving the highest number of party votes for an office becomes the party's nominee, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the number of votes received equals the greater of at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the jurisdiction or district at the last general election or the minimum number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office. The 5 percent requirement does not apply if a write-in candidate receives more votes than a candidate whose name appears on the ballot.

Party committeemen or committeewomen are elected at the September party primaries in even-numbered years. (These officers are described in the introduction to the preceding section on political parties.)

**Presidential Preference Vote.** On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, the state holds a presidential preference primary, upon request of the party, for each party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote at the last election. At the primary, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

A multiparty committee meets on the last Tuesday in January prior to the primary and certifies to the state Elections Board the names to be placed on the presidential preference primary ballot. The committee includes the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates of the parties eligible to participate in the primary and such other names as it chooses. Committee members include each party's state chairperson or the chairperson's designee, one national committeeman and committeewoman designated by each state chairperson, the president and the minority leader of the senate or their designees, and the speaker and minority leader of the assembly or their designees. An additional member, traditionally the chief justice of the supreme court, is elected by the committee to serve as chairperson.

Any potential presidential candidate may withdraw his or her name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board. Other candidates may have their names placed on the ballot by filing a nomination petition with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors. The petition may be circulated no sooner than the last Tuesday in January and must be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote and space for the voter to indicate a preference for an uninstructed delegation from this state to the party's national convention.

As a result of the enactment of 1985 Wisconsin Act 304, which repealed the statutory provisions relating to delegate selection for the national conventions, the political parties now have complete freedom to select delegates on *any* basis they choose. This means that Wisconsin law still provides for an open presidential preference vote (primary), but the statutes no longer dictate how delegates to the national party conventions are selected.

The impetus for the above change lies with the problems that the National Democratic Party had with Wisconsin's open presidential preference primary vote and its related delegate selection process. The national party's position was that only declared Democratic voters should be able to vote for Democratic presidential candidates and select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The U.S. Supreme Court, in February 1981, decided in favor of the National Democratic Party by holding that Wisconsin law cannot require a national party to seat delegates chosen in a way that violates the party's rules.

The 1983 Wisconsin Legislature considered proposals to establish a "closed" presidential preference primary in which voters would have to declare their party preference in order to vote in the primary, but the measures were not enacted. As a result, the Wisconsin Democratic Party resorted to a party caucus to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention. Subsequently, the Democratic National Committee, in March 1986, changed its position and allowed Wisconsin Democrats to select their national convention delegates via an open primary rather than a party caucus system. Both major parties based their selection of delegates on the results of the April 5, 1988, presidential preference vote.

## Elections

**The Partisan General November Elections.** On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the people of Wisconsin select their partisan state and county officials from a list of candidates that includes the winners of the September primary elections plus "independent" candidates who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with minor parties not qualified for ballot status. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The November general election ballot includes a broad range of federal, state, and local offices. The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are chosen through a statewide vote. These officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election.

At every general election, a representative to Congress is elected from each congressional district and a representative to the state assembly from each assembly district. U.S. senators, who serve 6-year terms, are also chosen at the general election, as are the 33 state senators, who are elected for 4-year terms. Odd-numbered senate districts elect their senators in the years when a gubernatorial election is held; even-numbered senate districts elect their senators in the next general election.

The state's 72 counties elect partisan officers at each general election. These officials include a clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds. (Shawano and Menominee Counties jointly elect one district attorney.) State law requires all counties to either elect a coroner or appoint a medical examiner. Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oneida, Racine, Taylor, and Waukesha Counties have a medical examiner system. The post of surveyor is optional. Thirty-six counties appoint a surveyor, 19 counties elect one, and 17 counties have no surveyor.

Vacancies in the offices of U.S. senator, representative to Congress, state senator, and representative to the assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and most county offices are filled through appointment by the governor, except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor.

**Nonpartisan April Elections.** Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction; judicial officers; county executive; county supervisor; town, village, and city officers; and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan officers elected on a statewide basis are the state superintendent of public instruction and justices of the supreme court; all others are elected from the county, circuit, district, or municipality represented.

The governor has power to fill vacancies that occur in nonpartisan state elective offices by temporary appointment. Gubernatorial appointments strongly influence the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary, because many of the state's justices and judges, who are originally appointed to the bench, are then retained by the voters.

### Referendum; Initiative; and Recall

**Referendum.** The term "referendum" (plural, "referenda") may be simply described as the process of referring a measure to the people via an election. On the state level, Wisconsin has several types of referenda: 1) measures involving amendments to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, and 4) advisory referenda. In some states voters may, by petition, require a referendum to be held on a legislative act, but Wisconsin does not have this type of referendum.

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is adoption of an identically worded amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures, followed by ratification of the amendment by a majority of the voters at a subsequent election. Since statehood the Wisconsin electorate has voted on 169 constitutional amendment proposals. The most recent vote took place in April 1991, when a constitutional amendment authorizing the state to acquire, improve, or construct housing for persons of low or moderate income was rejected by the electorate.

An advisory referendum gives the legislature a means of asking the voters their opinion on legislative policy. With 2 exceptions, all advisory referenda have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at April or November elections. One referendum, relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was approved by the voters at the 1919 September primary; the other, relating to a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium, was submitted and approved at the 1982 September primary. The most recent statewide advisory referendum, asking whether a nuclear waste site should be located in Wisconsin, was submitted to the voters in April 1983. The electorate voted 8 to 1 against the proposal.

Wisconsin county boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referendum questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects affecting the governing of the municipalities.

**Initiative.** An initiative permits the voters to initiate, by petition, a proposal to be enacted into law, either by a direct vote of the people (direct initiative) or for submission to the legislature or governing body (indirect initiative). Some states make extensive statewide use of this procedure, but Wisconsin voters may utilize the initiative only at the city and village levels.

**Recall.** The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes provide for the recall of elected officers through a process of petition and special election. Officials may be recalled after serving the first year of a term, and no reason need be given for the recall in the case of a state, congressional, legislative, state judicial, or county officer. A recall primary is required whenever 2 or more persons compete for a nonpartisan office or whenever more than one person competes for the nomination of a political party for a partisan office. In the recall election itself, unless the official facing recall resigns, he or she is listed on the recall ballot along with the other candidates who have been nominated according to statutory requirements.

Since enactment of 1989 Wisconsin Act 192, a petition seeking recall of a city, village, town, or school district official must contain a statement of the reason for the recall, and the reason must be related to the official responsibilities of the office. State law sets standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and prescribes the type and number of signatures required on the petitions. There is a statutory period during which recall petitions may be examined and a procedure for challenging their validity. The circulator of a recall petition must preregister and file campaign finance reports for both the circulation period and the election campaign period. Advertisements in recall campaigns must state their source.

Prior to 1977, the recall was seldom used. In August of that year, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in September 1977, for the first time in Wisconsin history, a county judge was recalled from office.

At the local level, 2 Town of Washington (Eau Claire County) officials were recalled in 1982, a Town of Onalaska (La Crosse County) supervisor was recalled in 1985, and the entire board of the Town of Lawrence (Rusk County) was recalled in June 1988. The mayor of Hudson was defeated in a December 1989 recall election.

Attempts to recall state legislators are rare. In an April 3, 1990, recall election State Representative James Holperin retained his seat in the Wisconsin Assembly. Not since 1932, when State Senator Otto Mueller kept his senate seat in a recall election, had there been an attempted recall of a state legislator.

### The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording and reporting the votes of more than 2 million people is a complex process governed by state law. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers state election laws, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the purpose of implementing the election laws and ensuring their proper administration, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for national and state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

County clerks are responsible for preparing and distributing the ballots used for the election of federal, state, and county officers. They distribute these ballots to the municipal clerks, except that some municipalities using voting machines or an electronic voting system prepare their own ballots. The law requires every city, village, and town having a population of 10,000 or more before July 1, 1995, or 7,500 or more thereafter to use mechanical voting machines or an electronic voting system, unless otherwise permitted by the state Elections Board.

Municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties with more than 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

For the potential voter, the election process begins by registering to vote. (Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less.) The registration form requires the signature of the voter and information on name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, length of residence in the applicant's ward or election district, and whether the applicant has lost his or her right to vote or is currently registered to vote at any other location. A voter's registration is considered permanent unless the person moves, in which case the voter must reregister. Municipalities, however, often cancel the registration of a person who, though eligible, does not vote during a 4-year period and does not respond to a written request to apply for continued registration.

On election day there are usually 7 inspectors (election officials) for each polling place. In certain cases, the number may be increased or decreased, but no polling place may have fewer than 3 inspectors. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. In addition to party observers, 1989 WisAct 192 created a new statute section specifically providing that nothing in the election laws shall be "....construed to prohibit any member of the public to be present in any polling place for the purpose of observation." This section does, however, authorize removal of any observer who disrupts the operation of the polling place or engages in electioneering in or near the polling place.

A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty, or religious reasons, may vote by absentee ballot. Every request for an absentee ballot must be made in writing. If there was no written application, the ballot cannot be counted.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver a tally sheet statement and poll list to both the county clerk and the municipal clerk. Where an electronic voting system is used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. If a municipality has more than one polling place, the returns from the polling places are canvassed by a municipal board of canvassers consisting of the municipal clerk and 2 qualified electors of the municipality appointed by the clerk, except in the City of Milwaukee where the board of election commissioners serves as the board of canvassers. Based on the canvass, the municipal clerk may issue certificates of election to municipal elected officials.

The county clerk and 2 persons appointed by the clerk constitute the county board of canvassers. The appointees must be qualified electors of the county and not of the same political party. This board examines the returns from the municipalities. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another, together with a tabulation of votes cast at each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state Elections Board. The county clerk issues certificates of election to county elected officials.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the Elections Board, the state treasurer, and the attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statement of the votes cast for each office and state referendum and determines who has been elected to each office and the outcome of each referendum. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

### Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of giving voters complete information about who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent. Substantive changes have been made by almost every legislature since then. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes codifies current campaign financing regulations.

**Duties of the Elections Board.** The state Elections Board serves as the filing officer for contribution and disbursement statements for campaigns for state and national offices and statewide referenda. To assist candidates and committees, the Elections Board supplies report forms and manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting. It maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee, or group, and prepares special reports. It may include in its biennial report any statistics it has compiled about the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts in excess of $100 per contributor, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general, or the governor of any facts or evidence it may have that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

**Contributions and Disbursements.** A candidate for office must file a registration statement for any amount of money received or disbursed. Political party committees, other political committees or political groups that make or accept contributions or make disbursements amounting to more than $25 per year, and every individual (other than a candidate) who accepts contributions or makes disbursements amounting to more than $25 per year must file a registration statement with the appropriate filing officer. These statements include such information as the name and address of the registrant, the campaign officers, the campaign depository, and the candidate or referendum supported or opposed.

Subsequently, these committees, groups, and individuals must file full reports summarizing all contributions received, obligations incurred, and disbursements made, including the name, address, and total contribution of each contributor donating more than $20 in any calendar year; an itemization of each disbursement over $20; and a separate statement giving the occupation and place of employment of any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups, or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and those of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Registrants whose financial activity does not exceed $1,000 per year may be exempted from reporting.

**Single Campaign Treasurer.** Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements. The candidate and campaign treasurer are then required to file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, the candidate, or the treasurer acting on the candidate's behalf, must file periodic financial reports. The candidate is responsible for the accuracy of these reports.

**Contribution by Negotiable Instrument.** All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument so their origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. An anonymous contribution from a single source in excess of $10 may not be accepted but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund.

**Limitations on Contributions.** Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. Other than a candidate contributing to his or her own campaign, no individual may contribute more than the amounts specified to the following candidacies or any individuals or voluntary committees supporting them: constitutional administrative officer (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction) or supreme court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a maximum of $250 to $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make contributions to a combination of candidates or other registrants that exceed a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee, other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the supreme court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of the monetary limits specified by law.

The total contributions to a political party from all other committees may not exceed $150,000 in any biennium. (The limitation does not apply to contributions from legislative campaign committees.) No committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make any combination of contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

A candidate may not receive more than 65 percent of his or her total authorized disbursement level (less any public grant moneys received) from all other committees, including political party and legislative campaign committees. Of this amount, not more than 45 percent (less any public grant moneys received) may be received from special interest committees, personal campaign committees of other candidates, or committees formed to support other candidates. (A support committee is a committee organized to support the prospective candidacy of an individual.)

**Identification of Contributions and Disbursements.** Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. All political advertisements must list their sources.

**Independent Expenditures.** Usually, all expenditures in support of a candidate (or in opposition to the candidate's opponent) must be made by or with the authorization of the candidate who is supported. However, independent expenditures are permitted if the individual or committee making the expenditure swears the action is taken without cooperation of or consultation with the candidate or candidate's agent. The individual or committee making the independent expenditure must register with the appropriate filing officer and file the required oath before making any independent expenditures. Independent expenditures are limited to newspaper, radio, or television advertisements; mass mailings; or the use of phone banks.

**Legislative Campaign Committees.** Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, authorized the creation of legislative campaign committees for each party in each house of the legislature. These committees are not bound by the limitations placed on the contributions of special interest committees to legislative candidates, but are, instead, treated as political party committees for contribution limit purposes.

**Political Action Committees.** A political action committee (PAC) is any entity, other than an individual, that makes or accepts contributions or makes expenditures intended for political purposes. A political party, legislative campaign or personal campaign committee, or a committee formed to support a specific candidate cannot be classified as a PAC. The PAC makes contributions to candidates or committees or makes disbursements on behalf of candidates or committees. PACs are often sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations from which they draw their memberships. PACs also raise money to urge adoption or defeat of referenda. PACs often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one party over the other.

According to the *1987-1988 Biennial Report of the State Elections Board*, for the period from January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1988, PACs made direct contributions of $943,724 to all state candidates. This figure includes contributions to statewide, legislative, and judicial candidates as well as to officials who were not running for office during this reporting period.

Currently, a PAC's direct contributions to a candidacy are limited to $43,128 per campaign for a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign for a state senate candidate, and $500 per campaign to an assembly candidate. However, in addition to or instead of making contributions directly to a candidate, PACs may contribute to political party committees or any of the 4 legislative campaign committees (Democratic and Republican committees in the assembly and Democratic and Republican committees in the senate).

**Public Campaign Financing.** Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, created a campaign fund in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues derived from each individual filing a state income tax return who has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund and who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative candidates, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and raise a specified amount of private contributions in amounts limited to $100 or less per donation. To receive public funding, the participant must agree to accept spending limits and limit personal contributions to his or her own campaign. These restrictions are lifted if the candidate's opponent qualifies for a grant but decides not to accept it and declines to file a sworn statement affirming adherence to the limits. The public campaign fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Any funding accepted counts towards the maximum limit on PAC contributions (45 percent of a candidate's spending limit), thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. Money from the fund must be used only for media advertising, printing, graphic arts or advertising services, office supplies, or postage. Other campaign expenses must be financed with contributions from individuals, political parties, PACs, or other committees.

### Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

# VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

## February 20, 1990 Primary

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Marinette County, Branch 2 | |
| Richard Boren | 1,312 |
| William M. Donovan | 1,788 |
| Tim A. Duket | 1,976 |
| Daniel J. Miron | 995 |
| Washington County, Branch 1 | |
| Roland L. Pieper | 865 |
| P. Borchert Stroik | 1,448 |
| J. Dennis Thornton | 1,901 |
| Lawrence F. Waddick | 1,518 |

## February 19, 1991 Primary

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Adams County | |
| Raymond E. Gieringer | 892 |
| Dennis M. McFarlin | 672 |
| Duane H. Polivka | 919 |
| Charles A. Pollex | 821 |
| Brown County, Branch 8 | |
| William E. Appel | 5,051 |
| William M. Atkinson | 7,852 |
| Sharren B. Rose | 9,242 |
| Dennis Verhaagh | 1,214 |
| Vance M. Waggoner | 1,043 |
| Columbia County, Branch 3 | |
| David R. Carlson | 725 |
| Timothy C. Henney | 602 |
| Francis W. Murphy | 697 |
| Richard L. Rehm | 1,864 |
| V.P. Salna | 927 |
| John R. Stoltz | 1,958 |
| Dunn County, Branch 2 | |
| Francis X. Rivard | 1,043 |
| Michael P. Wagner | 1,199 |
| James A. Wendland | 2,670 |
| Jefferson County, Branch 1 | |
| John R. Dade | 880* |
| John M. Ullsvik | 1,878* |
| Ronald W. Ziwisky | 893* |
| Kenosha County, Branch 6 | |
| Richard Alan Ginkowski | 1,156 |
| Beverly A. Jambois | 802 |
| Sally Yule Mengo | 2,043 |
| Mary K. Wagner-Malloy | 3,184 |
| Paul F. Wokwicz | 3,526 |
| Robert D. Zapf | 2,306 |
| Polk County, Branch 2 | |
| Timothy J. Laux | 403 |
| Robert H. Rasmussen | 1,257 |
| John E. Schneider | 1,037 |
| Washburn County | |
| Dennis C. Bailey | 777* |
| Warren E. Winton | 889* |
| Kathryn zumBrunnen | 764* |

*Recount vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

# VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

## April 3, 1990

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Ashland County | |
| William E. Chase | 3,201 |
| Buffalo-Pepin Counties | |
| Dane F. Morey | 2,653 |
| Chippewa County, Branch 1 | |
| Roderick A. Cameron | 5,852 |
| Dane County, Branch 5 | |
| Robert R. Pekowsky | 42,210 |
| Dodge County, Branch 1 | |
| Daniel W. Klossner | 10,731 |
| Eau Claire County, Branch 2 | |
| William D. O'Brien | 9,462 |
| Eau Claire County, Branch 3 | |
| Gregory A. Peterson | 9,885 |
| Florence-Forest Counties | |
| Robert A. Kennedy | 2,204 |
| Leon D. Stenz | 1,061 |
| Fond du Lac County, Branch 1 | |
| John W. Mickiewicz | 9,416 |
| Jackson County | |
| Robert W. Radcliffe | 1,825 |
| Kenosha County, Branch 3 | |
| Bruce E. Schroeder | 15,478 |
| Marinette County, Branch 1 | |
| John C. Gower | 2,173 |
| Charles D. Heath | 6,449 |
| Marinette County, Branch 2 | |
| William M. Donovan | 4,032 |
| Tim A. Duket | 5,055 |
| Menominee-Shawano Counties, Branch 1 | |
| Earl W. Schmidt | 5,187 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 9 | |
| Russell W. Stamper | 71,852 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 17 | |
| Francis T. Wasielewski | 72,614 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 26 | |
| Michael P. Sullivan | 73,338 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 31 | |
| Patrick J. Madden | 73,441 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 32 | |
| Michael D. Guolee | 71,412 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 41 | |
| John J. DiMotto | 73,191 |
| Monroe County | |
| James W. Rice | 4,389 |
| Oneida County, Branch 1 | |
| Robert E. Kinney | 6,359 |
| John W. Krueger | 3,941 |
| Outagamie County, Branch 1 | |
| James T. Bayorgeon | 22,029 |
| Polk County | |
| James R. Erickson | 4,128 |
| Price County | |
| Douglas T. Fox | 3,117 |
| Racine County, Branch 3 | |
| Jon B. Skow | 18,061 |
| Racine County, Branch 7 | |
| Nancy E. Wheeler | 17,642 |
| Rock County, Branch 1 | |
| James P. Daley | 11,487 |
| Rock County, Branch 4 | |
| Edwin C. Dahlberg | 11,963 |
| St. Croix County, Branch 1 | |
| Eric J. Lundell | 4,814 |
| Scott R. Needham | 3,473 |
| Trempealeau County | |
| Richard D. Galstad | 2,773 |
| Vilas County | |
| James B. Mohr | 5,564 |
| Washington County, Branch 1 | |
| J. Dennis Thornton | 6,627 |
| Lawrence F. Waddick | 6,997 |
| Washington County, Branch 3 | |
| Richard T. Becker | 11,546 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 2 | |
| Mark S. Gempeler | 36,177 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 5 | |
| Lee S. Dreyfus, Jr | 30,050 |
| Donald J. Hassin, Jr | 17,883 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 6 | |
| John K. Brendel | 16,070 |
| J. Mac Davis | 29,447 |

## April 2, 1991

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Adams County | |
| Raymond E. Gieringer | 2,261 |
| Duane H. Polivka | 2,530 |
| Brown County, Branch 1 | |
| Richard G. Greenwood | 33,943 |
| Brown County, Branch 4 | |
| Carl R. Fenwick | 24,866 |
| Daniel Katers | 13,891 |
| Brown County, Branch 6 | |
| N. Patrick Crooks | 33,413 |
| Brown County, Branch 8 | |
| William M. Atkinson | 25,769 |
| Sharren B. Rose | 18,211 |
| Burnett County | |
| Dennis C. Lieder | 391 |
| James H. Taylor | 2,759 |
| Chippewa County, Branch 2 | |
| Richard H. Stafford | 6,746 |
| Clark County | |
| Michael W. Brennan | 3,927 |
| Columbia County, Branch 1 | |
| Daniel S. George | 4,563* |
| Earl J. McMahon | 4,437* |
| Columbia County, Branch 3 | |
| Richard L. Rehm | 5,007 |
| John R. Stoltz | 4,559 |
| Dane County, Branch 6 | |
| Richard J. Callaway | 42,525 |
| Dane County, Branch 7 | |
| Moria Krueger | 44,707 |
| Dane County, Branch 10 | |
| Angela Bartell | 47,407 |
| Dane County, Branch 11 | |
| Daniel R. Moeser | 43,575 |
| Dane County, Branch 12 | |
| Mark A. Frankel | 43,339 |

## VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
### April 2, 1991—Cont.

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Dane County, Branch 13 | |
| Michael N. Nowakowski | 42,839 |
| Dane County, Branch 14 | |
| George Northrup | 44,044 |
| Dodge County, Branch 2 | |
| Joseph E. Schultz | 7,850 |
| Douglas County, Branch 1 | |
| Michael T. Lucci | 9,343 |
| Dunn County, Branch 2 | |
| Michael P. Wagner | 2,843 |
| James A. Wendland | 4,363 |
| Grant County, Branch 1 | |
| John R. Wagner | 6,233 |
| Grant County, Branch 2 | |
| George Curry | 6,131 |
| Emil T. Everix | 2,249 |
| Jefferson County, Branch 1 | |
| John M. Ullsvik | 6,919 |
| Ronald W. Ziwisky | 4,795 |
| Jefferson County, Branch 3 | |
| Jacqueline Rohloff Erwin | 9,003 |
| Kenosha County, Branch 1 | |
| David Mark Bastian | 10,067 |
| Kenosha County, Branch 6 | |
| Mary K. Wagner-Malloy | 8,914 |
| Paul F. Wokwicz | 8,293 |
| La Crosse County, Branch 3 | |
| Dennis G. Montabon | 10,998 |
| La Crosse County, Branch 4 | |
| Michael J. Devanie | 5,261 |
| John J. Perlich | 8,500 |
| Lafayette County | |
| William D. Johnston | 2,188 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 3 | |
| Patricia S. Curley | 62,674 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 4 | |
| Leah M. Lampone | 60,191 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 6 | |
| Robert W. Landry | 61,943 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 7 | |
| John F. Foley | 62,562 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 12 | |
| Michael J. Skwierawski | 59,066 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 16 | |
| William D. Gardner | 58,910 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 28 | |
| Robert J. Miech | 58,253 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 30 | |
| Frank Thomas Crivello | 59,247 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 36 | |
| Joseph P. Callan | 58,380 |
| Milwaukee County, Branch 42 | |
| David A. Hansher | 57,306 |

| Circuit Court | Vote |
|---|---|
| Outagamie County, Branch 2 | |
| Dennis C. Luebke | 16,724 |
| Outagamie County, Branch 5 | |
| Michael W. Gage | 17,032 |
| Ozaukee County, Branch 1 | |
| Walter J. Swietlik | 11,968 |
| Ozaukee County, Branch 3 | |
| Joseph D. McCormack | 11,630 |
| Polk County, Branch 2 | |
| Robert H. Rasmussen | 3,635 |
| John E. Schneider | 2,996 |
| Racine County, Branch 6 | |
| Wayne J. Marik | 21,829 |
| Racine County, Branch 9 | |
| Mark F. Nielsen | 14,325 |
| Allan B. Torhorst | 15,708 |
| Richland County | |
| Kent C. Houck | 2,955 |
| Rock County, Branch 6 | |
| Patrick J. Rude | 11,208 |
| Sawyer County | |
| Norman L. Yackel | 2,199 |
| Sheboygan County, Branch 1 | |
| L. Edward Stengel | 11,625 |
| Sheboygan County, Branch 4 | |
| John B. Murphy | 9,887 |
| Walworth County, Branch 3 | |
| John R. Race | 8,441 |
| Washburn County | |
| Dennis C. Bailey | 2,084 |
| Warren E. Winton | 2,216 |
| Washington County, Branch 2 | |
| James B. Schwalbach | 11,667 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 4 | |
| Patrick L. Snyder | 36,160 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 7 | |
| Stephen C. Lepley | 22,341 |
| Clair Voss | 23,600 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 8 | |
| James R. Kieffer | 35,513 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 9 | |
| Willis J. Zick | 34,691 |
| Waukesha County, Branch 10 | |
| Marianne E. Becker | 34,948 |
| Waushara County | |
| Jon P. Wilcox | 3,150 |
| Winnebago County, Branch 6 | |
| Milton Schierland | 4,961 |
| Bruce K. Schmidt | 12,123 |
| Wood County, Branch 1 | |
| Dennis D. Conway | 8,712 |
| Wood County, Branch 3 | |
| Edward F. Zappen, Jr | 8,488 |

*Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

### April 3, 1990

| County | Richard S. Brown | Donald W. Steinmetz | County | Richard S. Brown | Donald W. Steinmetz |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1,828 | 1,471 | Marinette | 4,000 | 4,104 |
| Ashland | 1,452 | 1,853 | Marquette | 1,239 | 795 |
| Barron | 2,568 | 3,443 | Menominee | 156 | 133 |
| Bayfield | 1,331 | 1,198 | Milwaukee | 49,634 | 56,582 |
| Brown | 11,032 | 13,536 | Monroe | 2,517 | 2,427 |
| Buffalo | 1,020 | 1,006 | Oconto | 2,693 | 2,814 |
| Burnett | 921 | 671 | Oneida | 4,584 | 5,060 |
| Calumet | 2,231 | 3,047 | Outagamie | 11,283 | 15,104 |
| Chippewa | 2,663 | 4,029 | Ozaukee | 3,178 | 4,521 |
| Clark | 2,099 | 2,945 | Pepin | 334 | 406 |
| Columbia | 4,204 | 3,455 | Pierce | 1,776 | 2,392 |
| Crawford | 1,492 | 1,334 | Polk | 2,207 | 1,929 |
| Dane | 35,380 | 20,455 | Portage | 3,522 | 3,683 |
| Dodge | 5,316 | 6,262 | Price | 1,547 | 1,851 |
| Door | 2,220 | 3,022 | Racine | 11,086 | 10,774 |
| Douglas | 2,770 | 2,075 | Richland | 2,165 | 1,785 |
| Dunn | 1,647 | 2,257 | Rock | 6,978 | 7,166 |
| Eau Claire | 5,188 | 6,132 | Rusk | 1,532 | 1,673 |
| Florence | 333 | 372 | St. Croix | 3,385 | 3,493 |
| Fond du Lac | 4,886 | 6,622 | Sauk | 4,160 | 3,518 |
| Forest | 973 | 1,090 | Sawyer | 979 | 1,034 |
| Grant | 3,239 | 3,110 | Shawano | 2,510 | 2,848 |
| Green | 2,116 | 1,960 | Sheboygan | 8,238 | 7,595 |
| Green Lake | 1,493 | 1,611 | Taylor | 1,147 | 1,368 |
| Iowa | 1,499 | 1,251 | Trempealeau | 1,318 | 1,455 |
| Iron | 878 | 666 | Vernon | 2,541 | 3,138 |
| Jackson | 972 | 964 | Vilas | 3,204 | 2,838 |
| Jefferson | 3,549 | 3,997 | Walworth | 4,620 | 5,532 |
| Juneau | 1,776 | 1,842 | Washburn | 1,193 | 1,074 |
| Kenosha | 8,448 | 9,484 | Washington | 5,561 | 7,735 |
| Kewaunee | 1,514 | 1,730 | Waukesha | 20,241 | 28,013 |
| La Crosse | 4,253 | 4,051 | Waupaca | 3,017 | 3,754 |
| Lafayette | 1,677 | 1,193 | Waushara | 1,260 | 1,382 |
| Langlade | 2,640 | 2,977 | Winnebago | 8,918 | 10,376 |
| Lincoln | 2,440 | 2,876 | Wood | 5,588 | 7,753 |
| Manitowoc | 5,513 | 6,374 | TOTAL | 330,067 | 355,581 |
| Marathon | 8,195 | 9,115 | | | |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES

### April 3, 1990

District I

| County | Michael T. Sullivan |
|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 76,055 |
| Washington | 0 |
| TOTAL | 76,055 |

District II

| County | Neal Nettesheim | County | Neal Nettesheim |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calumet | 3,024 | Sheboygan | 11,562 |
| Fond du Lac | 8,338 | Walworth | 8,019 |
| Green Lake | 2,198 | Washington | 10,148 |
| Kenosha | 13,454 | Waukesha | 38,012 |
| Manitowoc | 9,180 | Winnebago | 14,135 |
| Ozaukee | 5,821 | TOTAL | 139,747 |
| Racine | 15,856 | | |

## VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES—Cont.

District II

| County | Daniel P. Anderson* | County | Daniel P. Anderson* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calumet | 3,847 | Sheboygan | 13,465 |
| Fond du Lac | 8,803 | Walworth | 8,119 |
| Green Lake | 2,261 | Washington | 10,219 |
| Kenosha | 14,026 | Waukesha | 35,273 |
| Manitowoc | 9,785 | Winnebago | 14,903 |
| Ozaukee | 5,961 | TOTAL | 143,545 |
| Racine | 16,883 | | |

District IV

| County | Paul C. Gartzke | County | Paul C. Gartzke |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2,493 | Lafayette | 2,210 |
| Clark | 3,288 | Marquette | 1,581 |
| Columbia | 6,208 | Monroe | 3,958 |
| Crawford | 2,226 | Portage | 5,202 |
| Dane | 40,386 | Richland | 2,869 |
| Dodge | 9,720 | Rock | 10,675 |
| Grant | 5,021 | Sauk | 5,752 |
| Green | 3,133 | Vernon | 4,466 |
| Iowa | 1,998 | Waupaca | 5,479 |
| Jackson | 1,460 | Waushara | 2,085 |
| Jefferson | 5,389 | Wood | 9,403 |
| Juneau | 2,832 | TOTAL | 144,253 |
| La Crosse | 6,419 | | |

## April 2, 1991

District III

| County | Daniel L. LaRocque | County | Daniel L. LaRocque |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashland | 2,037 | Marinette | 7,019 |
| Barron | 4,290 | Menominee | 371 |
| Bayfield | 2,560 | Oconto | 5,195 |
| Brown | 28,593 | Oneida | 3,776 |
| Buffalo | 1,559 | Outagamie | 15,263 |
| Burnett | 2,097 | Pepin | 558 |
| Chippewa | 3,654 | Pierce | 4,374 |
| Door | 3,119 | Polk | 4,249 |
| Douglas | 5,668 | Price | 2,664 |
| Dunn | 3,773 | Rusk | 2,689 |
| Eau Claire | 5,834 | St. Croix | 4,730 |
| Florence | 774 | Sawyer | 1,445 |
| Forest | 2,043 | Shawano | 5,578 |
| Iron | 1,242 | Taylor | 2,211 |
| Kewaunee | 2,968 | Trempealeau | 4,595 |
| Langlade | 5,244 | Vilas | 3,096 |
| Lincoln | 2,275 | Washburn | 2,337 |
| Marathon | 12,618 | TOTAL | 160,498 |

District IV

| County | Robert D. Sundby | County | Robert D. Sundby |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2,550 | Lafayette | 1,328 |
| Clark | 3,104 | Marquette | 1,866 |
| Columbia | 6,477 | Monroe | 4,152 |
| Crawford | 2,252 | Portage | 6,493 |
| Dane | 42,398 | Richland | 2,064 |
| Dodge | 5,639 | Rock | 12,043 |
| Grant | 5,304 | Sauk | 4,248 |
| Green | 2,015 | Vernon | 4,354 |
| Iowa | 2,587 | Waupaca | 5,617 |
| Jackson | 1,835 | Waushara | 2,185 |
| Jefferson | 8,835 | Wood | 7,530 |
| Juneau | 2,710 | TOTAL | 146,886 |
| La Crosse | 9,300 | | |

*Elected for a 5-year term pursuant to 1989 WisAct 63 which created an additional court of appeals judgeship for District II.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## LIMITING THE GOVERNOR'S PARTIAL VETO AUTHORITY

Amending Article V, Section 10
1987 SJR 71; 1989 SJR 11; Adopted April 3, 1990

**Ballot Question:** "Shall section 10 of article V of the constitution be revised, and shall an additional provision be created in that section, so that the governor's power to veto appropriation bills in part does not permit the creation of a new word formed by rejecting individual letters in the words of the bill passed by the legislature?"

**Text of Section:**
(NOTE: Scored material is added; stricken material is ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*)

[Article V] Section 10 (1) (a) Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor~~; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he~~.

*(b) If the governor approves and signs the bill, the bill shall become law. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law.*

*(c) In approving an appropriation bill in part, the governor may not create a new word by rejecting individual letters in the words of the enrolled bill.*

(2) (a) If the governor rejects the bill, the governor shall return ~~it~~ the bill, together with ~~his~~ the objections in writing, to ~~that~~ the house in which ~~it shall have~~ the bill originated~~, who~~. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider ~~it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills~~ the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present ~~shall~~ agree to pass the bill~~, or the part of the bill objected to~~ notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become ~~a~~ law. ~~But in~~

*(b) The rejected part of an appropriation bill, together with the governor's objections in writing, shall be returned to the house in which the bill originated. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the rejected part of the appropriation bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to approve the rejected part notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present the rejected part shall become law.*

(c) In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ~~yeas~~ ayes and ~~nays~~ noes, and the names of the members voting for or against passage of the bill or the rejected part of the bill ~~objected to,~~ notwithstanding the objections of the governor shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. ~~If any~~

(3) Any bill ~~shall~~ not ~~be~~ returned by the governor within ~~six~~ 6 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to ~~him, the same~~ the governor shall be ~~a~~ law unless the legislature ~~shall~~, by ~~their~~ final adjournment, ~~prevent its~~ prevents the bill's return, in which case it shall not be ~~a~~ law.

## LIMITING THE GOVERNOR'S PARTIAL VETO AUTHORITY

### Vote by County

| County | For | Against |
|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1,902 | 1,461 |
| Ashland | 2,140 | 1,045 |
| Barron | 3,811 | 2,330 |
| Bayfield | 1,883 | 965 |
| Brown | 12,272 | 8,713 |
| Buffalo | 1,146 | 979 |
| Burnett | 1,079 | 697 |
| Calumet | 2,994 | 2,214 |
| Chippewa | 3,594 | 2,722 |
| Clark | 2,445 | 2,347 |
| Columbia | 4,469 | 3,282 |
| Crawford | 1,639 | 1,303 |
| Dane | 36,074 | 13,414 |
| Dodge | 6,033 | 4,611 |
| Door | 2,927 | 2,093 |
| Douglas | 2,925 | 2,028 |
| Dunn | 2,311 | 1,565 |
| Eau Claire | 5,486 | 4,671 |
| Florence | 417 | 320 |
| Fond du Lac | 6,476 | 3,971 |
| Forest | 1,043 | 992 |
| Grant | 3,436 | 2,984 |
| Green | 2,057 | 1,759 |
| Green Lake | 1,552 | 1,416 |
| Iowa | 1,533 | 1,161 |
| Iron | 865 | 615 |
| Jackson | 1,118 | 910 |
| Jefferson | 4,151 | 2,840 |
| Juneau | 1,759 | 1,803 |
| Kenosha | 11,006 | 5,504 |
| Kewaunee | 1,806 | 1,393 |
| La Crosse | 4,421 | 2,948 |
| Lafayette | 1,502 | 1,529 |
| Langlade | 3,144 | 2,175 |
| Lincoln | 2,805 | 2,084 |
| Manitowoc | 6,240 | 4,471 |
| Marathon | 8,415 | 7,458 |
| Marinette | 3,998 | 2,853 |
| Marquette | 1,096 | 1,016 |
| Menominee | 172 | 143 |
| Milwaukee | 62,173 | 33,595 |
| Monroe | 2,585 | 2,584 |
| Oconto | 3,482 | 2,146 |
| Oneida | 5,761 | 3,813 |
| Outagamie | 13,519 | 10,425 |
| Ozaukee | 4,367 | 3,027 |
| Pepin | 368 | 320 |
| Pierce | 2,612 | 1,824 |
| Polk | 2,783 | 1,781 |
| Portage | 4,642 | 2,084 |
| Price | 1,841 | 1,619 |
| Racine | 12,626 | 8,234 |
| Richland | 2,070 | 1,875 |
| Rock | 7,562 | 5,328 |
| Rusk | 1,922 | 1,438 |
| St. Croix | 4,455 | 2,599 |
| Sauk | 4,576 | 2,861 |
| Sawyer | 1,245 | 977 |
| Shawano | 2,716 | 2,754 |
| Sheboygan | 8,283 | 4,453 |
| Taylor | 1,313 | 1,180 |
| Trempealeau | 1,589 | 1,240 |
| Vernon | 2,864 | 2,960 |
| Vilas | 3,713 | 2,337 |
| Walworth | 5,568 | 3,827 |
| Washburn | 1,473 | 967 |
| Washington | 7,116 | 4,874 |
| Waukesha | 26,668 | 18,790 |
| Waupaca | 3,863 | 2,790 |
| Waushara | 1,544 | 1,127 |
| Winnebago | 10,562 | 6,811 |
| Wood | 7,065 | 5,056 |
| TOTAL | 387,068 | 252,481 |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

## PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR PERSONS OF LOW OR MODERATE INCOME

Amending Article VIII, Section 10
1989 AJR 101; 1991 AJR 7; Rejected April 2, 1991

**Ballot Question:** "Affordable Housing. Shall a new provision be created in section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, permitting the state to acquire, improve or construct housing for persons of low or moderate income?"

**Text of Section:**

(NOTE: Scored material is added; stricken material is ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*)

[Article VIII] Section 10. ~~The~~ Except as further provided in this section, the state ~~shall~~ may never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works~~; but whenever~~.

(1) Whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. ~~Provided, that the~~

(2) The state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for ~~the~~:

(a) The construction or improvement of public highways ~~or the~~.

(b) The development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects ~~or the~~.

(c) The acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing ~~or the~~.

(d) The improvement of port facilities. ~~Provided, that the~~

(3) The state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state~~; but of~~. Of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this ~~section~~ subsection in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property.

*[Article VIII] Section 10 (2) (e) The acquisition, improvement or construction of housing of primary benefit to persons of low or moderate income.*

## PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR PERSONS OF LOW OR MODERATE INCOME

### Vote by County

| County | For | Against |
|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2,073 | 2,597 |
| Ashland | 1,291 | 1,534 |
| Barron | 2,271 | 2,740 |
| Bayfield | 1,813 | 1,385 |
| Brown | 15,441 | 21,216 |
| Buffalo | 726 | 1,166 |
| Burnett | 1,691 | 1,363 |
| Calumet | 1,263 | 2,626 |
| Chippewa | 2,911 | 4,504 |
| Clark | 1,7[illegible]0 | 3,107 |
| Columbia | 4,535 | 4,894 |
| Crawford | 1,303 | 1,419 |
| Dane | 31,022 | 29,061 |
| Dodge | 3,218 | 6,173 |
| Door | 1,810 | 2,526 |
| Douglas | 6,200 | 4,188 |
| Dunn | 3,119 | 3,615 |
| Eau Claire | 2,991 | 5,157 |
| Florence | 533 | 509 |
| Fond du Lac | 2,689 | 6,589 |
| Forest | 1,355 | 1,194 |
| Grant | 3,274 | 4,802 |
| Green | 912 | 1,830 |
| Green Lake | 1,136 | 1,961 |
| Iowa | 1,393 | 1,632 |
| Iron | 794 | 643 |
| Jackson | 855 | 1,409 |
| Jefferson | 5,470 | 6,578 |
| Juneau | 1,431 | 1,906 |
| Kenosha | 6,877 | 7,998 |
| Kewaunee | 1,730 | 2,119 |
| La Crosse | 5,496 | 6,161 |
| Lafayette | 965 | 1,355 |
| Langlade | 2,932 | 3,584 |
| Lincoln | 1,233 | 1,703 |
| Manitowoc | 6,249 | 9,770 |
| Marathon | 5,128 | 9,864 |
| Marinette | 4,181 | 5,259 |
| Marquette | 1,050 | 1,155 |
| Menominee | 378 | 139 |
| Milwaukee | 39,130 | 50,228 |
| Monroe | 2,194 | 2,740 |
| Oconto | 2,442 | 3,479 |
| Oneida | 2,291 | 2,464 |
| Outagamie | 6,862 | 11,524 |
| Ozaukee | 5,953 | 10,846 |
| Pepin | 230 | 456 |
| Pierce | 2,519 | 2,915 |
| Polk | 3,288 | 3,240 |
| Portage | 3,778 | 4,601 |
| Price | 1,494 | 1,711 |
| Racine | 11,291 | 16,385 |
| Richland | 1,350 | 1,867 |
| Rock | 7,166 | 10,350 |
| Rusk | 1,700 | 1,773 |
| St. Croix | 3,159 | 3,207 |
| Sauk | 2,299 | 3,265 |
| Sawyer | 1,179 | 1,403 |
| Shawano | 2,622 | 4,293 |
| Sheboygan | 4,906 | 8,007 |
| Taylor | 1,098 | 1,685 |
| Trempealeau | 2,304 | 3,230 |
| Vernon | 2,089 | 3,136 |
| Vilas | 2,182 | 1,854 |
| Walworth | 4,188 | 5,692 |
| Washburn | 2,156 | 2,083 |
| Washington | 4,102 | 8,994 |
| Waukesha | 16,647 | 30,660 |
| Waupaca | 2,345 | 3,899 |
| Waushara | 1,481 | 2,078 |
| Winnebago | 6,214 | 11,152 |
| Wood | 3,715 | 6,273 |
| TOTAL | 295,823 | 402,921 |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

# VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

| County | Governor<br>Thomas Loftus (Dem.) | Rickey D. Keilholtz* (L & F) | Michele Ann Gess* (Rep.) | Edmond Hou-Seye (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 357 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Ashland | 427 | 4 | 0 | 15 |
| Barron | 591 | 5 | 0 | 19 |
| Bayfield | 1,083 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Brown | 4,478 | 1 | 0 | 181 |
| Buffalo | 247 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Burnett | 1,149 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Calumet | 462 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Chippewa | 1,581 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Clark | 935 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Columbia | 1,414 | 2 | 0 | 84 |
| Crawford | 280 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Dane | 15,272 | 133 | 0 | 143 |
| Dodge | 1,345 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Door | 384 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| Douglas | 6,807 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Dunn | 754 | 16 | 0 | 13 |
| Eau Claire | 3,573 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Florence | 175 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,960 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| Forest | 695 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Grant | 401 | 2 | 0 | 68 |
| Green | 281 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Green Lake | 236 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| Iowa | 540 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Iron | 503 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Jackson | 1,238 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Jefferson | 878 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Juneau | 270 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| Kenosha | 4,602 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Kewaunee | 420 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| La Crosse | 1,952 | 0 | 0 | 261 |
| Lafayette | 474 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| Langlade | 870 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Lincoln | 1,011 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Manitowoc | 5,103 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Marathon | 3,991 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| Marinette | 947 | 0 | 0 | 224 |
| Marquette | 236 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Menominee | 436 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | 35,322 | 31 | 0 | 180 |
| Monroe | 392 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Oconto | 588 | 0 | 0 | 137 |
| Oneida | 2,953 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Outagamie | 2,763 | 2 | 0 | 435 |
| Ozaukee | 890 | 0 | 0 | 166 |
| Pepin | 165 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pierce | 376 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Polk | 1,878 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Portage | 4,426 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Price | 545 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| Racine | 5,358 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Richland | 218 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Rock | 3,930 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| Rusk | 608 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| St. Croix | 657 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Sauk | 638 | 1 | 0 | 72 |
| Sawyer | 197 | 1 | 0 | 105 |
| Shawano | 1,083 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| Sheboygan | 7,169 | 0 | 0 | 123 |
| Taylor | 471 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Trempealeau | 474 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Vernon | 234 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Vilas | 1,698 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| Walworth | 891 | 2 | 0 | 45 |
| Washburn | 661 | 11 | 0 | 72 |
| Washington | 1,224 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Waukesha | 4,885 | 4 | 0 | 170 |
| Waupaca | 492 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Waushara | 305 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| Winnebago | 2,304 | 0 | 0 | 304 |
| Wood | 1,193 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| TOTAL | 153,346 | 223 | 0 | 4,665 |

Dem. — Democratic Party; L & F — Labor-Farm Laborista-Agrario Party; Rep. — Republican Party; Ind. — Independent.

*Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

| Governor | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Willie G. Lovelace* (Rep.) | Bennett A. Masel (Rep.) | Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.) | County |
| 0 | 37 | 426 | Adams |
| 0 | 18 | 578 | Ashland |
| 0 | 54 | 829 | Barron |
| 0 | 30 | 725 | Bayfield |
| 0 | 423 | 6,467 | Brown |
| 0 | 35 | 399 | Buffalo |
| 0 | 14 | 211 | Burnett |
| 0 | 75 | 1,612 | Calumet |
| 0 | 24 | 804 | Chippewa |
| 0 | 60 | 1,134 | Clark |
| 0 | 206 | 3,457 | Columbia |
| 0 | 90 | 873 | Crawford |
| 0 | 854 | 7,286 | Dane |
| 0 | 85 | 2,316 | Dodge |
| 0 | 195 | 2,839 | Door |
| 0 | 60 | 1,465 | Douglas |
| 0 | 47 | 794 | Dunn |
| 0 | 114 | 2,899 | Eau Claire |
| 0 | 9 | 211 | Florence |
| 0 | 156 | 4,370 | Fond du Lac |
| 0 | 29 | 526 | Forest |
| 0 | 141 | 2,496 | Grant |
| 0 | 57 | 1,102 | Green |
| 0 | 136 | 2,633 | Green Lake |
| 0 | 177 | 2,570 | Iowa |
| 0 | 22 | 275 | Iron |
| 0 | 48 | 884 | Jackson |
| 0 | 130 | 2,444 | Jefferson |
| 0 | 270 | 3,673 | Juneau |
| 0 | 44 | 1,312 | Kenosha |
| 0 | 68 | 849 | Kewaunee |
| 0 | 554 | 6,982 | La Crosse |
| 0 | 176 | 2,724 | Lafayette |
| 0 | 34 | 995 | Langlade |
| 0 | 163 | 1,820 | Lincoln |
| 0 | 26 | 1,506 | Manitowoc |
| 0 | 182 | 2,489 | Marathon |
| 4 | 445 | 5,778 | Marinette |
| 0 | 169 | 1,820 | Marquette |
| 0 | 1 | 23 | Menominee |
| 4 | 530 | 20,883 | Milwaukee |
| 0 | 83 | 1,486 | Monroe |
| 0 | 341 | 3,439 | Oconto |
| 0 | 84 | 2,040 | Oneida |
| 0 | 1,077 | 14,970 | Outagamie |
| 0 | 270 | 7,123 | Ozaukee |
| 0 | 8 | 156 | Pepin |
| 0 | 35 | 549 | Pierce |
| 0 | 96 | 1,498 | Polk |
| 0 | 54 | 885 | Portage |
| 0 | 60 | 1,019 | Price |
| 0 | 67 | 3,985 | Racine |
| 0 | 19 | 530 | Richland |
| 0 | 171 | 4,527 | Rock |
| 0 | 61 | 1,033 | Rusk |
| 0 | 88 | 823 | St. Croix |
| 0 | 213 | 2,594 | Sauk |
| 0 | 305 | 2,482 | Sawyer |
| 0 | 253 | 4,954 | Shawano |
| 0 | 48 | 3,407 | Sheboygan |
| 0 | 84 | 1,245 | Taylor |
| 0 | 43 | 638 | Trempealeau |
| 0 | 39 | 566 | Vernon |
| 0 | 69 | 1,574 | Vilas |
| 0 | 92 | 1,818 | Walworth |
| 0 | 154 | 1,438 | Washburn |
| 0 | 60 | 3,183 | Washington |
| 0 | 262 | 11,931 | Waukesha |
| 0 | 39 | 1,317 | Waupaca |
| 0 | 306 | 3,179 | Waushara |
| 0 | 717 | 12,201 | Winnebago |
| 0 | 44 | 1,398 | Wood |
| 8 | 11,230 | 201,467 | TOTAL |

# VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY—Cont.

| County | Lieutenant Governor | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.) | Richard L. Ackley* (L & F) | Scott McCallum (Rep.) |
| Adams | 300 | 0 | 374 |
| Ashland | 340 | 4 | 399 |
| Barron | 526 | 5 | 698 |
| Bayfield | 929 | 1 | 603 |
| Brown | 3,539 | 0 | 5,086 |
| Buffalo | 205 | 0 | 334 |
| Burnett | 1,036 | 1 | 181 |
| Calumet | 380 | 0 | 1,291 |
| Chippewa | 1,246 | 0 | 672 |
| Clark | 815 | 0 | 909 |
| Columbia | 1,194 | 2 | 3,123 |
| Crawford | 242 | 0 | 680 |
| Dane | 12,039 | 133 | 6,343 |
| Dodge | 1,086 | 0 | 2,169 |
| Door | 292 | 0 | 2,480 |
| Douglas | 5,504 | 0 | 1,032 |
| Dunn | 607 | 5 | 673 |
| Eau Claire | 2,837 | 0 | 2,384 |
| Florence | 156 | 0 | 155 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,452 | 0 | 4,015 |
| Forest | 601 | 0 | 408 |
| Grant | 331 | 1 | 2,002 |
| Green | 218 | 0 | 963 |
| Green Lake | 179 | 0 | 2,382 |
| Iowa | 434 | 0 | 2,148 |
| Iron | 485 | 0 | 226 |
| Jackson | 1,029 | 0 | 714 |
| Jefferson | 714 | 0 | 2,126 |
| Juneau | 216 | 0 | 3,103 |
| Kenosha | 4,215 | 0 | 1,083 |
| Kewaunee | 367 | 0 | 708 |
| La Crosse | 1,532 | 0 | 5,974 |
| Lafayette | 379 | 0 | 2,257 |
| Langlade | 741 | 0 | 854 |
| Lincoln | 816 | 0 | 1,685 |
| Manitowoc | 4,488 | 1 | 1,263 |
| Marathon | 3,372 | 0 | 2,101 |
| Marinette | 771 | 0 | 4,401 |
| Marquette | 187 | 0 | 1,653 |
| Menominee | 340 | 0 | 18 |
| Milwaukee | 31,637 | 30 | 16,323 |
| Monroe | 321 | 0 | 1,256 |
| Oconto | 483 | 0 | 3,080 |
| Oneida | 2,534 | 0 | 1,712 |
| Outagamie | 2,221 | 1 | 12,608 |
| Ozaukee | 740 | 0 | 6,129 |
| Pepin | 141 | 0 | 117 |
| Pierce | 349 | 0 | 481 |
| Polk | 1,678 | 0 | 1,309 |
| Portage | 3,781 | 0 | 712 |
| Price | 453 | 1 | 812 |
| Racine | 4,251 | 0 | 3,168 |
| Richland | 166 | 0 | 465 |
| Rock | 3,218 | 0 | 3,659 |
| Rusk | 489 | 0 | 780 |
| St. Croix | 590 | 0 | 755 |
| Sauk | 524 | 1 | 2,331 |
| Sawyer | 172 | 1 | 2,042 |
| Shawano | 865 | 0 | 4,205 |
| Sheboygan | 5,901 | 0 | 2,802 |
| Taylor | 414 | 0 | 943 |
| Trempealeau | 395 | 0 | 525 |
| Vernon | 196 | 0 | 526 |
| Vilas | 1,465 | 1 | 1,362 |
| Walworth | 669 | 5 | 1,539 |
| Washburn | 567 | 11 | 1,212 |
| Washington | 1,037 | 0 | 2,791 |
| Waukesha | 4,033 | 4 | 10,147 |
| Waupaca | 415 | 0 | 1,217 |
| Waushara | 249 | 0 | 2,941 |
| Winnebago | 1,809 | 0 | 10,639 |
| Wood | 982 | 0 | 1,145 |
| TOTAL | 128,885 | 208 | 169,403 |

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY—Cont.

| County | Secretary of State | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Douglas La Follette (Dem.) | Stuart Levitan (Dem.) | Robert M. Thompson (Rep.) |
| Adams | 290 | 97 | 349 |
| Ashland | 393 | 66 | 414 |
| Barron | 483 | 164 | 680 |
| Bayfield | 1,073 | 208 | 573 |
| Brown | 3,531 | 1,273 | 5,226 |
| Buffalo | 232 | 40 | 328 |
| Burnett | 1,176 | 229 | 176 |
| Calumet | 366 | 124 | 1,252 |
| Chippewa | 1,578 | 464 | 672 |
| Clark | 818 | 181 | 867 |
| Columbia | 1,084 | 424 | 3,118 |
| Crawford | 235 | 67 | 657 |
| Dane | 9,814 | 7,783 | 6,341 |
| Dodge | 1,006 | 475 | 2,053 |
| Door | 291 | 83 | 2,369 |
| Douglas | 6,509 | 1,486 | 987 |
| Dunn | 602 | 192 | 646 |
| Eau Claire | 3,148 | 997 | 2,397 |
| Florence | 159 | 54 | 157 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,619 | 491 | 3,618 |
| Forest | 667 | 157 | 399 |
| Grant | 304 | 114 | 1,979 |
| Green | 239 | 59 | 955 |
| Green Lake | 191 | 47 | 2,269 |
| Iowa | 424 | 120 | 2,083 |
| Iron | 564 | 153 | 216 |
| Jackson | 1,262 | 269 | 673 |
| Jefferson | 662 | 337 | 2,083 |
| Juneau | 202 | 61 | 2,915 |
| Kenosha | 4,385 | 1,594 | 1,052 |
| Kewaunee | 326 | 80 | 701 |
| La Crosse | 1,630 | 373 | 6,112 |
| Lafayette | 427 | 95 | 2,191 |
| Langlade | 748 | 213 | 701 |
| Lincoln | 894 | 235 | 1,622 |
| Manitowoc | 5,452 | 1,527 | 1,257 |
| Marathon | 3,435 | 1,083 | 2,154 |
| Marinette | 775 | 187 | 4,456 |
| Marquette | 182 | 51 | 1,595 |
| Menominee | 379 | 89 | 18 |
| Milwaukee | 29,945 | 12,596 | 16,408 |
| Monroe | 323 | 96 | 1,255 |
| Oconto | 468 | 132 | 2,997 |
| Oneida | 2,933 | 820 | 1,615 |
| Outagamie | 2,083 | 644 | 12,485 |
| Ozaukee | 658 | 313 | 6,015 |
| Pepin | 147 | 30 | 117 |
| Pierce | 275 | 125 | 469 |
| Polk | 1,561 | 461 | 1,264 |
| Portage | 3,962 | 1,494 | 686 |
| Price | 470 | 129 | 780 |
| Racine | 4,889 | 1,475 | 3,299 |
| Richland | 179 | 68 | 443 |
| Rock | 3,357 | 1,310 | 3,626 |
| Rusk | 552 | 136 | 753 |
| St. Croix | 505 | 184 | 732 |
| Sauk | 482 | 183 | 2,249 |
| Sawyer | 155 | 52 | 1,983 |
| Shawano | 892 | 235 | 4,172 |
| Sheboygan | 6,657 | 2,669 | 2,749 |
| Taylor | 411 | 114 | 899 |
| Trempealeau | 404 | 106 | 521 |
| Vernon | 197 | 46 | 510 |
| Vilas | 1,700 | 540 | 1,292 |
| Walworth | 654 | 286 | 1,521 |
| Washburn | 643 | 109 | 1,143 |
| Washington | 942 | 446 | 2,746 |
| Waukesha | 3,484 | 1,999 | 10,038 |
| Waupaca | 385 | 155 | 1,196 |
| Waushara | 234 | 56 | 2,857 |
| Winnebago | 1,755 | 498 | 10,483 |
| Wood | 1,069 | 341 | 1,149 |
| TOTAL | 129,926 | 49,590 | 166,763 |

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY—Cont.

| | State Treasurer | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Charles P. Smith (Dem.) | Lucille Berrien (L & F) | Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.) | David A. Ameringer (Ind.) |
| Adams | 308 | 1 | 320 | 1 |
| Ashland | 365 | 6 | 359 | 1 |
| Barron | 545 | 6 | 617 | 6 |
| Bayfield | 992 | 4 | 536 | 4 |
| Brown | 3,730 | 13 | 4,995 | 22 |
| Buffalo | 218 | 1 | 306 | 0 |
| Burnett | 1,122 | 13 | 171 | 13 |
| Calumet | 406 | 6 | 1,196 | 5 |
| Chippewa | 1,510 | 2 | 631 | 2 |
| Clark | 787 | 6 | 819 | 9 |
| Columbia | 1,269 | 4 | 2,825 | 19 |
| Crawford | 253 | 1 | 628 | 3 |
| Dane | 12,710 | 323 | 5,150 | 47 |
| Dodge | 1,218 | 1 | 1,966 | 7 |
| Door | 316 | 0 | 2,239 | 4 |
| Douglas | 6,479 | 17 | 918 | 28 |
| Dunn | 623 | 14 | 598 | 6 |
| Eau Claire | 3,268 | 2 | 2,126 | 17 |
| Florence | 157 | 5 | 151 | 4 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,716 | 9 | 3,425 | 18 |
| Forest | 638 | 1 | 385 | 2 |
| Grant | 337 | 13 | 1,903 | 7 |
| Green | 243 | 0 | 838 | 1 |
| Green Lake | 194 | 2 | 2,188 | 2 |
| Iowa | 432 | 8 | 1,953 | 6 |
| Iron | 516 | 2 | 200 | 2 |
| Jackson | 1,161 | 0 | 641 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 789 | 0 | 2,005 | 10 |
| Juneau | 216 | 8 | 2,775 | 24 |
| Kenosha | 4,567 | 3 | 1,018 | 17 |
| Kewaunee | 377 | 3 | 684 | 10 |
| La Crosse | 1,662 | 7 | 5,105 | 20 |
| Lafayette | 404 | 6 | 2,091 | 5 |
| Langlade | 763 | 3 | 788 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 931 | 1 | 1,589 | 7 |
| Manitowoc | 5,361 | 6 | 1,154 | 14 |
| Marathon | 3,573 | 2 | 1,895 | 14 |
| Marinette | 785 | 3 | 4,049 | 6 |
| Marquette | 202 | 1 | 1,499 | 12 |
| Menominee | 391 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | 31,688 | 101 | 15,450 | 73 |
| Monroe | 329 | 5 | 1,216 | 3 |
| Oconto | 484 | 2 | 3,217 | 12 |
| Oneida | 2,800 | 2 | 1,551 | 9 |
| Outagamie | 2,258 | 12 | 12,227 | 29 |
| Ozaukee | 830 | 3 | 5,667 | 17 |
| Pepin | 148 | 0 | 103 | 0 |
| Pierce | 348 | 0 | 449 | 1 |
| Polk | 1,715 | 10 | 1,244 | 15 |
| Portage | 3,974 | 4 | 617 | 4 |
| Price | 482 | 3 | 724 | 2 |
| Racine | 4,980 | 7 | 2,983 | 15 |
| Richland | 168 | 2 | 431 | 4 |
| Rock | 3,528 | 7 | 3,384 | 14 |
| Rusk | 511 | 0 | 693 | 3 |
| St. Croix | 588 | 3 | 710 | 6 |
| Sauk | 553 | 3 | 1,968 | 4 |
| Sawyer | 173 | 4 | 1,913 | 7 |
| Shawano | 881 | 10 | 4,513 | 4 |
| Sheboygan | 7,123 | 6 | 2,306 | 9 |
| Taylor | 416 | 1 | 840 | 2 |
| Trempealeau | 414 | 3 | 484 | 1 |
| Vernon | 196 | 2 | 476 | 5 |
| Vilas | 1,557 | 1 | 1,263 | 4 |
| Walworth | 758 | 4 | 1,473 | 11 |
| Washburn | 608 | 4 | 1,101 | 5 |
| Washington | 1,130 | 6 | 2,691 | 28 |
| Waukesha | 4,217 | 172 | 9,661 | 60 |
| Waupaca | 429 | 10 | 1,190 | 9 |
| Waushara | 239 | 7 | 2,770 | 10 |
| Winnebago | 1,892 | 7 | 9,993 | 11 |
| Wood | 1,119 | 2 | 1,053 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 138,070 | 906 | 157,119 | 758 |

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY—Cont.

| | Attorney General | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | James E. Doyle (Dem.) | William P. Te Winkle (Dem.) | Patricia K. Hammel (L & F) | Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.) |
| Adams | 228 | 159 | 2 | 387 |
| Ashland | 354 | 98 | 5 | 406 |
| Barron | 445 | 214 | 7 | 731 |
| Bayfield | 959 | 256 | 4 | 604 |
| Brown | 2,491 | 2,566 | 16 | 5,862 |
| Buffalo | 213 | 62 | 1 | 342 |
| Burnett | 906 | 428 | 14 | 187 |
| Calumet | 208 | 339 | 9 | 1,382 |
| Chippewa | 1,228 | 877 | 2 | 682 |
| Clark | 595 | 479 | 8 | 930 |
| Columbia | 1,011 | 512 | 5 | 3,182 |
| Crawford | 240 | 60 | 1 | 684 |
| Dane | 14,581 | 3,724 | 310 | 6,668 |
| Dodge | 815 | 747 | 2 | 2,131 |
| Door | 228 | 165 | 2 | 2,522 |
| Douglas | 6,639 | 1,524 | 21 | 1,010 |
| Dunn | 518 | 281 | 15 | 663 |
| Eau Claire | 2,526 | 1,691 | 3 | 2,458 |
| Florence | 133 | 79 | 0 | 156 |
| Fond du Lac | 1,045 | 1,200 | 8 | 3,858 |
| Forest | 489 | 367 | 0 | 404 |
| Grant | 298 | 127 | 14 | 2,051 |
| Green | 232 | 77 | 0 | 987 |
| Green Lake | 150 | 107 | 2 | 2,364 |
| Iowa | 397 | 145 | 6 | 2,211 |
| Iron | 532 | 157 | 2 | 197 |
| Jackson | 1,057 | 526 | 0 | 713 |
| Jefferson | 540 | 498 | 0 | 2,174 |
| Juneau | 175 | 97 | 8 | 3,094 |
| Kenosha | 2,759 | 3,338 | 4 | 1,078 |
| Kewaunee | 230 | 265 | 2 | 742 |
| La Crosse | 1,544 | 481 | 10 | 5,711 |
| Lafayette | 383 | 154 | 8 | 2,282 |
| Langlade | 490 | 467 | 3 | 715 |
| Lincoln | 745 | 397 | 1 | 1,640 |
| Manitowoc | 2,299 | 5,303 | 7 | 1,302 |
| Marathon | 2,793 | 1,896 | 3 | 2,213 |
| Marinette | 573 | 458 | 3 | 4,685 |
| Marquette | 143 | 97 | 1 | 1,656 |
| Menominee | 290 | 274 | 0 | 19 |
| Milwaukee | 23,124 | 22,605 | 107 | 17,061 |
| Monroe | 306 | 138 | 5 | 1,274 |
| Oconto | 313 | 332 | 4 | 3,162 |
| Oneida | 2,446 | 1,504 | 3 | 1,635 |
| Outagamie | 1,460 | 1,512 | 14 | 13,462 |
| Ozaukee | 493 | 527 | 2 | 6,181 |
| Pepin | 124 | 47 | 0 | 116 |
| Pierce | 243 | 147 | 0 | 479 |
| Polk | 1,310 | 633 | 9 | 1,296 |
| Portage | 3,649 | 2,000 | 3 | 725 |
| Price | 405 | 204 | 4 | 799 |
| Racine | 3,368 | 3,150 | 6 | 3,213 |
| Richland | 161 | 97 | 1 | 459 |
| Rock | 3,333 | 1,337 | 8 | 3,781 |
| Rusk | 430 | 260 | 0 | 806 |
| St. Croix | 462 | 198 | 3 | 754 |
| Sauk | 467 | 205 | 3 | 2,341 |
| Sawyer | 130 | 72 | 4 | 2,054 |
| Shawano | 624 | 570 | 8 | 4,448 |
| Sheboygan | 2,674 | 7,598 | 4 | 2,740 |
| Taylor | 310 | 220 | 2 | 940 |
| Trempealeau | 354 | 154 | 4 | 534 |
| Vernon | 183 | 68 | 2 | 511 |
| Vilas | 1,505 | 896 | 1 | 1,267 |
| Walworth | 558 | 411 | 5 | 1,581 |
| Washburn | 551 | 172 | 2 | 1,206 |
| Washington | 626 | 870 | 6 | 2,745 |
| Waukesha | 2,585 | 3,335 | 165 | 10,369 |
| Waupaca | 264 | 304 | 12 | 1,235 |
| Waushara | 155 | 155 | 9 | 2,956 |
| Winnebago | 1,111 | 1,326 | 6 | 10,827 |
| Wood | 844 | 598 | 2 | 1,191 |
| TOTAL | 106,050 | 82,337 | 913 | 173,231 |

# VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS
## By District, September 11, 1990

### First Congressional District

| County | Les Aspin (Dem.) | Charles A. Olson (Dem.) |
|---|---|---|
| Green (part) | 78 | 18 |
| Jefferson (part) | 13 | 0 |
| Kenosha | 5,480 | 1,045 |
| Racine | 6,039 | 854 |
| Rock | 4,320 | 652 |
| Walworth | 851 | 137 |
| TOTAL | 16,781 | 2,706 |

### Second Congressional District

| County | Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.) | Scott L. Klug (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Adams (part) | 44 | 59 |
| Columbia | 1,369 | 3,080 |
| Dane | 15,276 | 6,350 |
| Dodge (part) | 740 | 958 |
| Grant (part) | 89 | 372 |
| Green (part) | 192 | 647 |
| Iowa | 510 | 2,119 |
| Juneau (part) | 76 | 395 |
| Lafayette | 491 | 2,173 |
| Richland (part) | 56 | 100 |
| Sauk | 648 | 2,097 |
| TOTAL | 19,491 | 18,350 |

### Third Congressional District

| County | James L. Ziegeweid (Dem.) | Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Barron | 504 | 757 |
| Buffalo | 237 | 363 |
| Clark (part) | 305 | 458 |
| Crawford | 246 | 779 |
| Dunn | 616 | 746 |
| Eau Claire | 3,226 | 2,755 |
| Grant (part) | 246 | 1,813 |
| Jackson | 987 | 819 |
| La Crosse | 1,314 | 6,380 |
| Pepin | 134 | 131 |
| Pierce | 334 | 508 |
| Polk (part) | 1,194 | 1,200 |
| Richland (part) | 113 | 370 |
| St. Croix | 529 | 797 |
| Trempealeau | 440 | 582 |
| Vernon | 191 | 526 |
| TOTAL | 10,616 | 18,984 |

### Fourth Congressional District

| County | Roman R. Blenski (Dem.) | Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.) | Daniel Slak (Dem.) | Joseph L. Cook (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee (part) | 1,466 | 17,601 | 2,569 | 6,373 |
| Waukesha (part) | 198 | 2,124 | 386 | 3,080 |
| TOTAL | 1,664 | 19,725 | 2,955 | 9,453 |

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS
## By District, September 11, 1990 — Continued

### Fifth Congressional District

| County | Jim Moody (Dem.) | Peter Y. Taylor, Sr (Dem.) | Donalda Arnell Hammersmith (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee (part) | 16,995 | 4,585 | 6,419 |
| Washington (part) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 16,995 | 4,585 | 6,419 |

### Sixth Congressional District

| County | Thomas E. Petri (Rep.) |
|---|---|
| Adams (part) | 350 |
| Calumet | 1,495 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 4,032 |
| Green Lake | 2,582 |
| Juneau (part) | 2,891 |
| Manitowoc | 1,436 |
| Marquette | 1,782 |
| Monroe | 1,365 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 1,024 |
| Waupaca | 1,249 |
| Waushara | 3,191 |
| Winnebago | 11,666 |
| Wood (part) | 64 |
| TOTAL | 33,127 |

### Seventh Congressional District

| County | David R. Obey (Dem.) | John L. McEwen (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ashland | 451 | 324 |
| Bayfield | 1,207 | 535 |
| Burnett | 1,395 | 162 |
| Chippewa | 1,740 | 599 |
| Clark (part) | 606 | 466 |
| Douglas | 8,110 | 919 |
| Iron | 793 | 190 |
| Lincoln | 1,058 | 1,506 |
| Marathon | 3,996 | 2,254 |
| Oneida (part) | 1,517 | 574 |
| Polk (part) | 544 | 195 |
| Portage | 4,967 | 624 |
| Price | 556 | 702 |
| Rusk | 666 | 685 |
| Sawyer | 208 | 1,853 |
| Taylor | 472 | 807 |
| Washburn | 744 | 1,058 |
| Wood (part) | 1,198 | 984 |
| TOTAL | 30,228 | 14,437 |

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS
## By District, September 11, 1990 — Continued

### Eighth Congressional District

| County | Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.) | David J. Hemes (Rep.) | Toby Roth (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | 4,431 | 1,958 | 4,610 |
| Door | 331 | 583 | 2,210 |
| Florence | 162 | 22 | 193 |
| Forest | 613 | 55 | 487 |
| Kewaunee | 426 | 253 | 643 |
| Langlade | 711 | 98 | 925 |
| Marinette | 874 | 939 | 5,241 |
| Menominee | 418 | 4 | 18 |
| Oconto | 567 | 936 | 3,018 |
| Oneida (part) | 1,431 | 230 | 982 |
| Outagamie | 2,461 | 3,786 | 12,643 |
| Shawano | 922 | 826 | 4,478 |
| Vilas | 1,458 | 245 | 1,370 |
| TOTAL | 14,805 | 9,935 | 36,818 |

### Ninth Congressional District

| County | F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.) |
|---|---|
| Dodge (part) | 1,021 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 158 |
| Jefferson (part) | 2,232 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 2,230 |
| Ozaukee | 6,781 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 2,016 |
| Washington (part) | 2,761 |
| Waukesha (part) | 7,215 |
| TOTAL | 24,414 |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

| Senate District | Composed of Assembly Districts | Pol. Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Primary Election, November 14, 1989** | | | | |
| 5th | 13th, 14th, 15th | Dem. | Thomas M. Barrett | 8,094 |
| | | | Shirley I. Krug | 3,498 |
| | | Rep. | Joseph William Baker | 465 |
| 10th | 28th, 29th, 30th | Dem. | Alvin J. Baldus | 5,513 |
| | | | Robert J. Baldwin | 2,553 |
| | | Rep. | William F. Berndt | 2,047 |
| **Special Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | | | | |
| 12th | 34th, 35th, 36th | Dem. | Roger M. Breske | 4,906 |
| | | | James V. Mabry | 1,010 |
| | | | Joseph Pasowicz | 548 |
| | | | Jolene Plautz | 4,309 |
| | | | Bonnie Stowers | 1,742 |
| | | Rep. | Gordon R. Connor | 4,182 |
| | | | Oscar C. Copes | 635 |
| | | | Roger O. Day | 4,048 |
| | | | Lenard E. Laabs | 610 |
| | | | Rudolph Mikulich | 492 |
| | | | Karen Minassi[1] | 20 |
| **Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | | | | |
| 1st | 1st, 2nd, 3rd | Dem. | Urban A. Urban | 3,095 |
| | | Rep. | *Alan Lasee | 6,745 |
| 3rd | 7th, 8th, 9th | Dem. | *Brian B. Burke | 3,650 |
| | | Rep. | Michael S. Anani | 970 |
| 5th | 13th, 14th, 15th | Dem. | *Thomas M. Barrett | 6,540 |
| 7th | 19th, 20th, 21st | Dem. | *John R. Plewa | 7,439 |
| | | Rep. | James P. Hardy | 2,118 |
| 9th | 25th, 26th, 27th | Dem. | Calvin J. Potter | 11,808 |
| | | Rep. | Dwight Daniel Darrow | 3,015 |
| 11th | 31st, 32nd, 33rd | Rep. | Joanne B. Huelsman | 4,752 |
| | | | George Laugerman | 2,516 |
| 13th | 37th, 38th, 39th | Dem. | Jon Nelson | 1,577 |
| | | | Mark Rausch | 1,389 |
| | | Rep. | *Barbara K. Lorman | 5,232 |
| 15th | 43rd, 44th, 45th | Dem. | Gary Tilley | 2,477 |
| | | Rep. | *Timothy L. Weeden | 2,945 |
| 17th | 49th, 50th, 51st | Rep. | *Richard T. Kreul | 9,317 |
| 19th | 55th, 56th, 57th | Dem. | Carol Moczygemba | 2,006 |
| | | Rep. | *Michael G. Ellis | 12,832 |
| 21st | 61st, 62nd, 63rd | Dem. | *Joseph Strohl | 4,821 |
| | | Rep. | George Petak | 2,992 |
| 23rd | 67th, 68th, 69th | Dem. | *Marvin J. Roshell | 4,701 |
| 25th | 73rd, 74th, 75th | Dem. | *Robert Jauch | 11,477 |
| | | Rep. | Robert P. Finstad | 2,629 |
| | | | Iris M. Moe | 5,384 |
| 27th | 79th, 80th, 81st | Dem. | *Russell D. Feingold | 4,354 |
| 29th | 85th, 86th, 87th | Dem. | Russell S. Decker | 4,125 |
| | | Rep. | *Walter John Chilsen | 4,658 |
| 31st | 91st, 92nd, 93rd | Dem. | *Rodney C. Moen | 4,926 |
| | | Rep. | Samuel C. Gold | 3,031 |
| | | | Allan P. Hofland | 2,005 |
| 33rd | 97th, 98th, 99th | Rep. | *Margaret A. Farrow | 4,646 |

*Incumbent

[1] Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
### Democratic and Republican Parties

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Primary Election, November 14, 1989** | | | | | |
| Burnett | 10th | Baldus | 432 | Berndt | 190 |
| | | Baldwin | 260 | | |
| Dunn | 10th | Baldus | 1,190 | Berndt | 208 |
| | | Baldwin | 357 | | |
| Milwaukee | 5th | Barrett | 8,094 | Baker | 465 |
| | | Krug | 3,498 | | |
| Pierce | 10th | Baldus | 841 | Berndt | 425 |
| | | Baldwin | 646 | | |
| Polk | 10th | Baldus | 1,691 | Berndt | 553 |
| | | Baldwin | 556 | | |
| St. Croix | 10th | Baldus | 1,359 | Berndt | 671 |
| | | Baldwin | 734 | | |
| **Special Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | | | | | |
| Florence | 12th | Breske | 48 | Connor | 106 |
| | | Mabry | 15 | Copes | 15 |
| | | Pasowicz | 149 | Day | 36 |
| | | Plautz | 53 | Laabs | 16 |
| | | Stowers | 16 | Mikulich | 14 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Forest | 12th | Breske | 540 | Connor | 390 |
| | | Mabry | 83 | Copes | 5 |
| | | Pasowicz | 47 | Day | 98 |
| | | Plautz | 201 | Laabs | 23 |
| | | Stowers | 78 | Mikulich | 24 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Langlade | 12th | Breske | 482 | Connor | 449 |
| | | Mabry | 349 | Copes | 16 |
| | | Pasowicz | 19 | Day | 452 |
| | | Plautz | 195 | Laabs | 27 |
| | | Stowers | 36 | Mikulich | 21 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Lincoln | 12th | Breske | 299 | Connor | 891 |
| | | Mabry | 32 | Copes | 255 |
| | | Pasowicz | 23 | Day | 719 |
| | | Plautz | 820 | Laabs | 106 |
| | | Stowers | 85 | Mikulich | 44 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 1 |
| Marathon | 12th | Breske | 423 | Connor | 42 |
| | | Mabry | 9 | Copes | 1 |
| | | Pasowicz | 1 | Day | 54 |
| | | Plautz | 59 | Laabs | 5 |
| | | Stowers | 21 | Mikulich | 7 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Marinette | 12th | Breske | 125 | Connor | 458 |
| | | Mabry | 45 | Copes | 84 |
| | | Pasowicz | 38 | Day | 443 |
| | | Plautz | 68 | Laabs | 295 |
| | | Stowers | 49 | Mikulich | 112 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Menominee | 12th | Breske | 107 | Connor | 10 |
| | | Mabry | 63 | Copes | 2 |
| | | Pasowicz | 40 | Day | 2 |
| | | Plautz | 152 | Laabs | 1 |
| | | Stowers | 68 | Mikulich | 0 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |
| Oconto (part) | 12th | Breske | 92 | Connor | 210 |
| | | Mabry | 54 | Copes | 11 |
| | | Pasowicz | 11 | Day | 90 |
| | | Plautz | 31 | Laabs | 44 |
| | | Stowers | 22 | Mikulich | 26 |
| | | | | Minassi | 0 |
| Oneida | 12th | Breske | 1,297 | Connor | 668 |
| | | Mabry | 187 | Copes | 182 |
| | | Pasowicz | 133 | Day | 1,159 |
| | | Plautz | 1,636 | Laabs | 21 |
| | | Stowers | 912 | Mikulich | 116 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 16 |
| Shawano (part) | 12th | Breske | 705 | Connor | 293 |
| | | Mabry | 69 | Copes | 15 |
| | | Pasowicz | 14 | Day | 334 |
| | | Plautz | 51 | Laabs | 44 |
| | | Stowers | 41 | Mikulich | 31 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 0 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
### Democratic and Republican Parties

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vilas | 12th | Breske | 788 | Connor | 665 |
| | | Mabry | 104 | Copes | 49 |
| | | Pasowicz | 73 | Day | 661 |
| | | Plautz | 1,043 | Laabs | 28 |
| | | Stowers | 414 | Mikulich | 97 |
| | | | | Minassi* | 3 |
| | | **Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | | | |
| Ashland | 25th | Jauch | 442 | Finstad | 146 |
| | | | | Moe | 390 |
| Barron | 23rd | Roshell | 0 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Jauch | 500 | Finstad | 330 |
| | | | | Moe | 447 |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 69 | Chilsen | 76 |
| Bayfield | 25th | Jauch | 1,117 | Finstad | 164 |
| | | | | Moe | 602 |
| Brown (part) | 1st | Urban | 197 | Lasee | 313 |
| Buffalo | 31st | Moen | 252 | Gold | 257 |
| | | | | Hofland | 145 |
| Calumet (part) | 1st | Urban | 219 | Lasee | 1,107 |
| (part) | 9th | Potter | 137 | Darrow | 203 |
| Chippewa (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 1,917 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 40 | Chilsen | 33 |
| Clark (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 839 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 31st | Moen | 64 | Gold | 30 |
| | | | | Hofland | 31 |
| Columbia (part) | 13th | Nelson | 1 | Lorman | 33 |
| | | Rausch | 4 | | |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 1,381 | No candidate | |
| Dane (part) | 27th | Feingold | 2,729 | No candidate | |
| Dodge | 13th | Nelson | 590 | Lorman | 1,238 |
| | | Rausch | 485 | | |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 37 | No candidate | |
| Door | 1st | Urban | 292 | Lasee | 2,386 |
| Douglas | 25th | Jauch | 7,778 | Finstad | 690 |
| | | | | Moe | 575 |
| Dunn (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 254 | No candidate | |
| Eau Claire (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 1,386 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 31st | Moen | 2,213 | Gold | 1,031 |
| | | | | Hofland | 890 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 1st | Urban | 23 | Lasee | 36 |
| (part) | 13th | Nelson | 13 | Lorman | 42 |
| | | Rausch | 7 | | |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 125 | Ellis | 363 |
| Grant (part) | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 2,101 |
| Green (part) | 27th | Feingold | 72 | No candidate | |
| Iowa | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 2,219 |
| Iron | 25th | Jauch | 751 | Finstad | 56 |
| | | | | Moe | 204 |
| Jackson | 31st | Moen | 1,408 | Gold | 544 |
| | | | | Hofland | 289 |
| Jefferson (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 74 |
| | | | | Laugerman | 78 |
| (part) | 13th | Nelson | 522 | Lorman | 1,960 |
| | | Rausch | 404 | | |
| Juneau | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 223 |
| Kewaunee | 1st | Urban | 356 | Lasee | 782 |
| Lafayette | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 2,347 |
| Manitowoc (part) | 1st | Urban | 1,670 | Lasee | 473 |
| (part) | 9th | Potter | 3,527 | Darrow | 786 |
| Marathon (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 72 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 2,901 | Chilsen | 1,973 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 3rd | Burke | 3,650 | Anani | 970 |
| (part) | 5th | Barrett | 6,540 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 7th | Plewa | 7,439 | Hardy | 2,118 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Farrow | 1,870 |
| Monroe (part) | 31st | Moen | 300 | Gold | 760 |
| | | | | Hofland | 327 |
| Outagamie (part) | 1st | Urban | 338 | Lasee | 1,646 |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 786 | Ellis | 5,943 |
| Pepin | 31st | Moen | 184 | Gold | 81 |
| | | | | Hofland | 62 |
| Price | 29th | Decker | 428 | Chilsen | 888 |
| Racine (part) | 21st | Strohl | 4,821 | Petak | 2,992 |
| Richland | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 468 |
| Rock (part) | 13th | Nelson | 323 | Lorman | 1,285 |
| | | Rausch | 268 | | |
| (part) | 15th | Tilley | 2,124 | Weeden | 2,203 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
## Democratic and Republican Parties

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 66 | No candidate | |
| Rusk (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 69 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Jauch | 5 | Finstad | 2 |
| | | | | Moe | 2 |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 406 | Chilsen | 818 |
| Sauk | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 1,955 |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 69 | No candidate | |
| Sawyer | 25th | Jauch | 186 | Finstad | 699 |
| | | | | Moe | 2,072 |
| Shawano (part) | 29th | Decker | 11 | Chilsen | 30 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 9th | Potter | 8,144 | Darrow | 2,026 |
| Taylor (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 164 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 245 | Chilsen | 814 |
| Trempealeau | 31st | Moen | 505 | Gold | 328 |
| | | | | Hofland | 261 |
| Vernon | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 4 |
| Walworth (part) | 13th | Nelson | 128 | Lorman | 674 |
| | | Rausch | 221 | | |
| (part) | 15th | Tilley | 353 | Weeden | 742 |
| Washburn | 25th | Jauch | 698 | Finstad | 542 |
| | | | | Moe | 1,092 |
| Washington (part) | 5th | Barrett | 0 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 184 |
| | | | | Laugerman | 195 |
| Waukesha (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 4,494 |
| | | | | Laugerman | 2,243 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Farrow | 2,776 |
| Waupaca (part) | 29th | Decker | 25 | Chilsen | 26 |
| Winnebago (part) | 1st | Urban | 0 | Lasee | 2 |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 1,095 | Ellis | 6,526 |

*Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Special Primary Election, August 15, 1989** | |
| 99th | Rep. | Ted Kanavas | 1,769 |
| | | Kenneth John Merkel | 1,789 |
| | | Frank H. Urban | 2,236 |
| | | **Special Primary Election, September 19, 1989** | |
| 19th | Dem. | Dennis C. Loppnow | 752 |
| | | Larry Marx | 1,922 |
| | | James E. McManus | 392 |
| | | Kevin A. Nyklewicz | 1,064 |
| | | Ray E. Odya | 194 |
| | | Rosemary Potter | 2,060 |
| | | Charlie C. Sias | 11 |
| | | Christopher Wiken | 664 |
| | L & F | Jeanette McCallister | 15 |
| | Rep. | Douglas D. Haag | 177 |
| | | **Special Primary Election (Recall), March 6, 1990** | |
| 34th | Dem. | Gene C. Ahlborn | 4,370 |
| | | *James C. Holperin | 9,534 |
| | Rep. | Brian F. Sherren | 603 |

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
## BY DISTRICT

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Special Primary Election, April 3, 1990** | |
| 10th | Rep. | Alberta Darling | 6,403 |
| | | Richard W. Graber | 1,839 |
| | | Timothy D. Lawless | 4,481 |
| 14th | Dem. | Daniel M. Chudnow | 2,470 |
| | | David A. Cullen | 2,904 |
| | | Vivian Redd Fehr | 688 |
| | | John Sokoly | 54 |
| | Rep. | Steven A. Woehrer | 1,009 |
| | | **Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | |
| 1st | Dem. | *Lary J. Swoboda | 932 |
| | Rep. | Clifford Ehlers | 2,866 |
| 2nd | Dem. | *Dale J. Bolle | 2,475 |
| 3rd | Rep. | *Alvin R. Ott | 2,985 |
| 4th | Rep. | John H. Ainsworth | 3,877 |
| | | John A. Hennessy | 3,249 |
| 5th | Dem. | William N. Vander Loop | 1,547 |
| | Rep. | *Gary J. Schmidt | 2,499 |
| | | Leon J. Vanevenhoven | 3,145 |
| 6th | Dem. | *Rosemary Hinkfuss | 1,300 |
| | Rep. | Gary Dilweg | 1,594 |
| 7th | Dem. | *Gwendolynne Moore | 847 |
| | Rep. | Scott K. Walker | 209 |
| 8th | Dem. | *Peter Bock | 1,650 |
| | Rep. | Thomas W. Cahala | 518 |
| 9th | Dem. | *Walter Kunicki | 1,144 |
| | Rep. | Joseph A. Ortiz | 260 |
| 10th | Dem. | William R. Boyd | 1,811 |
| | Rep. | *Alberta Darling | 2,498 |
| 11th | Dem. | *Louis G. Fortis | 1,513 |
| | Rep. | Richard E. Williams, Jr | 803 |
| 12th | Dem. | *Barbara Notestein | 1,957 |
| | Rep. | William G. Morse | 557 |
| 13th | Dem. | *Thomas Seery | 1,470 |
| | Rep. | Todd R. Hill | 552 |
| 14th | Dem. | *David A. Cullen | 2,648 |
| | | Ronald J. Johnson | 611 |
| 15th | Dem. | Josephine D. Hill | 824 |
| | | *Shirley I. Krug | 2,325 |
| | Rep. | Joseph Baker | 543 |
| 16th | Dem. | *G. Spencer Coggs | 785 |
| 17th | Dem. | *Annette Polly Williams | 854 |
| 18th | Dem. | Linda J. Armstrong | 351 |
| | | *Marcia P. Coggs | 1,172 |
| 19th | Dem. | *Rosemary Potter | 2,466 |
| 20th | Dem. | *Timothy W. Carpenter | 2,463 |
| | Rep. | Dorothy Wosick Seidl | 657 |
| 21st | Dem. | *Richard A. Grobschmidt | 2,455 |
| | Rep. | Teri L. Hart | 789 |
| 22nd | Dem. | *Jeannette Bell | 2,026 |
| | Rep. | James M. Grueschow | 794 |
| 23rd | Dem. | *Thomas A. Hauke | 1,768 |
| 24th | Dem. | *Margaret Ann Krusick | 2,618 |
| 25th | Dem. | *Vernon W. Holschbach | 4,050 |
| 26th | Dem. | James R. Baumgart | 2,794 |
| | | Jerald P. Katt | 1,795 |
| | | Patrick K. Monahan | 1,185 |
| | | Aloys L. Tauscheck | 725 |
| | Rep. | James L. Todd | 1,132 |
| 27th | Dem. | Timothy J. Lorenz | 2,182 |
| | Rep. | *Wilfrid J. Turba | 1,356 |
| 28th | Dem. | *Harvey Stower | 3,632 |
| | Rep. | Norman C. Johnson | 1,476 |
| 29th | Dem. | *Alvin Baldus | 810 |
| | Rep. | Ronald Sykes | 845 |
| 30th | Dem. | David Balin | 543 |
| | Rep. | *Sheila E. Harsdorf | 869 |
| 31st | Rep. | Louise A. Hillen | 422 |
| | | Virginia Ann Marschman | 890 |
| | | Clarence Stoel | 331 |
| | | Daniel P. Vrakas | 1,390 |
| | | Robert C. Zimmermann | 364 |

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont. BY DISTRICT

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd | Dem. | Karlyne Margaret Carr | 574 |
| | Rep. | *Joseph E. Wimmer | 1,493 |
| 33rd | Rep. | *Steven M. Foti | 2,204 |
| 34th | Dem. | Dean M. Crist | 2,692 |
| | | *James C. Holperin | 5,202 |
| | Rep. | Brian F. Sherren | 2,821 |
| 35th | Dem. | Philip C. Schneider | 1,623 |
| | Rep. | *Thomas D. Ourada | 2,749 |
| 36th | Dem. | Gregory G. Grinhaug | 1,538 |
| | | James V. Mabry | 397 |
| | | Jerome T. Schwartz | 1,861 |
| | Rep. | Robert M. Jones II | 967 |
| | | Dirk S. Van Duzee | 2,500 |
| | Ind. | Vincent F. Madeira | 34 |
| 37th | Dem. | Michael D. King | 669 |
| | Rep. | *Randall J. Radtke | 1,678 |
| 38th | Dem. | William P. Edington | 962 |
| | Rep. | Stephen L. Nass | 2,034 |
| | | Jacquelin J. Wood | 1,345 |
| | Ind. | Wayne E. Harter | 8 |
| 39th | Rep. | *Robert G. Goetsch | 1,250 |
| 40th | Rep. | *William D. Lorge | 1,773 |
| 41st | Rep. | *Robert T. Welch | 5,430 |
| 42nd | Rep. | *Ben Brancel | 5,790 |
| 43rd | Dem. | Janis B. Anton | 352 |
| | Rep. | *Charles W. Coleman | 783 |
| 44th | Dem. | Lewis T. Mittness | 1,230 |
| | | *Wayne W. Wood | 1,875 |
| | Rep. | Jeffrey C. Thomas | 989 |
| 45th | Dem. | *Judith Robson | 805 |
| 46th | Dem. | Newton Newton | 872 |
| | | Kathleen A. Soderbloom | 1,465 |
| | Rep. | J. Michael Blaska | 1,052 |
| | | Rudy Silbaugh | 1,074 |
| 47th | Rep. | *David G. Deininger | 1,406 |
| 48th | Dem. | *Sue Rohan | 1,978 |
| | Rep. | Steven P. Downs | 787 |
| 49th | Rep. | *David A. Brandemuehl | 1,559 |
| 50th | Rep. | *Dale W. Schultz | 2,642 |
| 51st | Dem. | Keith Symon | 906 |
| | Rep. | Beverly J. Anderson | 2,277 |
| | | Thomas J. Engels | 1,722 |
| | | Stephen J. Freese | 3,347 |
| 52nd | Dem. | *Peggy A. Lautenschlager | 1,374 |
| | Rep. | Mary Solberg | 2,438 |
| 53rd | Rep. | *Mary E. Panzer | 1,909 |
| 54th | Dem. | Raymond F. Gose | 464 |
| | Rep. | *Gregg Underheim | 4,107 |
| 55th | Dem. | David M. Kollath | 444 |
| | | Stanley P. Sevenich | 737 |
| | Rep. | John W. Collins | 201 |
| | | Kenneth A. Harwood | 1,180 |
| | | Dean R. Kaufert | 1,821 |
| | | Owen W. Williams | 521 |
| 56th | Rep. | *Judith A. Klusman | 3,747 |
| 57th | Dem. | Michael Meyer | 784 |
| | Rep. | *David T. Prosser, Jr | 5,851 |
| 58th | Rep. | *Steven Loucks | 3,138 |
| 59th | Rep. | *Michael A. Lehman | 1,371 |
| 60th | Rep. | *Susan B. Vergeront | 3,932 |
| 61st | Dem. | Cathleen A. Cotter | 485 |
| | | John Dickert | 1,193 |
| | | Robert L. Turner | 2,056 |
| | Rep. | Roderick D. Wilhelmi | 722 |
| 62nd | Dem. | *Kimberly M. Plache | 1,320 |
| | Rep. | Kay C. Rouse | 684 |
| 63rd | Dem. | Robert A. Beezat | 952 |
| | Rep. | *E. James Ladwig | 936 |
| 64th | Dem. | *Peter W. Barca | 2,650 |
| | Rep. | Michael F. Phebus | 291 |
| 65th | Dem. | *John Martin Antaramian | 2,314 |
| | Rep. | Cynthia Johnson | 516 |
| 66th | Rep. | *Cloyd A. Porter | 528 |
| 67th | Dem. | *Leo R. Hamilton | 1,579 |
| | Rep. | Maynard G. Hopkins | 497 |

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
## BY DISTRICT

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Dem. | Colleen A. Bates | 1,861 |
| | Rep. | *David A. Zien | 1,275 |
| 69th | Dem. | Carl Haemer | 951 |
| | Rep. | *Heron A. Van Gorden | 1,171 |
| 70th | Dem. | *Donald W. Hasenohrl | 1,491 |
| | Rep. | Jack Kelly | 570 |
| 71st | Dem. | *Stan Gruszynski | 3,796 |
| 72nd | Dem. | *Marlin D. Schneider | 1,015 |
| 73rd | Dem. | *Frank Boyle | 7,541 |
| | Rep. | Michael H. Budnick | 631 |
| | | Kim Culp | 816 |
| 74th | Dem. | *Barbara J. Linton | 2,542 |
| | Rep. | Mark B. Schmidt | 2,725 |
| 75th | Dem. | *Mary Hubler | 1,289 |
| 76th | Dem. | *Rebecca Young | 2,748 |
| | L & F | Robert Rhoades Mead | 36 |
| | Rep. | Judith Ann Baumgartner | 846 |
| 77th | Dem. | *Spencer Black | 3,078 |
| 78th | Dem. | *David E. Clarenbach | 2,250 |
| 79th | Dem. | *Joseph S. Wineke | 1,339 |
| | Rep. | James O. Driver, Jr | 623 |
| 80th | Dem. | William C. Berger | 1,158 |
| | | Margaret Lyons | 456 |
| | Rep. | Charlaine P. Brereton | 369 |
| | | Eugene H. Hahn | 1,902 |
| | | John Sanderson | 1,508 |
| | | Gerald O. Skaar | 298 |
| | Ind. | Dale D. Paul | 45 |
| 81st | Dem. | *David Travis | 1,587 |
| | Rep. | Donald E. Damon | 754 |
| 82nd | Dem. | *James A. Rutkowski | 1,743 |
| | Rep. | Daniel J. Besson | 1,193 |
| 83rd | Dem. | Maxine Hough | 719 |
| | Rep. | *David J. Lepak | 1,010 |
| 84th | Rep. | *Marc Duff | 918 |
| 85th | Dem. | *Gregory B. Huber | 2,337 |
| | Rep. | Rebecca Dodson | 1,021 |
| 86th | Dem. | *Brad Zweck | 1,235 |
| | Rep. | Kevin J. Hermening | 780 |
| 87th | Dem. | Martin L. Reynolds | 1,408 |
| | Rep. | Jon Anthony Hauser | 784 |
| | | Matthew T. Kelly | 306 |
| | | Delores Meyer | 768 |
| | | Alfred Schneider | 930 |
| | | Dale R. Vannes | 874 |
| 88th | Dem. | Scott A. McCormick | 791 |
| | Rep. | *John G. Gard | 5,150 |
| 89th | Dem. | *Cletus J. Vanderperren | 1,126 |
| | Rep. | Gary F. Drzewiecki | 778 |
| | | Raymond C. Maxwell | 377 |
| | | Serena E. Mommaerts | 266 |
| 90th | Dem. | *Mary Lou E. Van Dreel | 1,252 |
| | Rep. | Glen Loyd | 1,293 |
| 91st | Dem. | *Barbara Gronemus | 943 |
| 92nd | Rep. | *Terry M. Musser | 1,890 |
| 93rd | Dem. | Joseph C. Hisrich | 1,696 |
| | | Wallace Rogers | 1,074 |
| | Rep. | *Jacquelyn J. Lahn | 1,807 |
| 94th | Dem. | *Virgil Roberts | 866 |
| | Rep. | Sylvester G. Clements | 1,266 |
| | | Michael D. Huebsch | 513 |
| | | Catherine Onsager | 1,745 |
| | | Wayne E. Selbrede | 171 |
| | | Darrel A. Talcott | 1,314 |
| 95th | Dem. | *John D. Medinger | 1,166 |
| | Rep. | Mark Johnsrud | 1,741 |
| | | David E. Olson | 1,120 |
| 96th | Dem. | James Allen Trowbridge | 438 |
| | Rep. | *DuWayne G. Johnsrud | 1,436 |
| 97th | Rep. | *Lolita Schneiders | 1,079 |
| 98th | Rep. | *Peggy A. Rosenzweig | 1,684 |
| 99th | Rep. | *Frank H. Urban | 1,891 |

*Incumbent; Dem. — Democratic Party; Ind. — Independent; L & F – Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Rep. — Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

| County | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Primary Election, August 15, 1989** | | | | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Kanavas | 46 |
| | | | | Merkel | 102 |
| | | | | Urban | 95 |
| Waukesha (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Kanavas | 1,723 |
| | | | | Merkel | 1,687 |
| | | | | Urban | 2,141 |
| **Special Primary Election, September 19, 1989** | | | | | |
| Milwaukee (part)[1] | 19th | Loppnow | 752 | Haag | 177 |
| | | Marx | 1,922 | | |
| | | McManus | 392 | | |
| | | Nyklewicz | 1,064 | | |
| | | Odya | 194 | | |
| | | Potter | 2,060 | | |
| | | Sias | 11 | | |
| | | Wiken | 664 | | |
| **Special Primary Election (Recall), March 6, 1990** | | | | | |
| Oneida | 34th | Ahlborn | 2,394 | Sherren | 300 |
| | | Holperin | 5,747 | | |
| Vilas | 34th | Ahlborn | 1,976 | Sherren | 303 |
| | | Holperin | 3,787 | | |
| **Special Primary Election, April 3, 1990** | | | | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 10th | No candidate | | Darling | 6,380 |
| | | | | Graber | 1,830 |
| | | | | Lawless | 4,466 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 14th | Chudnow | 2,470 | Woehrer | 1,009 |
| | | Cullen | 2,904 | | |
| | | Fehr | 688 | | |
| | | Sokoly | 54 | | |
| Ozaukee (part) | 10th | No candidate | | Darling | 23 |
| | | | | Graber | 9 |
| | | | | Lawless | 15 |
| **Primary Election, September 11, 1990** | | | | | |
| Adams (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 150 |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider | 219 | No candidate | |
| Ashland | 74th | Linton | 494 | Schmidt | 359 |
| Barron (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 0 | Hopkins | 0 |
| (part) | 75th | Hubler | 539 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 70 | Hauser | 28 |
| | | | | Kelly | 4 |
| | | | | Meyer | 7 |
| | | | | Schneider | 22 |
| | | | | Vannes | 20 |
| Bayfield (part) | 73rd | Boyle | 215 | Budnick | 62 |
| | | | | Culp | 119 |
| (part) | 74th | Linton | 1,026 | Schmidt | 393 |
| Brown (part) | 1st | Swoboda | 55 | Ehlers | 32 |
| (part) | 2nd | Bolle | 158 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 37 |
| (part) | 5th | Vander Loop | 410 | Schmidt | 726 |
| | | | | Vanevenhoven | 546 |
| (part) | 6th | Hinkfuss | 1,300 | Dilweg | 1,594 |
| (part) | 89th | Vanderperren | 1,126 | Drzewiecki | 778 |
| | | | | Maxwell | 377 |
| | | | | Mommaerts | 266 |
| (part) | 90th | Van Dreel | 1,252 | Loyd | 1,293 |
| Buffalo (part) | 91st | Gronemus | 254 | No candidate | |
| Burnett | 28th | Stower | 1,473 | Johnson | 172 |
| Calumet (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 1,179 |
| (part) | 25th | Holschbach | 7 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 27th | Lorenz | 113 | Turba | 237 |
| Chippewa (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 1,278 | Hopkins | 276 |
| (part) | 68th | Bates | 449 | Zien | 350 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 41 | Hauser | 18 |
| | | | | Kelly | 1 |
| | | | | Meyer | 8 |
| | | | | Schneider | 12 |
| | | | | Vannes | 0 |
| Clark (part) | 68th | Bates | 27 | Zien | 28 |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 736 | Van Gorden | 885 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 59 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

| County | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 33 |
| (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 63 |
| (part)[4] | 80th | Berger | 1,097 | Brereton | 314 |
| | | Lyons | 383 | Hahn | 1,737 |
| | | | | Sanderson | 1,354 |
| | | | | Skaar | 285 |
| (part) | 81st | Travis | 28 | Damon | 25 |
| Crawford | 96th | Trowbridge | 237 | Johnsrud, D | 757 |
| Dane (part) | 46th | Newton | 871 | Blaska | 1,050 |
| | | Soderbloom | 1,465 | Silbaugh | 1,074 |
| (part) | 48th | Rohan | 1,978 | Downs | 787 |
| (part) | 76th | Young | 2,748 | Baumgartner | 846 |
| (part) | 77th | Black | 3,078 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 78th | Clarenbach | 2,250 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 1,199 | Driver | 500 |
| (part)[4] | 80th | Berger | 5 | Brereton | 6 |
| | | Lyons | 10 | Hahn | 15 |
| | | | | Sanderson | 11 |
| | | | | Skaar | 0 |
| (part) | 81st | Travis | 1,559 | Damon | 729 |
| Dodge (part) | 37th | King | 146 | Radtke | 180 |
| (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 1,175 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 687 |
| (part) | 80th | Berger | 24 | Brereton | 6 |
| | | Lyons | 19 | Hahn | 45 |
| | | | | Sanderson | 35 |
| | | | | Skaar | 2 |
| Door | 1st | Swoboda | 384 | Ehlers | 2,209 |
| Douglas | 73rd | Boyle | 7,326 | Budnick | 569 |
| | | | | Culp | 697 |
| Dunn (part) | 29th | Baldus | 513 | Sykes | 459 |
| (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 237 | Hopkins | 190 |
| Eau Claire (part) | 68th | Bates | 1,374 | Zien | 880 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 17 |
| (part) | 93rd | Hisrich | 1,696 | Lahn | 1,807 |
| | | Rogers | 1,074 | | |
| Florence[2] | 36th | Grinhaug | 40 | Jones | 44 |
| | | Mabry | 20 | Van Duzee | 131 |
| | | Schwartz | 189 | | |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 35 |
| (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 42 |
| (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 338 |
| (part) | 52nd | Lautenschlager | 1,346 | Solberg | 2,165 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 613 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 357 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 88 |
| Forest[2] | 36th | Grinhaug | 119 | Jones | 142 |
| | | Mabry | 61 | Van Duzee | 404 |
| | | Schwartz | 801 | | |
| Grant (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 1,240 |
| (part) | 51st | Symon | 96 | Anderson | 92 |
| | | | | Engels | 40 |
| | | | | Freese | 1,129 |
| (part) | 96th | Trowbridge | 32 | Johnsrud, D | 149 |
| Green (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 978 |
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 75 | Driver | 69 |
| Green Lake | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 2,448 |
| Iowa (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 1 |
| (part) | 51st | Symon | 425 | Anderson | 954 |
| | | | | Engels | 774 |
| | | | | Freese | 1,176 |
| Iron | 74th | Linton | 832 | Schmidt | 183 |
| Jackson | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 830 |
| Jefferson (part) | 32nd | Carr | 72 | Wimmer | 140 |
| (part) | 37th | King | 523 | Radtke | 1,498 |
| (part)[3] | 38th | Edington | 124 | Nass | 494 |
| | | | | Wood | 275 |
| (part) | 46th | Newton | 1 | Blaska | 2 |
| | | Soderbloom | 0 | Silbaugh | 0 |
| (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 29 |
| Juneau (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 3,018 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 235 |
| Kenosha (part) | 64th | Barca | 2,650 | Phebus | 291 |
| (part) | 65th | Antaramian | 2,314 | Johnson | 516 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 209 |
| Kewaunee | 1st | Swoboda | 493 | Ehlers | 625 |

# COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

| County | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Crosse (part) | 94th | Roberts | 825 | Clements | 1,172 |
| | | | | Huebsch | 505 |
| | | | | Onsager | 1,651 |
| | | | | Selbrede | 95 |
| | | | | Talcott | 1,295 |
| (part) | 95th | Medinger | 1,166 | Johnsrud, M | 1,741 |
| | | | | Olson | 1,120 |
| Lafayette | 51st | Symon | 385 | Anderson | 1,231 |
| | | | | Engels | 908 |
| | | | | Freese | 1,042 |
| Langlade (part) | 35th | Schneider | 591 | Ourada | 861 |
| (part) | 36th | Grinhaug | 37 | Jones | 28 |
| | | Mabry | 66 | Van Duzee | 61 |
| | | Schwartz | 48 | | |
| Lincoln | 35th | Schneider | 953 | Ourada | 1,842 |
| Manitowoc (part) | 2nd | Bolle | 2,317 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Holschbach | 4,043 | No candidate | |
| Marathon (part) | 35th | Schneider | 79 | Ourada | 46 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Grinhaug | 102 | Jones | 40 |
| | | Mabry | 53 | Van Duzee | 41 |
| | | Schwartz | 201 | | |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 68 | Van Gorden | 126 |
| (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 5 | Kelly | 0 |
| (part) | 85th | Huber | 2,337 | Dodson | 1,021 |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 1,194 | Hermening | 739 |
| Marinette (part)[2]. | 36th | Grinhaug | 80 | Jones | 346 |
| | | Mabry | 39 | Van Duzee | 1,128 |
| | | Schwartz | 170 | | |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 546 | Gard | 3,329 |
| Marquette | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 1,802 |
| Menominee | 36th | Grinhaug | 555 | Jones | 5 |
| | | Mabry | 32 | Van Duzee | 11 |
| | | Schwartz | 66 | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 7th | Moore | 847 | Walker | 209 |
| (part) | 8th | Bock | 1,650 | Cahala | 518 |
| (part) | 9th | Kunicki | 1,144 | Ortiz | 260 |
| (part) | 10th | Boyd | 1,799 | Darling | 2,483 |
| (part) | 11th | Fortis | 1,513 | Williams, R | 803 |
| (part) | 12th | Notestein | 1,957 | Morse | 557 |
| (part) | 13th | Seery | 1,470 | Hill, T | 552 |
| (part) | 14th | Cullen | 2,648 | No candidate | |
| | | Johnson | 611 | | |
| (part) | 15th | Hill, J | 824 | Baker | 543 |
| | | Krug | 2,325 | | |
| (part) | 16th | Coggs, G.S | 785 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 17th | Williams, A | 854 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 18th | Armstrong | 351 | No candidate | |
| | | Coggs, M | 1,172 | | |
| (part) | 19th | Potter, R | 2,466 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 20th | Carpenter | 2,463 | Seidl | 657 |
| (part) | 21st | Grobschmidt | 2,455 | Hart | 789 |
| (part) | 22nd | Bell | 2,026 | Grueschow | 794 |
| (part) | 23rd | Hauke | 1,768 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 24th | Krusick | 2,618 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 82nd | Rutkowski | 1,743 | Besson | 1,193 |
| (part) | 97th | No candidate | | Schneiders | 119 |
| (part) | 98th | No candidate | | Rosenzweig | 1,684 |
| (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 124 |
| Monroe (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 121 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 984 |
| (part) | 94th | Roberts | 41 | Clements | 94 |
| | | | | Huebsch | 8 |
| | | | | Onsager | 94 |
| | | | | Selbrede | 76 |
| | | | | Talcott | 19 |
| Oconto (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 589 |
| | | | | Hennessy | 632 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Grinhaug | 33 | Jones | 101 |
| | | Mabry | 61 | Van Duzee | 305 |
| | | Schwartz | 129 | | |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 222 | Gard | 1,728 |
| Oneida | 34th | Crist | 1,649 | Sherren | 1,531 |
| | | Holperin | 3,149 | | |
| Outagamie (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 1,732 |
| (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 512 |
| | | | | Hennessy | 903 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

| County | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (part) | 5th | Vander Loop | 1,137 | Schmidt | 1,773 |
| | | | | Vanevenhoven | 2,599 |
| (part) | 40th | No candidate | | Lorge | 713 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 359 |
| (part) | 57th | Meyer | 784 | Prosser | 5,851 |
| Ozaukee (part) | 10th | Boyd | 12 | Darling | 15 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 307 |
| (part) | 58th | No candidate | | Loucks | 2,474 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 3,554 |
| Pepin | 91st | Gronemus | 181 | No candidate | |
| Pierce | 30th | Balin | 345 | Harsdorf | 544 |
| Polk | 28th | Stower | 2,060 | Johnson | 1,226 |
| Portage (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 924 | Kelly | 126 |
| (part) | 71st | Gruszynski | 3,743 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider | 70 | No candidate | |
| Price | 87th | Reynolds | 488 | Hauser | 101 |
| | | | | Kelly | 245 |
| | | | | Meyer | 115 |
| | | | | Schneider | 518 |
| | | | | Vannes | 164 |
| Racine (part) | 61st | Cotter | 485 | Wilhelmi | 722 |
| | | Dickert | 1,193 | | |
| | | Turner | 2,056 | | |
| (part) | 62nd | Plache | 1,320 | Rouse | 684 |
| (part) | 63rd | Beezat | 952 | Ladwig | 936 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 267 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 270 | Lepak | 242 |
| Richland (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 314 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 158 |
| Rock (part)[3] | 38th | Edington | 603 | Nass | 807 |
| | | | | Wood | 835 |
| (part) | 44th | Mittness | 1,230 | Thomas | 989 |
| | | Wood | 1,875 | | |
| (part) | 45th | Robson | 805 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 399 |
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 65 | Driver | 54 |
| Rusk (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 64 | Hopkins | 31 |
| (part) | 74th | Linton | 4 | Schmidt | 5 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 534 | Hauser | 489 |
| | | | | Kelly | 25 |
| | | | | Meyer | 34 |
| | | | | Schneider | 271 |
| | | | | Vannes | 333 |
| St. Croix (part) | 28th | Stower | 99 | Johnson | 78 |
| (part) | 29th | Baldus | 297 | Sykes | 386 |
| (part) | 30th | Balin | 198 | Harsdorf | 325 |
| Sauk (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 2 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 2,249 |
| (part) | 80th | Berger | 32 | Brereton | 43 |
| | | Lyons | 44 | Hahn | 105 |
| | | | | Sanderson | 108 |
| | | | | Skaar | 11 |
| Sawyer | 74th | Linton | 186 | Schmidt | 1,785 |
| Shawano (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 2,776 |
| | | | | Hennessy | 1,714 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Grinhaug | 572 | Jones | 261 |
| | | Mabry | 65 | Van Duzee | 419 |
| | | Schwartz | 257 | | |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 13 | Hermening | 21 |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 23 | Gard | 93 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 26th | Tauscheck | 725 | Todd | 1,132 |
| | | Katt | 1,795 | | |
| | | Monahan | 1,185 | | |
| | | Baumgart | 2,794 | | |
| (part) | 27th | Lorenz | 2,069 | Turba | 1,119 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 25 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 354 |
| Taylor (part) | 68th | Bates | 11 | Zien | 17 |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 147 | Van Gorden | 160 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 275 | Hauser | 148 |
| | | | | Kelly | 31 |
| | | | | Meyer | 604 |
| | | | | Schneider | 107 |
| | | | | Vannes | 357 |
| Trempealeau | 91st | Gronemus | 508 | No candidate | |
| Vernon (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 4 |
| (part) | 96th | Trowbridge | 169 | Johnsrud, D | 530 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

| County | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vilas | 34th | Crist | 1,043 | Sherren | 1,290 |
| | | Holperin | 2,053 | | |
| Walworth (part)[3] | 38th | Edington | 235 | Nass | 733 |
| | | | | Wood | 235 |
| (part) | 43rd | Anton | 352 | Coleman | 783 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 52 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 0 | Lepak | 96 |
| Washburn | 75th | Hubler | 750 | No candidate | |
| Washington (part) | 13th | Seery | 0 | Hill, T | 0 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Foti | 341 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 964 |
| (part) | 58th | No candidate | | Loucks | 664 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 596 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 24 |
| Waukesha (part) | 31st | No candidate | | Hillen | 422 |
| | | | | Marschman | 890 |
| | | | | Stoel | 331 |
| | | | | Vrakas | 1,390 |
| | | | | Zimmermann | 364 |
| (part) | 32nd | Carr | 502 | Wimmer | 1,353 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Foti | 1,863 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 449 | Lepak | 672 |
| (part) | 84th | No candidate | | Duff | 918 |
| (part) | 97th | No candidate | | Schneiders | 960 |
| (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 1,767 |
| Waupaca (part) | 40th | No candidate | | Lorge | 1,060 |
| (part) | 71st | Gruszynski | 53 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 28 | Hermening | 20 |
| Waushara (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 2,362 |
| (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 634 |
| Winnebago (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 2 |
| (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 282 |
| (part) | 52nd | Lautenschlager | 28 | Solberg | 273 |
| (part) | 54th | Gose | 464 | Underheim | 4,107 |
| (part) | 55th | Kollath | 444 | Collins | 201 |
| | | Sevenich | 737 | Harwood | 1,180 |
| | | | | Kaufert | 1,821 |
| | | | | Williams, O | 521 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 3,031 |
| Wood (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 562 | Kelly | 444 |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider | 726 | No candidate | |

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[1] Labor and Farm 19th District candidate Jeanette McCallister received the following county vote: Milwaukee — 15.

[2] Labor and Farm 76th District candidate Robert Rhoades Mead received the following county vote: Dane — 36.

[3] Independent 36th District candidate Vincent F. Madeira received the following county vote: Florence — 7; Forest — 11; Marathon — 2; Marinette — 5; Oconto — 6; Shawano — 3.

[4] Independent 38th District candidate Wayne E. Harter received the following county vote: Jefferson — 2; Rock — 2; Walworth — 4.

[5] Independent 80th District candidate Dale D. Paul received the following county vote: Columbia — 44; Dane — 1.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

# VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

| | Governor and Lieutenant Governor | | Secretary of State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Thomas A. Loftus Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.) | Tommy G. Thompson Scott McCallum (Rep.) | Douglas La Follette (Dem.) | Robert M. Thompson (Rep.) |
| Adams | 2,154 | 2,391 | 2,413 | 1,887 |
| Ashland | 2,087 | 3,066 | 2,994 | 1,759 |
| Barron | 4,982 | 5,494 | 5,474 | 4,327 |
| Bayfield | 2,276 | 3,309 | 3,168 | 1,997 |
| Brown | 26,143 | 35,561 | 32,346 | 26,652 |
| Buffalo | 2,083 | 2,262 | 2,306 | 1,779 |
| Burnett | 2,307 | 2,175 | 2,680 | 1,521 |
| Calumet | 3,151 | 6,109 | 4,094 | 4,611 |
| Chippewa | 6,542 | 7,954 | 8,049 | 5,953 |
| Clark | 4,131 | 5,761 | 5,157 | 4,179 |
| Columbia | 6,021 | 8,304 | 6,125 | 7,753 |
| Crawford | 1,976 | 2,456 | 2,508 | 1,797 |
| Dane | 66,638 | 55,998 | 73,575 | 42,993 |
| Dodge | 6,842 | 12,325 | 9,037 | 9,633 |
| Door | 3,235 | 5,291 | 4,171 | 4,190 |
| Douglas | 6,140 | 7,898 | 8,837 | 4,330 |
| Dunn | 4,900 | 4,613 | 5,388 | 3,718 |
| Eau Claire | 12,711 | 14,864 | 15,453 | 11,137 |
| Florence | 585 | 808 | 712 | 582 |
| Fond du Lac | 7,992 | 16,043 | 11,979 | 11,634 |
| Forest | 1,364 | 1,711 | 1,680 | 1,102 |
| Grant | 4,131 | 6,782 | 4,825 | 5,604 |
| Green | 3,180 | 4,454 | 4,035 | 3,392 |
| Green Lake | 1,526 | 3,412 | 1,838 | 2,938 |
| Iowa | 2,593 | 3,425 | 3,044 | 2,492 |
| Iron | 774 | 1,794 | 1,338 | 902 |
| Jackson | 2,918 | 3,196 | 3,412 | 2,295 |
| Jefferson | 6,305 | 10,646 | 8,356 | 8,322 |
| Juneau | 2,158 | 5,244 | 2,919 | 3,894 |
| Kenosha | 12,977 | 14,750 | 16,827 | 9,266 |
| Kewaunee | 3,087 | 4,140 | 3,994 | 2,958 |
| La Crosse | 14,164 | 16,790 | 16,185 | 12,889 |
| Lafayette | 2,028 | 3,203 | 2,572 | 2,363 |
| Langlade | 2,341 | 3,637 | 3,067 | 2,696 |
| Lincoln | 3,534 | 4,443 | 4,525 | 3,366 |
| Manitowoc | 10,098 | 12,967 | 13,544 | 8,481 |
| Marathon | 14,693 | 21,908 | 20,066 | 15,418 |
| Marinette | 5,286 | 7,524 | 6,271 | 5,840 |
| Marquette | 1,526 | 2,245 | 1,571 | 1,976 |
| Menominee | 544 | 390 | 415 | 231 |
| Milwaukee | 108,812 | 128,835 | 146,859 | 81,160 |
| Monroe | 3,546 | 5,189 | 4,207 | 4,115 |
| Oconto | 3,831 | 5,441 | 4,351 | 4,429 |
| Oneida | 4,328 | 7,208 | 6,322 | 5,059 |
| Outagamie | 15,010 | 27,500 | 18,573 | 21,705 |
| Ozaukee | 5,193 | 16,078 | 8,519 | 12,213 |
| Pepin | 1,006 | 1,047 | 1,178 | 760 |
| Pierce | 3,806 | 4,809 | 4,248 | 3,684 |
| Polk | 4,711 | 5,779 | 5,839 | 4,223 |
| Portage | 7,514 | 7,976 | 9,131 | 5,359 |
| Price | 2,949 | 3,592 | 3,447 | 2,523 |
| Racine | 18,243 | 29,318 | 26,854 | 18,894 |
| Richland | 1,678 | 2,666 | 1,844 | 2,254 |
| Rock | 16,231 | 19,979 | 19,573 | 14,927 |
| Rusk | 2,523 | 2,697 | 2,936 | 1,958 |
| St. Croix | 6,158 | 7,052 | 7,342 | 5,581 |
| Sauk | 5,458 | 8,191 | 6,577 | 6,630 |
| Sawyer | 1,757 | 2,530 | 1,902 | 2,096 |
| Shawano | 3,705 | 6,690 | 4,339 | 5,432 |
| Sheboygan | 12,118 | 18,903 | 16,923 | 12,969 |
| Taylor | 2,443 | 3,280 | 2,889 | 2,487 |
| Trempealeau | 3,878 | 3,566 | 4,365 | 2,604 |
| Vernon | 3,426 | 3,945 | 3,718 | 3,438 |
| Vilas | 2,331 | 5,003 | 3,301 | 3,570 |
| Walworth | 6,447 | 11,937 | 8,360 | 9,461 |
| Washburn | 2,201 | 2,743 | 2,753 | 1,942 |
| Washington | 6,662 | 15,983 | 9,979 | 11,862 |
| Waukesha | 24,679 | 61,002 | 34,413 | 46,833 |
| Waupaca | 3,619 | 7,227 | 4,231 | 6,245 |
| Waushara | 1,896 | 3,300 | 2,143 | 2,878 |
| Winnebago | 14,187 | 25,972 | 19,031 | 19,324 |
| Wood | 7,811 | 11,540 | 10,293 | 8,483 |
| TOTAL | 576,280 | 802,321 | 733,390 | 583,955 |

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Cont.

| | Attorney General | | | State Treasurer | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | James E. Doyle (Dem.) | Patricia K. Hammel (L & F) | Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.) | Charles P. Smith (Dem.) | Lucille Berrien (L & F) | Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.) | David A. Ameringer (Ind.) |
| Adams | 2,316 | 62 | 2,092 | 2,129 | 49 | 1,999 | 16 |
| Ashland | 2,695 | 128 | 2,020 | 2,487 | 81 | 1,914 | 52 |
| Barron | 5,407 | 82 | 4,648 | 5,032 | 65 | 4,462 | 37 |
| Bayfield | 2,858 | 132 | 2,220 | 2,665 | 88 | 2,173 | 32 |
| Brown | 26,411 | 1,138 | 33,593 | 22,375 | 963 | 33,486 | 772 |
| Buffalo | 2,173 | 46 | 1,988 | 2,115 | 37 | 1,754 | 9 |
| Burnett | 2,515 | 61 | 1,657 | 2,427 | 42 | 1,565 | 17 |
| Calumet | 3,558 | 154 | 5,387 | 3,163 | 141 | 5,119 | 121 |
| Chippewa | 7,362 | 311 | 6,384 | 7,137 | 265 | 5,602 | 216 |
| Clark | 4,616 | 141 | 4,816 | 4,451 | 102 | 4,383 | 40 |
| Columbia | 6,934 | 126 | 7,055 | 6,258 | 126 | 6,875 | 67 |
| Crawford | 2,194 | 65 | 1,998 | 2,242 | 73 | 1,791 | 30 |
| Dane | 73,438 | 3,908 | 44,612 | 61,979 | 5,617 | 43,749 | 1,700 |
| Dodge | 8,481 | 416 | 9,817 | 8,074 | 435 | 9,254 | 427 |
| Door | 3,393 | 206 | 4,672 | 3,115 | 166 | 4,684 | 139 |
| Douglas | 8,696 | 207 | 4,581 | 7,874 | 218 | 4,423 | 151 |
| Dunn | 4,918 | 245 | 4,002 | 4,601 | 163 | 3,864 | 118 |
| Eau Claire | 13,759 | 534 | 12,694 | 13,956 | 461 | 10,690 | 393 |
| Florence | 671 | 17 | 625 | 606 | 4 | 619 | 7 |
| Fond du Lac | 9,790 | 567 | 13,041 | 9,208 | 516 | 12,322 | 436 |
| Forest | 1,694 | 39 | 1,183 | 1,409 | 31 | 1,233 | 22 |
| Grant | 4,571 | 154 | 5,815 | 4,018 | 112 | 5,927 | 74 |
| Green | 3,644 | 201 | 3,594 | 3,357 | 194 | 3,459 | 192 |
| Green Lake | 1,816 | 52 | 2,994 | 1,518 | 43 | 3,093 | 40 |
| Iowa | 2,986 | 46 | 2,748 | 2,702 | 74 | 2,498 | 36 |
| Iron | 1,244 | 19 | 1,015 | 1,127 | 9 | 942 | 11 |
| Jackson | 3,230 | 93 | 2,540 | 3,068 | 52 | 2,254 | 24 |
| Jefferson | 7,708 | 375 | 8,621 | 7,309 | 374 | 8,220 | 376 |
| Juneau | 2,721 | 106 | 4,245 | 2,490 | 90 | 4,069 | 32 |
| Kenosha | 15,977 | 771 | 9,919 | 13,808 | 611 | 10,181 | 485 |
| Kewaunee | 3,176 | 67 | 3,962 | 3,069 | 82 | 3,451 | 15 |
| La Crosse | 15,821 | 714 | 13,458 | 14,276 | 544 | 12,775 | 485 |
| Lafayette | 2,347 | 61 | 2,575 | 2,208 | 39 | 2,399 | 14 |
| Langlade | 2,910 | 61 | 2,883 | 2,077 | 31 | 3,516 | 24 |
| Lincoln | 4,128 | 222 | 3,525 | 3,971 | 188 | 3,403 | 140 |
| Manitowoc | 11,836 | 481 | 10,446 | 11,551 | 437 | 9,166 | 239 |
| Marathon | 17,385 | 1,023 | 17,151 | 17,679 | 828 | 14,908 | 426 |
| Marinette | 5,762 | 188 | 6,444 | 5,271 | 136 | 6,321 | 87 |
| Marquette | 1,720 | 36 | 1,937 | 1,435 | 39 | 1,940 | 13 |
| Menominee | 672 | 5 | 222 | 395 | 1 | 467 | 1 |
| Milwaukee | 141,102 | 4,689 | 89,591 | 121,289 | 6,166 | 89,834 | 4,484 |
| Monroe | 3,995 | 140 | 4,403 | 3,633 | 100 | 4,338 | 81 |
| Oconto | 4,080 | 136 | 4,800 | 3,078 | 68 | 5,684 | 44 |
| Oneida | 6,186 | 229 | 5,263 | 5,352 | 211 | 5,402 | 143 |
| Outagamie | 16,525 | 805 | 24,002 | 13,409 | 554 | 24,930 | 490 |
| Ozaukee | 8,109 | 295 | 12,625 | 6,679 | 331 | 12,629 | 393 |
| Pepin | 1,112 | 41 | 827 | 1,052 | 26 | 748 | 24 |
| Pierce | 3,980 | 133 | 4,021 | 3,889 | 120 | 3,950 | 57 |
| Polk | 5,258 | 124 | 4,681 | 5,246 | 91 | 4,425 | 53 |
| Portage | 8,060 | 420 | 6,481 | 7,534 | 283 | 5,783 | 218 |
| Price | 3,380 | 89 | 2,772 | 3,052 | 58 | 2,549 | 32 |
| Racine | 22,906 | 1,002 | 22,184 | 24,291 | 855 | 18,503 | 794 |
| Richland | 1,836 | 53 | 2,357 | 1,638 | 40 | 2,352 | 26 |
| Rock | 19,309 | 699 | 15,331 | 16,522 | 554 | 15,958 | 419 |
| Rusk | 2,702 | 68 | 2,245 | 2,598 | 40 | 1,895 | 25 |
| St. Croix | 6,490 | 390 | 5,913 | 6,169 | 253 | 5,951 | 306 |
| Sauk | 6,326 | 227 | 6,791 | 5,740 | 265 | 6,538 | 207 |
| Sawyer | 1,801 | 72 | 2,175 | 1,682 | 38 | 2,069 | 27 |
| Shawano | 4,072 | 102 | 5,964 | 2,875 | 71 | 7,086 | 35 |
| Sheboygan | 16,648 | 468 | 13,694 | 13,961 | 370 | 14,772 | 248 |
| Taylor | 2,716 | 143 | 2,670 | 2,515 | 101 | 2,475 | 62 |
| Trempealeau | 4,048 | 117 | 2,912 | 3,970 | 90 | 2,589 | 33 |
| Vernon | 3,649 | 159 | 3,426 | 3,383 | 105 | 3,423 | 82 |
| Vilas | 3,635 | 84 | 3,326 | 2,729 | 83 | 3,747 | 75 |
| Walworth | 7,943 | 464 | 9,513 | 6,623 | 477 | 9,661 | 365 |
| Washburn | 2,511 | 47 | 2,171 | 2,464 | 42 | 2,002 | 17 |
| Washington | 9,462 | 540 | 12,462 | 8,069 | 535 | 12,172 | 640 |
| Waukesha | 34,611 | 1,245 | 48,364 | 28,137 | 1,285 | 49,462 | 1,155 |
| Waupaca | 3,898 | 203 | 6,619 | 3,150 | 156 | 7,078 | 83 |
| Waushara | 2,095 | 107 | 2,937 | 1,766 | 69 | 3,031 | 37 |
| Winnebago | 16,303 | 901 | 22,494 | 13,820 | 780 | 22,748 | 564 |
| Wood | 9,002 | 496 | 9,642 | 8,558 | 397 | 8,814 | 342 |
| TOTAL | 687,283 | 27,948 | 635,835 | 609,505 | 28,141 | 623,548 | 19,077 |

Dem. — Democratic Party; L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Rep. — Republican Party; Ind. — Independent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

# VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS
## By District, November 6, 1990

### First Congressional District

| County | Les Aspin (Dem.) |
|---|---|
| Green (part) | 2,233 |
| Jefferson (part) | 205 |
| Kenosha | 19,996 |
| Racine | 34,596 |
| Rock | 24,401 |
| Walworth | 12,530 |
| TOTAL | 93,961 |

### Second Congressional District

| County | Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.) | Scott L. Klug (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Adams (part) | 230 | 428 |
| Columbia | 5,281 | 8,993 |
| Dane | 63,709 | 59,735 |
| Dodge (part) | 3,914 | 6,345 |
| Grant (part) | 754 | 812 |
| Green (part) | 1,571 | 3,075 |
| Iowa | 2,271 | 3,621 |
| Juneau (part) | 538 | 794 |
| Lafayette | 1,850 | 3,329 |
| Richland (part) | 443 | 703 |
| Sauk | 4,595 | 9,103 |
| TOTAL | 85,156 | 96,938 |

### Third Congressional District

| County | James L Ziegeweid (Dem.) | Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Barron | 4,055 | 6,202 |
| Buffalo | 2,021 | 2,256 |
| Clark (part) | 1,851 | 3,801 |
| Crawford | 1,709 | 2,720 |
| Dunn | 4,082 | 5,205 |
| Eau Claire | 11,207 | 16,362 |
| Grant (part) | 2,650 | 6,080 |
| Jackson | 2,580 | 3,438 |
| La Crosse | 10,912 | 19,305 |
| Pepin | 915 | 1,092 |
| Pierce | 3,371 | 5,082 |
| Polk (part) | 2,543 | 4,591 |
| Richland (part) | 837 | 2,271 |
| St. Croix | 5,174 | 7,990 |
| Trempealeau | 3,545 | 3,766 |
| Vernon | 2,957 | 4,348 |
| TOTAL | 60,409 | 94,509 |

### Fourth Congressional District

| County | Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.) | Joseph L. Cook (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee (part) | 79,737 | 29,269 |
| Waukesha (part) | 17,244 | 13,732 |
| TOTAL | 96,981 | 43,001 |

# VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS—Cont.

### Fifth Congressional District

| County | Jim Moody (Dem.) | Donalda Arnell Hammersmith (Rep.) | Nathaniel J. Stampley (Ind.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee (part) | 77,557 | 31,255 | 4,968 |
| Washington (part) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 77,557 | 31,255 | 4,968 |

### Sixth Congressional District

| County | Thomas E. Petri (Rep.) |
|---|---|
| Adams | 2,517 |
| Calumet | 7,011 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 17,727 |
| Green Lake | 3,950 |
| Juneau | 4,800 |
| Manitowoc | 15,201 |
| Marquette | 2,677 |
| Monroe | 6,314 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 7,384 |
| Waupaca | 8,340 |
| Waushara | 3,967 |
| Winnebago | 30,102 |
| Wood (part) | 1,046 |
| TOTAL | 111,036 |

### Seventh Congressional District

| County | David R. Obey (Dem.) | John L. McEwen (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ashland | 3,494 | 1,480 |
| Bayfield | 3,720 | 1,678 |
| Burnett | 3,059 | 1,296 |
| Chippewa | 9,858 | 4,499 |
| Clark (part) | 2,479 | 1,489 |
| Douglas | 10,330 | 3,612 |
| Iron | 1,606 | 760 |
| Lincoln | 4,750 | 3,334 |
| Marathon | 18,631 | 18,348 |
| Oneida (part) | 3,228 | 1,519 |
| Polk (part) | 2,110 | 909 |
| Portage | 10,111 | 4,758 |
| Price | 4,000 | 2,362 |
| Rusk | 3,647 | 1,487 |
| Sawyer | 2,232 | 1,822 |
| Taylor | 3,364 | 2,307 |
| Washburn | 3,164 | 1,647 |
| Wood (part) | 10,286 | 7,654 |
| TOTAL | 100,069 | 60,961 |

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 102ND CONGRESS—Cont.

### Eighth Congressional District

| County | Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.) | Toby Roth (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Brown | 35,062 | 27,389 |
| Door | 3,669 | 4,989 |
| Florence | 566 | 817 |
| Forest | 1,249 | 1,757 |
| Kewaunee | 3,751 | 3,447 |
| Langlade | 2,047 | 3,928 |
| Marinette | 5,184 | 7,723 |
| Menominee | 550 | 430 |
| Oconto | 4,251 | 4,919 |
| Oneida (part) | 2,605 | 4,539 |
| Outagamie | 18,027 | 24,624 |
| Shawano | 3,942 | 6,399 |
| Vilas | 2,296 | 4,941 |
| TOTAL | 83,199 | 95,902 |

### Ninth Congressional District

| County | F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.) |
|---|---|
| Dodge (part) | 7,288 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 1,481 |
| Jefferson (part) | 13,313 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 7,938 |
| Ozaukee | 17,429 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 11,948 |
| Washington (part) | 18,174 |
| Waukesha (part) | 40,396 |
| TOTAL | 117,967 |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

| Senate District | Composed of Assembly Districts | Pol. Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **November 8, 1988 General Election** | |
| 2nd | 4th, 5th, 6th | Dem. | Frederick C. Thurston | 25,361 |
| | | Rep. | *Robert L. Cowles | 37,028 |
| 3rd** | 7th, 8th, 9th | Dem. | Brian B. Burke | 35,830 |
| | | Ind. | Kathleen Hart | 4,212 |
| 4th | 10th, 11th, 12th | Dem. | *Barbara Ulichny | 50,469 |
| | | L & F | Rick Kissell | 3,121 |
| 6th | 16th, 17th, 18th | Dem. | *Gary R. George | 38,087 |
| 8th | 22nd, 23rd, 24th | Dem. | *Joseph J. Czarnezki | 50,491 |
| 10th | 28th, 29th, 30th | Dem. | Richard A. Shoemaker | 37,608 |
| | | Rep. | William F. Berndt | 29,678 |
| 12th | 34th, 35th, 36th | Dem. | *Lloyd H. Kincaid | 35,270 |
| | | Rep. | Joseph W. Handrick | 29,731 |
| 14th | 40th, 41st, 42nd | Dem. | Max W. Harrington | 17,337 |
| | | Rep. | *Joseph Leean | 40,020 |
| 16th | 46th, 47th, 48th | Dem. | *Charles J. Chvala | 40,586 |
| | | Rep. | J. Michael Blaska | 24,379 |
| 18th | 52nd, 53rd, 54th | Dem. | Mary Gropp | 19,345 |
| | | Rep. | *Carol A. Buettner | 42,542 |
| 20th | 58th, 59th, 60th | Dem. | Rita Liesiefsky | 25,010 |
| | | Rep. | *Donald K. Stitt | 43,149 |
| 22nd | 64th, 65th, 66th | Dem. | *Joseph F. Andrea | 43,206 |
| 24th | 70th, 71st, 72nd | Dem. | *David W. Helbach | 45,088 |
| | | Rep. | LeRoy G. Breezee | 17,536 |
| 26th | 76th, 77th, 78th | Dem. | *Fred A. Risser | 53,148 |
| 28th | 82nd, 83rd, 84th | Dem. | *Lynn S. Adelman | 42,330 |
| | | Rep. | John Marangelli | 22,947 |
| 30th | 88th, 89th, 90th | Dem. | *Jerome Van Sistine | 36,494 |
| | | Rep. | Kramer J. Rock | 26,179 |
| 32nd | 94th, 95th, 96th | Dem. | John Lindner | 17,471 |
| | | Rep. | *Brian D. Rude | 45,384 |
| | | | **Special Election, June 27, 1989** | |
| 33rd | 97th, 98th, 99th | Dem. | Thomas J. Hickey | 2,169 |
| | | Rep. | Margaret A. Farrow | 8,291 |

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

| Senate District | Composed of Assembly Districts | Pol. Party | Candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Special Election, December 12, 1989** | |
| 5th | 13th, 14th, 15th | Dem. | Thomas M. Barrett | 4,946 |
| | | Rep. | Joseph Baker | 1,462 |
| 10th | 28th, 29th, 30th | Dem. | Alvin Baldus | 8,187 |
| | | Rep. | William F. Berndt | 11,100 |
| | | | **Special Election, November 6, 1990** | |
| 12th | 34th, 35th, 36th | Dem. | Roger M. Breske | 24,350 |
| | | Rep. | Gordon R. Connor | 23,462 |
| | | | **November 6, 1990 General Election** | |
| 1st | 1st, 2nd, 3rd | Dem. | Urban A. Urban | 14,309 |
| | | Rep. | *Alan Lasee | 29,297 |
| 3rd | 7th, 8th, 9th | Dem. | *Brian B. Burke | 16,867 |
| | | Rep. | Michael S. Anani | 4,283 |
| 5th | 13th, 14th, 15th | Dem. | *Thomas M. Barrett | 29,471 |
| 7th | 19th, 20th, 21st | Dem. | *John R. Plewa | 29,035 |
| | | Rep. | James P. Hardy | 9,140 |
| 9th | 25th, 26th, 27th | Dem. | Calvin J. Potter | 26,872 |
| | | Rep. | Dwight Daniel Darrow | 15,962 |
| 11th | 31st, 32nd, 33rd | Rep. | Joanne B. Huelsman | 31,859 |
| 13th | 37th, 38th, 39th | Dem. | Jon Nelson | 16,846 |
| | | Rep. | *Barbara K. Lorman | 21,365 |
| 15th | 43rd, 44th, 45th | Dem. | Gary Tilley | 13,812 |
| | | Rep. | *Timothy L. Weeden | 20,346 |
| 17th | 49th, 50th, 51st | Rep. | *Richard T. Kreul | 28,155 |
| 19th | 55th, 56th, 57th | Dem. | Carol Moczygemba | 16,297 |
| | | Rep. | *Michael G. Ellis | 28,751 |
| 21st | 61st, 62nd, 63rd | Dem. | *Joseph Strohl | 16,360 |
| | | Rep. | George Petak | 23,216 |
| 23rd | 67th, 68th, 69th | Dem. | *Marvin J. Roshell | 30,322 |
| 25th | 73rd, 74th, 75th | Dem. | *Robert Jauch | 24,917 |
| | | Rep. | Iris M. Moe | 20,384 |
| 27th | 79th, 80th, 81st | Dem. | *Russell D. Feingold | 32,900 |
| 29th | 85th, 86th, 87th | Dem. | Russell S. Decker | 24,587 |
| | | Rep. | *Walter John Chilsen | 23,947 |
| 31st | 91st, 92nd, 93rd | Dem. | *Rodney C. Moen | 26,519 |
| | | Rep. | Samuel C. Gold | 17,646 |
| 33rd | 97th, 98th, 99th | Rep. | *Margaret A. Farrow | 33,392 |

L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.

*Incumbent.

**The 3rd Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the November 8, 1988 general election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **November 8, 1988 General Election** | | | |
| Adams (part) | 14th | Harrington | 911 | Leean | 1,065 |
| (part) | 24th | Helbach | 2,504 | Breezee | 1,630 |
| Brown (part) | 2nd | Thurston | 12,794 | Cowles | 18,717 |
| (part) | 30th | Van Sistine | 26,099 | Rock | 17,337 |
| Burnett | 10th | Shoemaker | 3,981 | Berndt | 2,128 |
| Columbia (part) | 14th | Harrington | 324 | Leean | 579 |
| Crawford | 32nd | Lindner | 1,720 | Rude | 4,946 |
| Dane (part) | 16th | Chvala | 29,897 | Blaska | 16,438 |
| (part) | 26th | Risser | 53,148 | No candidate | |
| Dodge (part) | 20th | Liesiefsky | 3,334 | Stitt | 4,802 |
| Dunn (part) | 10th | Shoemaker | 6,296 | Berndt | 3,553 |
| Florence | 12th | Kincaid | 1,359 | Handrick | 691 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 14th | Harrington | 1,386 | Leean | 3,492 |
| (part) | 18th | Gropp | 7,187 | Buettner | 17,142 |
| (part) | 20th | Liesiefsky | 519 | Stitt | 748 |
| Forest | 12th | Kincaid | 2,816 | Handrick | 1,054 |
| Grant (part) | 32nd | Lindner | 439 | Rude | 1,367 |
| Green (part) | 16th | Chvala | 5,355 | Blaska | 4,847 |
| Green Lake | 14th | Harrington | 1,999 | Leean | 5,653 |
| Jefferson (part) | 16th | Chvala | 20 | Blaska | 13 |
| Juneau (part) | 14th | Harrington | 1,979 | Leean | 4,953 |
| Kenosha | 22nd | Andrea | 37,978 | No candidate | |
| La Crosse | 32nd | Lindner | 12,604 | Rude | 29,668 |
| Langlade | 12th | Kincaid | 4,691 | Handrick | 3,940 |
| Lincoln | 12th | Kincaid | 5,583 | Handrick | 5,685 |
| Marathon (part) | 12th | Kincaid | 1,594 | Handrick | 1,104 |
| (part) | 24th | Helbach | 102 | Breezee | 40 |
| Marinette (part) | 12th | Kincaid | 2,844 | Handrick | 1,754 |
| (part) | 30th | Van Sistine | 6,260 | Rock | 5,577 |
| Marquette | 14th | Harrington | 1,688 | Leean | 3,259 |
| Menominee | 12th | Kincaid | 755 | Handrick | 160 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee (part)[1,2] | 3rd | Burke | 35,830 | No candidate | |
| (part)[3] | 4th | Ulichny | 50,434 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 6th | George | 38,087 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 8th | Czarnezki | 50,491 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 28th | Adelman | 15,638 | Marangelli | 8,585 |
| Monroe (part) | 14th | Harrington | 491 | Leean | 863 |
| (part) | 32nd | Lindner | 396 | Rude | 970 |
| Oconto (part) | 2nd | Thurston | 1,522 | Cowles | 2,542 |
| (part) | 12th | Kincaid | 1,335 | Handrick | 892 |
| (part) | 30th | Van Sistine | 3,556 | Rock | 2,874 |
| Oneida | 12th | Kincaid | 7,760 | Handrick | 7,496 |
| Outagamie (part) | 2nd | Thurston | 8,327 | Cowles | 10,074 |
| (part) | 14th | Harrington | 932 | Leean | 2,417 |
| Ozaukee (part)[3] | 4th | Ulichny | 35 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 18th | Gropp | 506 | Buettner | 932 |
| (part) | 20th | Liesiefsky | 11,951 | Stitt | 21,060 |
| Pierce | 10th | Shoemaker | 6,734 | Berndt | 7,620 |
| Polk | 10th | Shoemaker | 8,865 | Berndt | 6,512 |
| Portage | 24th | Helbach | 20,907 | Breezee | 4,966 |
| Racine (part) | 22nd | Andrea | 4,199 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 28th | Adelman | 4,784 | Marangelli | 2,189 |
| Rock (part) | 16th | Chvala | 5,314 | Blaska | 3,081 |
| St. Croix | 10th | Shoemaker | 11,732 | Berndt | 9,865 |
| Sauk (part) | 14th | Harrington | 6 | Leean | 34 |
| Shawano (part) | 2nd | Thurston | 2,718 | Cowles | 5,695 |
| (part) | 12th | Kincaid | 2,419 | Handrick | 1,732 |
| (part) | 30th | Van Sistine | 579 | Rock | 391 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 18th | Gropp | 246 | Buettner | 328 |
| (part) | 20th | Liesiefsky | 1,078 | Stitt | 3,285 |
| Vernon (part) | 32nd | Lindner | 2,312 | Rude | 8,433 |
| Vilas | 12th | Kincaid | 4,114 | Handrick | 5,223 |
| Walworth (part) | 22nd | Andrea | 1,029 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 28th | Adelman | 2,266 | Marangelli | 1,087 |
| Washington (part) | 18th | Gropp | 4,100 | Buettner | 9,025 |
| (part) | 20th | Liesiefsky | 8,128 | Stitt | 13,254 |
| Waukesha (part) | 28th | Adelman | 19,642 | Marangelli | 11,086 |
| Waupaca (part) | 14th | Harrington | 4,020 | Leean | 11,700 |
| (part) | 24th | Helbach | 868 | Breezee | 798 |
| Waushara | 14th | Harrington | 3,113 | Leean | 4,945 |
| Winnebago (part) | 14th | Harrington | 488 | Leean | 1,060 |
| (part) | 18th | Gropp | 7,296 | Buettner | 15,115 |
| Wood | 24th | Helbach | 20,707 | Breezee | 10,102 |
| **Special Election, June 27, 1989** | | | | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 33rd | Hickey | 1,056 | Farrow | 2,986 |
| Waukesha (part) | 33rd | Hickey | 1,113 | Farrow | 5,305 |
| **Special Election, December 12, 1989** | | | | | |
| Burnett | 10th | Baldus | 468 | Berndt | 645 |
| Dunn (part) | 10th | Baldus | 1,642 | Berndt | 1,485 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 5th | Barrett | 4,946 | Baker | 1,462 |
| Pierce | 10th | Baldus | 1,808 | Berndt | 2,954 |
| Polk | 10th | Baldus | 1,597 | Berndt | 1,695 |
| St. Croix | 10th | Baldus | 2,672 | Berndt | 4,321 |
| **Special Election, November 6, 1990** | | | | | |
| Florence | 12th | Breske | 669 | Connor | 652 |
| Forest | 12th | Breske | 1,538 | Connor | 1,488 |
| Langlade | 12th | Breske | 2,871 | Connor | 2,928 |
| Lincoln | 12th | Breske | 4,426 | Connor | 3,506 |
| Marathon (part) | 12th | Breske | 1,409 | Connor | 667 |
| Marinette (part) | 12th | Breske | 1,668 | Connor | 1,885 |
| Menominee | 12th | Breske | 468 | Connor | 330 |
| Oconto (part) | 12th | Breske | 762 | Connor | 869 |
| Oneida | 12th | Breske | 5,783 | Connor | 5,750 |
| Shawano (part) | 12th | Breske | 1,898 | Connor | 1,255 |
| Vilas | 12th | Breske | 2,858 | Connor | 4,132 |
| **November 6, 1990 General Election** | | | | | |
| Ashland | 25th | Jauch | 2,891 | Moe | 2,178 |
| Barron (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 1 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Jauch | 4,871 | Moe | 3,994 |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 548 | Chilsen | 669 |
| Bayfield | 25th | Jauch | 2,781 | Moe | 2,736 |
| Brown (part) | 1st | Urban | 1,585 | Lasee | 3,396 |
| Buffalo | 31st | Moen | 2,510 | Gold | 1,731 |
| Calumet (part) | 1st | Urban | 2,063 | Lasee | 5,020 |
| (part) | 9th | Potter | 839 | Darrow | 659 |
| Chippewa (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 11,431 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 206 | Chilsen | 154 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

| County or Part | Senate District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 6,308 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 31st | Moen | 375 | Gold | 211 |
| Columbia (part) | 13th | Nelson | 74 | Lorman | 92 |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 7,766 | No candidate | |
| Dane (part) | 27th | Feingold | 22,049 | No candidate | |
| Dodge (part) | 13th | Nelson | 5,930 | Lorman | 6,519 |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 522 | No candidate | |
| Door | 1st | Urban | 2,509 | Lasee | 6,005 |
| Douglas | 25th | Jauch | 8,894 | Moe | 5,532 |
| Dunn (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 2,507 | No candidate | |
| Eau Claire (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 6,983 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 31st | Moen | 10,341 | Gold | 6,988 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 1st | Urban | 141 | Lasee | 228 |
| (part) | 13th | Nelson | 294 | Lorman | 419 |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 993 | Ellis | 1,694 |
| Grant (part) | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 7,153 |
| Green (part) | 27th | Feingold | 1,071 | No candidate | |
| Iowa | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 3,992 |
| Iron | 25th | Jauch | 1,301 | Moe | 1,145 |
| Jackson | 31st | Moen | 3,725 | Gold | 2,312 |
| Jefferson (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 1,126 |
| (part) | 13th | Nelson | 6,919 | Lorman | 8,286 |
| Juneau (part) | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 536 |
| Kewaunee | 1st | Urban | 2,420 | Lasee | 4,783 |
| Lafayette | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 3,826 |
| Manitowoc (part) | 1st | Urban | 3,503 | Lasee | 6,156 |
| (part) | 9th | Potter | 7,690 | Darrow | 5,805 |
| Marathon (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 1,611 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 17,066 | Chilsen | 15,147 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 3rd | Burke | 16,867 | Anani | 4,283 |
| (part) | 5th | Barrett | 29,471 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 7th | Plewa | 29,035 | Hardy | 9,140 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Farrow | 13,859 |
| Monroe (part) | 31st | Moen | 3,509 | Gold | 3,127 |
| Outagamie (part) | 1st | Urban | 2,072 | Lasee | 3,692 |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 6,779 | Ellis | 11,589 |
| Pepin | 31st | Moen | 1,233 | Gold | 760 |
| Price | 29th | Decker | 2,937 | Chilsen | 3,253 |
| Racine (part) | 21st | Strohl | 16,360 | Petak | 23,216 |
| Richland | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 3,209 |
| Rock (part) | 13th | Nelson | 2,494 | Lorman | 3,798 |
| (part) | 15th | Tilley | 10,391 | Weeden | 12,559 |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 711 | No candidate | |
| Rusk (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 277 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Jauch | 24 | Moe | 13 |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 1,903 | Chilsen | 2,571 |
| Sauk (part) | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 9,413 |
| (part) | 27th | Feingold | 781 | No candidate | |
| Sawyer | 25th | Jauch | 1,703 | Moe | 2,383 |
| Shawano (part) | 29th | Decker | 56 | Chilsen | 56 |
| Sheboygan (part) | 9th | Potter | 18,343 | Darrow | 9,498 |
| Taylor (part) | 23rd | Roshell | 1,204 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 29th | Decker | 1,778 | Chilsen | 1,983 |
| Trempealeau | 31st | Moen | 4,826 | Gold | 2,517 |
| Vernon (part) | 17th | No candidate | | Kreul | 26 |
| Walworth (part) | 13th | Nelson | 1,135 | Lorman | 2,251 |
| (part) | 15th | Tilley | 3,421 | Weeden | 7,787 |
| Washburn | 25th | Jauch | 2,452 | Moe | 2,403 |
| Washington (part) | 5th | Barrett | 0 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 1,750 |
| Waukesha (part) | 11th | No candidate | | Huelsman | 28,983 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Farrow | 19,533 |
| Waupaca (part) | 29th | Decker | 93 | Chilsen | 114 |
| Winnebago (part) | 1st | Urban | 16 | Lasee | 17 |
| (part) | 19th | Moczygemba | 8,525 | Ellis | 15,468 |

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*Incumbent.

[1] The 3rd Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the November 8, 1988 general election.

[2] In the November 1988 election, Independent candidate Kathleen Hart received the following county vote in the 3rd S.D.: Milwaukee — 4,212.

[3] In the November 1988 election, Labor-Farm Laborista-Agrario Party candidate Rick Kissell received the following county vote in the 4th S.D.: Milwaukee — 3,121; Ozaukee — 0.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidate | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Election, September 12, 1989** | | | |
| 99th | Rep. | Frank H. Urban | 1,003 |
| **Special Election, October 17, 1989** | | | |
| 19th | Dem. | Rosemary Potter | 2,184 |
| | L & F | Jeanette McCallister | 21 |
| | Rep. | Douglas D. Haag | 390 |
| **Special Recall Election, April 3, 1990** | | | |
| 34th | Dem. | James C. Holperin | 10,495 |
| | Rep. | Brian F. Sherren | 6,707 |
| **Special Election, May 1, 1990** | | | |
| 10th | Rep. | Alberta Darling | 668 |
| 14th | Dem. | David A. Cullen | 2,347 |
| | Rep. | Steven A. Woehrer | 1,661 |
| **November 6, 1990 General Election** | | | |
| 1st | Dem. | Lary J. Swoboda | 11,068 |
| | Rep. | Clifford Ehlers | 6,066 |
| 2nd | Dem. | Dale J. Bolle | 10,259 |
| 3rd | Rep. | Alvin R. Ott | 10,416 |
| 4th | Rep. | John H. Ainsworth | 9,992 |
| 5th | Dem. | William N. Vander Loop | 8,631 |
| | Rep. | Leon J. Vanevenhoven | 7,654 |
| 6th | Dem. | Rosemary Hinkfuss | 9,880 |
| | Rep. | Gary Dilweg | 8,526 |
| 7th | Dem. | Gwendolynne Moore | 3,847 |
| | Rep. | Scott K. Walker | 1,690 |
| 8th | Dem. | Peter Bock | 6,904 |
| | Rep. | Thomas W. Cahala | 2,691 |
| 9th | Dem. | Walter Kunicki | 4,592 |
| | Rep. | Joseph A. Ortiz | 1,369 |
| 10th | Dem. | William R. Boyd | 4,591 |
| | Rep. | Alberta Darling | 12,572 |
| 11th | Dem. | Louis G. Fortis | 7,362 |
| | Rep. | Richard E. Williams, Jr | 4,946 |
| 12th | Dem. | Barbara Notestein | 8,938 |
| | Rep. | William G. Morse | 3,414 |
| 13th | Dem. | Thomas Seery | 7,062 |
| | Rep. | Todd R. Hill | 3,328 |
| 14th | Dem. | David A. Cullen | 11,120 |
| 15th | Dem. | Shirley I. Krug | 8,503 |
| | Rep. | Joseph Baker | 2,474 |
| 16th | Dem. | G. Spencer Coggs | 5,296 |
| 17th | Dem. | Annette Polly Williams | 5,097 |
| 18th | Dem. | Marcia P. Coggs | 3,895 |
| 19th | Dem. | Rosemary Potter | 10,457 |
| 20th | Dem. | Timothy W. Carpenter | 8,872 |
| | Rep. | Dorothy Wosick Seidl | 4,336 |
| 21st | Dem. | Richard A. Grobschmidt | 9,684 |
| | Rep. | Teri L. Hart | 3,015 |
| 22nd | Dem. | Jeannette Bell | 8,855 |
| | Rep. | James M. Grueschow | 3,532 |
| 23rd | Dem. | Thomas A. Hauke | 9,524 |
| 24th | Dem. | Margaret Ann Krusick | 12,491 |
| 25th | Dem. | Vernon W. Holschbach | 10,139 |
| 26th | Dem. | James R. Baumgart | 10,214 |
| | Rep. | James L. Todd | 4,217 |
| 27th | Dem. | Timothy J. Lorenz | 6,472 |
| | Rep. | Wilfrid J. Turba | 8,172 |
| 28th | Dem. | Harvey Stower | 10,966 |
| | Rep. | Norman C. Johnson | 4,515 |
| 29th | Dem. | Alvin Baldus | 6,783 |
| | Rep. | Ronald Sykes | 6,171 |
| 30th | Dem. | David Balin | 4,717 |
| | Rep. | Sheila E. Harsdorf | 9,626 |
| 31st | Rep. | Daniel P. Vrakas | 11,087 |
| | Ind. | James Haack | 274 |
| 32nd | Dem. | Karlyne Margaret Carr | 4,619 |
| | Rep. | Joseph E. Wimmer | 8,888 |
| 33rd | Rep. | Steven M. Foti | 10,951 |
| 34th | Dem. | James C. Holperin | 11,136 |
| | Rep. | Brian F. Sherren | 8,242 |

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidate | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th | Dem. | Philip C. Schneider | 5,316 |
|  | Rep. | Thomas D. Ourada | 8,808 |
| 36th | Dem. | Jerome T. Schwartz | 8,204 |
|  | Rep. | Dirk S. Van Duzee | 7,139 |
|  | Ind. | Vincent F. Madeira | 200 |
| 37th | Dem. | Michael D. King | 4,177 |
|  | Rep. | Randall J. Radtke | 8,663 |
| 38th | Dem. | William P. Edington | 6,448 |
|  | Rep. | Stephen L. Nass | 7,393 |
|  | Ind. | Wayne E. Harter | 225 |
| 39th | Rep. | Robert G. Goetsch | 9,455 |
| 40th | Rep. | William D. Lorge | 9,213 |
| 41st | Rep. | Robert T. Welch | 9,788 |
| 42nd | Rep. | Ben Brancel | 11,133 |
| 43rd | Dem. | Janis B. Anton | 3,077 |
|  | Rep. | Charles W. Coleman | 8,049 |
| 44th | Dem. | Wayne W. Wood | 7,830 |
|  | Rep. | Jeffrey C. Thomas | 3,937 |
| 45th | Dem. | Judith Robson | 7,482 |
| 46th | Dem. | Kathleen A. Soderbloom | 8,239* |
|  | Rep. | Rudy Silbaugh | 8,425* |
| 47th | Rep. | David G. Deininger | 8,956 |
| 48th | Dem. | Sue Rohan | 11,189 |
|  | Rep. | Steven P. Downs | 5,667 |
| 49th | Rep. | David A. Brandemuehl | 7,720 |
| 50th | Rep. | Dale W. Schultz | 11,183 |
| 51st | Dem. | Keith Symon | 4,589 |
|  | Rep. | Stephen J. Freese | 8,630 |
| 52nd | Dem. | Peggy A. Lautenschlager | 8,318 |
|  | Rep. | Mary Solberg | 5,671 |
| 53rd | Rep. | Mary E. Panzer | 9,769 |
| 54th | Dem. | Raymond F. Gose | 4,893 |
|  | Rep. | Gregg Underheim | 8,538 |
| 55th | Dem. | Stanley P. Sevenich | 5,710 |
|  | Rep. | Dean R. Kaufert | 8,221 |
| 56th | Rep. | Judith A. Klusman | 10,729 |
| 57th | Dem. | Michael Meyer | 5,144 |
|  | Rep. | David T. Prosser, Jr | 11,342 |
| 58th | Rep. | Steven Loucks | 13,296 |
| 59th | Rep. | Michael A. Lehman | 9,651 |
| 60th | Rep. | Susan B. Vergeront | 11,373 |
| 61st | Dem. | Robert L. Turner | 7,232 |
|  | Rep. | Roderick D. Wilhelmi | 4,415 |
| 62nd | Dem. | Kimberly M. Plache | 7,484 |
|  | Rep. | Kay C. Rouse | 4,443 |
| 63rd | Dem. | Robert A. Beezat | 7,266 |
|  | Rep. | E. James Ladwig | 7,690 |
| 64th | Dem. | Peter W. Barca | 7,389 |
|  | Rep. | Michael F. Phebus | 2,569 |
| 65th | Dem. | John Martin Antaramian | 7,524 |
|  | Rep. | Cynthia Johnson | 3,536 |
| 66th | Rep. | Cloyd A. Porter | 8,812 |
| 67th | Dem. | Leo R. Hamilton | 8,309 |
|  | Rep. | Maynard G. Hopkins | 4,328 |
| 68th | Dem. | Colleen A. Bates | 7,416 |
|  | Rep. | David A. Zien | 8,337 |
| 69th | Dem. | Carl Haemer | 5,460 |
|  | Rep. | Heron A. Van Gorden | 7,419 |
| 70th | Dem. | Donald W. Hasenohrl | 8,805 |
|  | Rep. | Jack Kelly | 3,828 |
| 71st | Dem. | Stan Gruszynski | 8,821 |
| 72nd | Dem. | Marlin D. Schneider | 9,456 |
| 73rd | Dem. | Frank Boyle | 9,755 |
|  | Rep. | Kim Culp | 5,701 |
| 74th | Dem. | Barbara J. Linton | 11,601 |
|  | Rep. | Mark B. Schmidt | 4,160 |
| 75th | Dem. | Mary Hubler | 10,553 |
| 76th | Dem. | Rebecca Young | 11,024 |
|  | Rep. | Judith Ann Baumgartner | 5,874 |
|  | L & F | Robert Rhoades Mead | 749 |
| 77th | Dem. | Spencer Black | 13,232 |
| 78th | Dem. | David E. Clarenbach | 12,238 |
| 79th | Dem. | Joseph S. Wineke | 11,344 |
|  | Rep. | James O. Driver, Jr | 4,933 |
| 80th | Dem. | William C. Berger | 7,250* |
|  | Rep. | Eugene H. Hahn | 7,435* |
|  | Ind. | Dale D. Paul | 538 |

## VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

| Assembly District | Political Party | Candidate | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81st | Dem. | David Travis | 10,198 |
|  | Rep. | Donald E. Damon | 8,145 |
| 82nd | Dem. | James A. Rutkowski | 8,752 |
|  | Rep. | Daniel J. Besson | 6,912 |
| 83rd | Dem. | Maxine Hough | 7,416 |
|  | Rep. | David J. Lepak | 7,276 |
| 84th | Rep. | Marc Duff | 6,792 |
| 85th | Dem. | Gregory B. Huber | 9,785 |
|  | Rep. | Rebecca Dodson | 7,291 |
| 86th | Dem. | Brad Zweck | 8,228 |
|  | Rep. | Kevin J. Hermening | 7,179 |
| 87th | Dem. | Martin L. Reynolds | 8,827 |
|  | Rep. | Alfred Schneider | 7,367 |
| 88th | Dem. | Scott A. McCormick | 6,946* |
|  | Rep. | John G. Gard | 6,991* |
| 89th | Dem. | Cletus J. Vanderperren | 9,604 |
|  | Rep. | Gary F. Drzewiecki | 6,755 |
| 90th | Dem. | Mary Lou E. Van Dreel | 8,057* |
|  | Rep. | Glen Loyd | 8,002* |
| 91st | Dem. | Barbara Gronemus | 10,345 |
| 92nd | Rep. | Terry M. Musser | 10,120 |
| 93rd | Dem. | Joseph C. Hisrich | 9,110 |
|  | Rep. | Jacquelyn J. Lahn | 8,076 |
| 94th | Dem. | Virgil Roberts | 9,526 |
|  | Rep. | Catherine Onsager | 7,490 |
| 95th | Dem. | John D. Medinger | 9,734 |
|  | Rep. | Mark Johnsrud | 5,232 |
| 96th | Dem. | James Allen Trowbridge | 4,053 |
|  | Rep. | DuWayne G. Johnsrud | 8,286 |
| 97th | Rep. | Lolita Schneiders | 9,291 |
| 98th | Rep. | Peggy A. Rosenzweig | 11,728 |
| 99th | Rep. | Frank H. Urban | 12,454 |

Ind. — Independent; L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.

*Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
### Democratic and Republican Parties

| County or Part | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Special Election, September 12, 1989** | | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 55 |
| Waukesha (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 948 |
| | | **Special Election, October 17, 1989** | | | |
| Milwaukee (part)[1] | 19th | Potter | 2,184 | Haag | 390 |
| | | **Special Recall Election, April 3, 1990** | | | |
| Oneida | 34th | Holperin | 6,611 | Sherren | 3,865 |
| Vilas | 34th | Holperin | 3,884 | Sherren | 2,842 |
| | | **Special Election, May 1, 1990** | | | |
| Milwaukee (part) | 10th | No candidate | | Darling | 666 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 14th | Cullen | 2,347 | Woehrer | 1,661 |
| Ozaukee | 10th | No candidate | | Darling | 2 |
| | | **November 6, 1990 General Election** | | | |
| Adams (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 1,026 |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider, M. | 1,960 | No candidate | |
| Ashland | 74th | Linton | 4,097 | Schmidt | 1,081 |
| Barron (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 1 | Hopkins | 3 |
| (part) | 75th | Hubler | 6,860 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 629 | Schneider, A. | 581 |
| Bayfield (part) | 73rd | Boyle | 605 | Culp | 546 |
| (part) | 74th | Linton | 3,397 | Schmidt | 867 |
| Brown (part) | 1st | Swoboda | 862 | Ehlers | 264 |
| (part) | 2nd | Bolle | 2,893 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 280 |
| (part) | 5th | Vander Loop | 2,548 | Vanevenhoven | 3,308 |
| (part) | 6th | Hinkfuss | 9,880 | Dilweg | 8,526 |
| (part) | 89th | Vanderperren | 9,604 | Drzewiecki | 6,755 |
| (part) | 90th | Van Dreel | 8,057* | Loyd | 8,002* |
| Buffalo | 91st | Gronemus | 3,083 | No candidate | |
| Burnett | 28th | Stower | 3,283 | Johnson | 1,149 |
| Calumet (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 5,686 |
| (part) | 25th | Holschbach | 91 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 27th | Lorenz | 577 | Turba | 875 |
| Chippewa (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 6,024 | Hopkins | 2,979 |
| (part) | 68th | Bates | 1,985 | Zien | 3,172 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 209 | Schneider, A. | 148 |
| Clark (part) | 68th | Bates | 95 | Zien | 95 |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 3,537 | Van Gorden | 5,360 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 341 |
| Columbia (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 152 |
| (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 564 |
| (part)[1] | 80th | Berger | 6,277* | Hahn | 6,127* |
| (part) | 81st | Travis | 226 | Damon | 215 |
| Crawford | 96th | Trowbridge | 1,498 | Johnsrud, D. | 2,929 |
| Dane (part) | 46th | Soderbloom | 8,230* | Silbaugh | 8,415* |
| (part) | 48th | Rohan | 11,189 | Downs | 5,667 |
| (part)[1] | 76th | Young | 11,024 | Baumgartner | 5,874 |
| (part) | 77th | Black | 13,232 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 78th | Clarenbach | 12,238 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 9,706 | Driver | 4,263 |
| (part)[2] | 80th | Berger | 75* | Hahn | 118* |
| (part) | 81st | Travis | 9,972 | Damon | 7,930 |
| Dodge (part) | 37th | King | 536 | Radtke | 1,262 |
| (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 8,695 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 4,745 |
| (part)[2] | 80th | Berger | 353* | Hahn | 359* |
| Door | 1st | Swoboda | 4,843 | Ehlers | 3,831 |
| Douglas | 73rd | Boyle | 9,150 | Culp | 5,155 |
| Dunn (part) | 29th | Baldus | 3,385 | Sykes | 2,774 |
| (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 2,052 | Hopkins | 1,214 |
| Eau Claire (part) | 68th | Bates | 5,300 | Zien | 4,999 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 209 |
| (part) | 93rd | Hisrich | 9,110 | Lahn | 8,076 |
| Florence[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 717 | Van Duzee | 616 |
| Fond du Lac (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 300 |
| (part) | 39th | No candidate | | Goetsch | 608 |
| (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 2,331 |
| (part) | 52nd | Lautenschlager | 7,885 | Solberg | 5,241 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 2,771 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 2,210 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 649 |
| Forest[1] | 36th | Schwartz | 1,881 | Van Duzee | 1,102 |
| Grant (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 5,497 |
| (part) | 51st | Symon | 547 | Freese | 1,911 |
| (part) | 96th | Trowbridge | 216 | Johnsrud, D. | 525 |
| Green (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 5,258 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
### Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

| County or Part | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 988 | Driver | 327 |
| Green Lake | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 3,873 |
| Iowa (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 3 |
| (part) | 51st | Symon | 2,398 | Freese | 3,244 |
| Iron | 74th | Linton | 1,802 | Schmidt | 565 |
| Jackson | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 4,425 |
| Jefferson (part) | 32nd | Carr | 610 | Wimmer | 898 |
| (part) | 37th | King | 3,641 | Radtke | 7,401 |
| (part)[2] | 38th | Edington | 1,775 | Nass | 2,148 |
| (part) | 46th | Soderbloom | 9* | Silbaugh | 10* |
| (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 178 |
| Juneau (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 5,128 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 546 |
| Kenosha (part) | 64th | Barca | 7,389 | Phebus | 2,569 |
| (part) | 65th | Antaramian | 7,524 | Johnson | 3,536 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 4,733 |
| Kewaunee | 1st | Swoboda | 5,363 | Ehlers | 1,971 |
| La Crosse (part) | 94th | Roberts | 9,033 | Onsager | 7,054 |
| (part) | 95th | Medinger | 9,734 | Johnsrud, M. | 5,232 |
| Lafayette | 51st | Symon | 1,644 | Freese | 3,475 |
| Langlade (part) | 35th | Schneider, P. | 1,276 | Ourada | 4,066 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 263 | Van Duzee | 324 |
| Lincoln | 35th | Schneider, P. | 3,675 | Ourada | 4,392 |
| Manitowoc (part) | 2nd | Bolle | 7,366 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 25th | Holschbach | 10,048 | No candidate | |
| Marathon (part) | 35th | Schneider, P. | 365 | Ourada | 350 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 756 | Van Duzee | 496 |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 1,049 | Van Gorden | 1,263 |
| (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 55 | Kelly | 35 |
| (part) | 85th | Huber | 9,785 | Dodson | 7,291 |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 8,039 | Hermening | 7,048 |
| Marinette (part)[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 1,798 | Van Duzee | 1,940 |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 4,783* | Gard | 4,099* |
| Marquette | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 2,711 |
| Menominee[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 540 | Van Duzee | 217 |
| Milwaukee (part) | 7th | Moore | 3,847 | Walker | 1,690 |
| (part) | 8th | Bock | 6,904 | Cahala | 2,691 |
| (part) | 9th | Kunicki | 4,592 | Ortiz | 1,369 |
| (part) | 10th | Boyd | 4,576 | Darling | 12,540 |
| (part) | 11th | Fortis | 7,362 | Williams R. | 4,946 |
| (part) | 12th | Notestein | 8,938 | Morse | 3,414 |
| (part) | 13th | Seery | 7,062 | Hill | 3,328 |
| (part) | 14th | Cullen | 11,120 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 15th | Krug | 8,503 | Baker | 2,474 |
| (part) | 16th | Coggs, G.S. | 5,296 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 17th | Williams, A | 5,097 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 18th | Coggs, M. | 3,895 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 19th | Potter | 10,457 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 20th | Carpenter | 8,872 | Seidl | 4,336 |
| (part) | 21st | Grobschmidt | 9,684 | Hart | 3,015 |
| (part) | 22nd | Bell | 8,855 | Grueschow | 3,532 |
| (part) | 23rd | Hauke | 9,524 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 24th | Krusick | 12,491 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 82nd | Rutkowski | 8,752 | Besson | 6,912 |
| (part) | 97th | No candidate | | Schneiders | 1,424 |
| (part) | 98th | No candidate | | Rosenzweig | 11,728 |
| (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 894 |
| Monroe (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 745 |
| (part) | 92nd | No candidate | | Musser | 5,145 |
| (part) | 94th | Roberts | 493 | Onsager | 436 |
| Oconto (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 1,905 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 733 | Van Duzee | 915 |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 1,911* | Gard | 2,572* |
| Oneida | 34th | Holperin | 7,179 | Sherren | 4,795 |
| Outagamie (part) | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 4,126 |
| (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 2,921 |
| (part) | 5th | Vander Loop | 6,083 | Vanevenhoven | 4,346 |
| (part) | 40th | No candidate | | Lorge | 1,919 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 1,112 |
| (part) | 57th | Meyer | 5,144 | Prosser | 11,342 |
| Ozaukee (part) | 10th | Boyd | 15 | Darling | 32 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 773 |
| (part) | 58th | No candidate | | Loucks | 7,680 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 8,861 |
| Pepin | 91st | Gronemus | 1,582 | No candidate | |
| Pierce | 30th | Balin | 2,788 | Harsdorf | 5,778 |
| Polk | 28th | Stower | 7,241 | Johnson | 3,163 |
| Portage (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 2,040 | Kelly | 745 |
| (part) | 71st | Gruszynski | 8,331 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider, M. | 372 | No candidate | |
| Price | 87th | Reynolds | 3,070 | Schneider, A. | 3,075 |

## COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
### Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

| County or Part | Assembly District | Democratic | Vote | Republican | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Racine (part) | 61st | Turner | 7,232 | Wilhelmi | 4,415 |
| (part) | 62nd | Plache | 7,484 | Rouse | 4,443 |
| (part) | 63rd | Beezat | 7,266 | Ladwig | 7,690 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 3,014 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 2,404 | Lepak | 2,207 |
| Richland (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 2,196 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 1,004 |
| Rock (part)[2] | 38th | Edington | 3,217 | Nass | 3,180 |
| (part) | 44th | Wood | 7,830 | Thomas | 3,937 |
| (part) | 45th | Robson | 7,482 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 47th | No candidate | | Deininger | 3,520 |
| (part) | 79th | Wineke | 650 | Driver | 343 |
| Rusk (part) | 67th | Hamilton | 232 | Hopkins | 132 |
| (part) | 74th | Linton | 22 | Schmidt | 20 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 2,982 | Schneider, A. | 1,743 |
| St. Croix (part) | 28th | Stower | 442 | Johnson | 203 |
| (part) | 29th | Baldus | 3,398 | Sykes | 3,397 |
| (part) | 30th | Balin | 1,929 | Harsdorf | 3,848 |
| Sauk (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 19 |
| (part) | 50th | No candidate | | Schultz | 9,633 |
| (part)[2] | 80th | Berger | 545* | Hahn | 831* |
| Sawyer | 74th | Linton | 2,283 | Schmidt | 1,627 |
| Shawano (part) | 4th | No candidate | | Ainsworth | 5,166 |
| (part)[2] | 36th | Schwartz | 1,516 | Van Duzee | 1,529 |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 65 | Hermening | 43 |
| (part) | 88th | McCormick | 252* | Gard | 320* |
| Sheboygan (part) | 26th | Baumgart | 10,214 | Todd | 4,217 |
| (part) | 27th | Lorenz | 5,895 | Turba | 7,297 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 245 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 2,359 |
| Taylor (part) | 68th | Bates | 36 | Zien | 71 |
| (part) | 69th | Haemer | 874 | Van Gorden | 796 |
| (part) | 87th | Reynolds | 1,937 | Schneider, A. | 1,820 |
| Trempealeau | 91st | Gronemus | 5,680 | No candidate | |
| Vernon (part) | 49th | No candidate | | Brandemuehl | 24 |
| (part) | 96th | Trowbridge | 2,339 | Johnsrud, D. | 4,832 |
| Vilas | 34th | Holperin | 3,957 | Sherren | 3,447 |
| Walworth (part)[2] | 38th | Edington | 1,456 | Nass | 2,065 |
| (part) | 43rd | Anton | 3,077 | Coleman | 8,049 |
| (part) | 66th | No candidate | | Porter | 1,056 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 1,352 | Lepak | 859 |
| Washburn | 75th | Hubler | 3,693 | No candidate | |
| Washington (part) | 13th | Seery | 0 | Hill | 0 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Foti | 1,802 |
| (part) | 53rd | No candidate | | Panzer | 5,980 |
| (part) | 58th | No candidate | | Loucks | 5,616 |
| (part) | 59th | No candidate | | Lehman | 4,257 |
| (part) | 60th | No candidate | | Vergeront | 153 |
| Waukesha (part)[2] | 31st | No candidate | | Vrakas | 11,087 |
| (part) | 32nd | Carr | 4,009 | Wimmer | 7,990 |
| (part) | 33rd | No candidate | | Foti | 9,149 |
| (part) | 83rd | Hough | 3,660 | Lepak | 4,210 |
| (part) | 84th | No candidate | | Duff | 6,792 |
| (part) | 97th | No candidate | | Schneiders | 7,867 |
| (part) | 99th | No candidate | | Urban | 11,560 |
| Waupaca (part) | 40th | No candidate | | Lorge | 7,294 |
| (part) | 71st | Gruszynski | 490 | No candidate | |
| (part) | 86th | Zweck | 124 | Hermening | 88 |
| Waushara (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 2,844 |
| (part) | 42nd | No candidate | | Brancel | 940 |
| Winnebago | 3rd | No candidate | | Ott | 24 |
| (part) | 41st | No candidate | | Welch | 740 |
| (part) | 52nd | Lautenschlager | 433 | Solberg | 430 |
| (part) | 54th | Gose | 4,893 | Underheim | 8,538 |
| (part) | 55th | Sevenich | 5,710 | Kaufert | 8,221 |
| (part) | 56th | No candidate | | Klusman | 7,407 |
| Wood (part) | 70th | Hasenohrl | 6,710 | Kelly | 3,048 |
| (part) | 72nd | Schneider, M. | 7,124 | No candidate | |

*Recount vote total.

[1] Independent candidates received the following county votes: Dale Paul (80th A.D.) — Columbia — 454, Dane — 3, Dodge — 38, Sauk — 43; Vincent F. Madeira (36th A.D.) — Florence — 12, Forest — 73, Langlade — 1, Marathon — 35, Marinette — 36, Menominee — 2, Oconto — 21, Shawano — 20; Wayne E. Harter (38th A.D.) — Jefferson — 115, Rock — 68, Walworth — 42; James Haack (31st A.D., write-in) — Waukesha — 274.

[2] Labor and Farm Party candidates received the following county votes: Jeanette McCallister (19th A.D., 10/17/89 Special Election) — Milwaukee — 21; Robert Rhoades Mead (76th A.D.) — Dane — 749.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| ADAMS COUNTY | | |
| Adams | 125 | 147 |
| Big Flats | 123 | 92 |
| Colburn | 26 | 18 |
| Dell Prairie | 134 | 162 |
| Easton | 122 | 119 |
| Jackson | 92 | 137 |
| Leola | 19 | 28 |
| Lincoln | 37 | 46 |
| Monroe | 60 | 67 |
| New Chester | 124 | 72 |
| New Haven | 67 | 93 |
| Preston | 177 | 167 |
| Quincy | 178 | 164 |
| Richfield | 16 | 43 |
| Rome | 269 | 414 |
| Springville | 92 | 115 |
| Strongs Prairie | 199 | 156 |
| Friendship, vil. | 82 | 112 |
| Adams, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 62 | 65 |
| Ward 2 | 87 | 90 |
| Ward 3 | 62 | 83 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2,154 | 2,391 |
| ASHLAND COUNTY | | |
| Agenda | 73 | 106 |
| Ashland | 116 | 90 |
| Chippewa | 51 | 78 |
| Gingles | 65 | 90 |
| Gordon | 52 | 74 |
| Jacobs | 114 | 189 |
| La Pointe | 25 | 61 |
| Marengo | 72 | 39 |
| Morse | 57 | 90 |
| Peeksville | 25 | 37 |
| Sanborn | 94 | 61 |
| Shanagolden | 31 | 28 |
| White River | 98 | 152 |
| Butternut, vil. | 65 | 54 |
| Ashland, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 77 | 208 |
| Ward 2 | 128 | 227 |
| Ward 3 | 77 | 156 |
| Ward 4 | 89 | 197 |
| Ward 5 | 101 | 171 |
| Ward 6 | 69 | 107 |
| Ward 7 | 80 | 133 |
| Ward 8 | 114 | 156 |
| Ward 9 | 93 | 75 |
| Ward 10 | 96 | 149 |
| Ward 11 | 92 | 149 |
| Mellen, city | 133 | 189 |
| TOTAL | 2,087 | 3,066 |
| BARRON COUNTY | | |
| Almena | 94 | 73 |
| Arland | 112 | 43 |
| Barron | 84 | 185 |
| Bear Lake | 75 | 45 |
| Cedar Lake | 105 | 123 |
| Chetek | 194 | 240 |
| Clinton | 90 | 99 |
| Crystal Lake | 109 | 88 |
| Cumberland | 107 | 125 |
| Dallas | 59 | 83 |
| Dovre | 81 | 60 |
| Doyle | 64 | 54 |
| Lakeland | 108 | 94 |
| Maple Grove | 79 | 119 |
| Maple Plain | 90 | 53 |
| Oak Grove | 123 | 60 |
| Prairie Farm | 139 | 79 |
| Prairie Lake | 156 | 135 |
| Rice Lake | 315 | 384 |
| Sioux Creek | 63 | 86 |
| Stanfold | 69 | 59 |
| Stanley | 206 | 244 |
| Sumner | 76 | 68 |
| Turtle Lake | 49 | 33 |
| Vance Creek | 85 | 82 |
| Almena, vil. | 62 | 68 |
| Cameron, vil. | 126 | 127 |
| Dallas, vil. | 49 | 65 |
| Haugen, vil. | 34 | 31 |
| New Auburn, vil. | 1 | 3 |
| Prairie Farm, vil. | 84 | 88 |
| Turtle Lake, vil. | 100 | 72 |
| Barron, city | 316 | 472 |
| Chetek, city | 240 | 316 |
| Cumberland, city | 328 | 342 |
| Rice Lake, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 103 | 117 |
| Ward 2 | 99 | 131 |
| Ward 3 | 137 | 160 |
| Ward 4 | 140 | 220 |
| Ward 5 | 119 | 210 |
| Ward 6 | 97 | 119 |
| Ward 7 | 104 | 115 |
| Ward 8 | 111 | 124 |
| TOTAL | 4,982 | 5,494 |
| BAYFIELD COUNTY | | |
| Barksdale | 121 | 179 |
| Barnes | 118 | 142 |
| Bayfield | 105 | 170 |
| Bayview | 72 | 122 |
| Bell | 53 | 67 |
| Cable | 100 | 262 |
| Clover | 49 | 52 |
| Delta | 36 | 60 |
| Drummond | 76 | 142 |
| Eileen | 105 | 128 |
| Grand View | 74 | 115 |
| Hughes | 59 | 70 |
| Iron River | 144 | 286 |
| Kelly | 49 | 77 |
| Keystone | 66 | 63 |
| Lincoln | 64 | 62 |
| Mason | 59 | 55 |
| Namakagon | 36 | 119 |
| Orienta | 17 | 25 |
| Oulu | 81 | 90 |
| Pilsen | 42 | 40 |
| Port Wing | 69 | 110 |
| Russell | 127 | 94 |
| Tripp | 28 | 37 |
| Washburn | 88 | 88 |
| Mason, vil. | 13 | 27 |
| Bayfield, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 21 | 36 |
| Ward 2 | 30 | 36 |
| Ward 3 | 35 | 56 |
| Ward 4 | 21 | 37 |
| Washburn, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 63 | 103 |
| Ward 2 | 50 | 73 |
| Ward 3 | 39 | 76 |
| Ward 4 | 41 | 54 |
| Ward 5 | 59 | 105 |
| Ward 6 | 66 | 51 |
| TOTAL | 2,276 | 3,309 |

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| BROWN COUNTY | | |
| Bellevue | 928 | 1,166 |
| De Pere | 192 | 329 |
| Eaton | 153 | 119 |
| Glenmore | 106 | 172 |
| Green Bay | 151 | 197 |
| Hobart | 405 | 798 |
| Holland | 161 | 248 |
| Humboldt | 148 | 151 |
| Lawrence | 193 | 313 |
| Morrison | 135 | 321 |
| New Denmark | 194 | 192 |
| Pittsfield | 289 | 391 |
| Rockland | 128 | 217 |
| Scott | 362 | 405 |
| Suamico | 627 | 911 |
| Wrightstown | 268 | 313 |
| Allouez, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 608 | 770 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 566 | 971 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 414 | 954 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 486 | 1,216 |
| Ashwaubenon, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 667 | 915 |
| Wards 5-8 | 739 | 1,133 |
| Wards 9-12 | 643 | 1,254 |
| Ward 11 | 4 | 3 |
| Denmark, vil. | 232 | 286 |
| Howard, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-8 | 621 | 723 |
| Wards 9-16 | 594 | 621 |
| Pulaski, vil. | 328 | 413 |
| Wrightstown, vil. | 157 | 212 |
| De Pere, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 650 | 1,195 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 558 | 800 |
| Wards 5-7 | 446 | 853 |
| Ward 8 | 219 | 237 |
| Ward 9 | 283 | 337 |
| Green Bay, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 438 | 401 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 560 | 669 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 511 | 394 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 433 | 272 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 519 | 409 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 596 | 690 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 697 | 1,129 |
| Wards 15, 16 | 660 | 708 |
| Wards 17, 18 | 584 | 539 |
| Wards 19, 20 | 719 | 1,010 |
| Ward 21 | 283 | 387 |
| Ward 22 | 428 | 768 |
| Wards 23, 24 | 503 | 508 |
| Wards 25, 26 | 579 | 699 |
| Wards 27, 28 | 465 | 437 |
| Wards 29, 30 | 526 | 611 |
| Wards 31, 32 | 567 | 517 |
| Wards 33, 34 | 720 | 844 |
| Ward 35 | 269 | 237 |
| Ward 36 | 297 | 470 |
| Wards 37, 38 | 667 | 905 |
| Wards 39, 40 | 574 | 690 |
| Wards 41, 42 | 561 | 622 |
| Ward 43 | 256 | 408 |
| Ward 44 | 296 | 527 |
| Ward 45 | 433 | 914 |
| Ward 46 | 347 | 660 |
| TOTAL | 26,143 | 35,561 |
| BUFFALO COUNTY | | |
| Alma | 66 | 67 |
| Belvidere | 73 | 63 |
| Buffalo | 94 | 105 |
| Canton | 70 | 31 |
| Cross | 49 | 35 |
| Dover | 58 | 68 |
| Gilmanton | 70 | 82 |
| Glencoe | 93 | 78 |
| Lincoln | 38 | 52 |
| Maxville | 58 | 31 |
| Milton | 76 | 55 |
| Modena | 58 | 65 |
| Mondovi | 62 | 65 |
| Montana | 50 | 44 |
| Naples | 82 | 81 |
| Nelson | 89 | 89 |
| Waumandee | 87 | 101 |
| Cochrane, vil. | 80 | 112 |
| Nelson, vil. | 49 | 85 |
| Alma, city | 154 | 207 |
| Buffalo, city | 141 | 172 |
| Fountain City, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 78 | 104 |
| Ward 2 | 46 | 62 |
| Mondovi, city | 362 | 408 |
| TOTAL | 2,083 | 2,262 |
| BURNETT COUNTY | | |
| Anderson | 34 | 59 |
| Blaine | 25 | 21 |
| Daniels | 128 | 118 |
| Dewey | 71 | 64 |
| Grantsburg | 111 | 126 |
| Jackson | 121 | 144 |
| La Follette | 92 | 69 |
| Lincoln | 45 | 29 |
| Meenon | 172 | 91 |
| Oakland | 121 | 82 |
| Roosevelt | 37 | 18 |
| Rusk | 42 | 68 |
| Sand Lake | 89 | 78 |
| Scott | 78 | 98 |
| Siren | 145 | 88 |
| Swiss | 137 | 78 |
| Trade Lake | 137 | 153 |
| Union | 41 | 42 |
| Webb Lake | 73 | 53 |
| West Marshland | 58 | 34 |
| Wood River | 136 | 202 |
| Grantsburg, vil. | 149 | 250 |
| Siren, vil. | 141 | 108 |
| Webster, vil. | 124 | 102 |
| TOTAL | 2,307 | 2,175 |
| CALUMET COUNTY | | |
| Brillion | 77 | 225 |
| Brothertown | 120 | 251 |
| Charlestown | 88 | 204 |
| Chilton | 70 | 170 |
| Harrison | 347 | 569 |
| New Holstein | 130 | 238 |
| Rantoul | 53 | 120 |
| Stockbridge | 94 | 192 |
| Woodville | 71 | 187 |
| Hilbert, vil. | 120 | 256 |
| Potter, vil. | 17 | 44 |
| Sherwood, vil. | 84 | 245 |
| Stockbridge, vil. | 53 | 89 |
| Appleton, city: | | |
| Wards 9, 22 | 391 | 833 |
| Wards 13, 23 | 359 | 642 |
| Brillion, city | 208 | 557 |
| Chilton, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 169 | 328 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 146 | 283 |
| Kiel, city | 58 | 54 |
| Menasha, city: | | |
| Dist. 1 | 3 | 3 |
| New Holstein, city | 493 | 619 |
| TOTAL | 3,151 | 6,109 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| CHIPPEWA COUNTY | | |
| Anson | 177 | 281 |
| Arthur | 68 | 112 |
| Auburn | 76 | 45 |
| Birch Creek | 74 | 74 |
| Bloomer | 72 | 127 |
| Cleveland | 70 | 90 |
| Colburn | 81 | 102 |
| Cooks Valley | 74 | 55 |
| Delmar | 102 | 188 |
| Eagle Point | 290 | 400 |
| Edson | 104 | 105 |
| Estella | 51 | 81 |
| Goetz | 84 | 123 |
| Hallie | 527 | 578 |
| Howard | 101 | 66 |
| Lafayette | 627 | 799 |
| Lake Holcombe | 135 | 148 |
| Ruby | 59 | 36 |
| Sampson | 128 | 105 |
| Sigel | 95 | 214 |
| Tilden | 149 | 143 |
| Wheaton | 270 | 349 |
| Woodmohr | 122 | 117 |
| Boyd, vil. | 105 | 99 |
| Cadott, vil. | 189 | 301 |
| New Auburn, vil. | 59 | 57 |
| Bloomer, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 117 | 145 |
| Ward 2 | 80 | 107 |
| Ward 3 | 80 | 110 |
| Ward 4 | 88 | 108 |
| Chippewa Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 237 | 282 |
| Ward 2 | 221 | 306 |
| Ward 3 | 265 | 350 |
| Ward 4 | 227 | 288 |
| Ward 5 | 167 | 142 |
| Ward 6 | 261 | 243 |
| Ward 7 | 252 | 256 |
| Cornell, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 165 | 173 |
| Eau Claire, city: | | |
| Ward 16 | 250 | 233 |
| Stanley, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 82 | 142 |
| Ward 2 | 43 | 87 |
| Ward 3 | 68 | 106 |
| Ward 4 | 50 | 81 |
| TOTAL | 6,542 | 7,954 |
| CLARK COUNTY | | |
| Beaver | 64 | 86 |
| Butler | 10 | 25 |
| Colby | 66 | 99 |
| Dewhurst | 40 | 66 |
| Eaton | 73 | 120 |
| Foster | 31 | 22 |
| Fremont | 97 | 172 |
| Grant | 102 | 187 |
| Green Grove | 88 | 80 |
| Hendren | 94 | 100 |
| Hewett | 58 | 79 |
| Hixon | 120 | 98 |
| Hoard | 73 | 106 |
| Levis | 74 | 81 |
| Longwood | 82 | 126 |
| Loyal | 69 | 106 |
| Lynn | 72 | 94 |
| Mayville | 96 | 131 |
| Mead | 49 | 48 |
| Mentor | 76 | 71 |
| Pine Valley | 136 | 274 |
| Reseburg | 73 | 73 |
| Seif | 32 | 54 |
| Sherman | 48 | 78 |
| Sherwood | 38 | 38 |
| Thorp | 110 | 85 |
| Unity | 63 | 86 |
| Warner | 64 | 88 |
| Washburn | 47 | 64 |
| Weston | 109 | 139 |
| Withee | 113 | 99 |
| Worden | 68 | 85 |
| York | 134 | 129 |
| Curtiss, vil. | 28 | 30 |
| Dorchester, vil. | 76 | 93 |
| Granton, vil. | 57 | 110 |
| Unity, vil. | 13 | 17 |
| Withee, vil. | 84 | 107 |
| Abbotsford, city: | | |
| Ward 2 | 51 | 102 |
| Ward 3 | 32 | 51 |
| Ward 4 | 85 | 121 |
| Colby, city: | | |
| Ward 2 | 40 | 77 |
| Ward 3 | 55 | 72 |
| Ward 4 | 34 | 57 |
| Greenwood, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 78 | 109 |
| Ward 2 | 72 | 102 |
| Loyal, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 77 | 163 |
| Ward 2 | 71 | 102 |
| Neillsville, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 86 | 132 |
| Ward 2 | 84 | 172 |
| Ward 3 | 77 | 145 |
| Ward 4 | 61 | 151 |
| Ward 5 | 83 | 147 |
| Owen, city | 148 | 188 |
| Thorp, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 53 | 66 |
| Ward 2 | 56 | 76 |
| Ward 3 | 52 | 64 |
| Ward 4 | 61 | 58 |
| Ward 5 | 48 | 60 |
| TOTAL | 4,131 | 5,761 |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY | | |
| Arlington | 111 | 161 |
| Caledonia | 136 | 218 |
| Columbus | 68 | 117 |
| Courtland | 65 | 107 |
| Dekorra | 239 | 300 |
| Fort Winnebago | 116 | 176 |
| Fountain Prairie | 120 | 120 |
| Hampden | 88 | 100 |
| Leeds | 115 | 160 |
| Lewiston | 111 | 201 |
| Lodi | 248 | 263 |
| Lowville | 155 | 168 |
| Marcellon | 78 | 163 |
| Newport | 84 | 120 |
| Otsego | 94 | 95 |
| Pacific | 248 | 409 |
| Randolph | 47 | 210 |
| Scott | 57 | 152 |
| Springvale | 76 | 83 |
| West Point | 224 | 240 |
| Wyocena | 180 | 186 |
| Arlington, vil. | 80 | 94 |
| Cambria, vil. | 134 | 177 |
| Doylestown, vil. | 39 | 41 |
| Fall River, vil. | 79 | 104 |
| Friesland, vil. | 33 | 112 |
| Pardeeville, vil. | 214 | 328 |
| Poynette, vil. | 195 | 302 |
| Randolph, vil. | 45 | 120 |
| Rio, vil. | 138 | 119 |
| Wyocena, vil. | 61 | 78 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 169 | 279 |
| Ward 2 | 197 | 265 |
| Ward 3 | 161 | 227 |
| Lodi, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 139 | 108 |
| Ward 2 | 82 | 80 |
| Ward 3 | 166 | 149 |
| Portage, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 91 | 77 |
| Ward 2 | 103 | 134 |
| Ward 3 | 149 | 275 |
| Ward 4 | 123 | 159 |
| Ward 5 | 150 | 140 |
| Ward 6 | 115 | 188 |
| Ward 7 | 134 | 181 |
| Ward 8 | 157 | 227 |
| Ward 9 | 140 | 167 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 86 | 108 |
| Ward 2 | 99 | 168 |
| Ward 3 | 82 | 148 |
| TOTAL | 6,021 | 8,304 |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY | | |
| Bridgeport | 59 | 136 |
| Clayton | 113 | 112 |
| Eastman | 58 | 109 |
| Freeman | 84 | 62 |
| Haney | 48 | 37 |
| Marietta | 52 | 57 |
| Prairie du Chien | 72 | 137 |
| Scott | 58 | 44 |
| Seneca | 105 | 112 |
| Utica | 136 | 73 |
| Wauzeka | 37 | 51 |
| Bell Center, vil. | 24 | 15 |
| De Soto, vil. | 12 | 8 |
| Eastman, vil. | 42 | 60 |
| Ferryville, vil. | 36 | 25 |
| Gays Mills, vil. | 95 | 114 |
| Lynxville, vil. | 37 | 30 |
| Mount Sterling, vil. | 40 | 50 |
| Soldiers Grove, vil. | 53 | 96 |
| Steuben, vil. | 28 | 16 |
| Wauzeka, vil. | 82 | 66 |
| Prairie du Chien, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 110 | 116 |
| Ward 2 | 119 | 170 |
| Ward 3 | 120 | 209 |
| Ward 4 | 113 | 114 |
| Ward 5 | 125 | 237 |
| Ward 6 | 118 | 200 |
| TOTAL | 1,976 | 2,456 |
| DANE COUNTY | | |
| Albion | 248 | 201 |
| Berry | 172 | 181 |
| Black Earth | 82 | 65 |
| Blooming Grove | 310 | 307 |
| Blue Mounds | 110 | 112 |
| Bristol | 256 | 328 |
| Burke | 437 | 539 |
| Christiana | 176 | 178 |
| Cottage Grove | 538 | 493 |
| Cross Plains | 241 | 232 |
| Dane | 120 | 151 |
| Deerfield | 178 | 144 |
| Dunkirk | 359 | 342 |
| Dunn | 838 | 793 |
| Madison: | | |
| Wards 1-13 | 947 | 595 |
| Ward 14 | 112 | 56 |
| Mazomanie | 143 | 136 |
| Medina | 145 | 185 |
| Middleton | 597 | 948 |
| Montrose | 205 | 155 |
| Oregon | 415 | 450 |
| Perry | 125 | 77 |
| Pleasant Springs | 421 | 487 |
| Primrose | 133 | 80 |
| Roxbury | 194 | 280 |
| Rutland | 274 | 242 |
| Springdale | 252 | 178 |
| Springfield | 336 | 448 |
| Sun Prairie | 293 | 362 |
| Vermont | 167 | 99 |
| Verona | 324 | 353 |
| Vienna | 232 | 220 |
| Westport | 563 | 725 |
| Windsor | 589 | 823 |
| York | 77 | 127 |
| Belleville, vil. | 271 | 195 |
| Black Earth, vil. | 234 | 142 |
| Blue Mounds, vil. | 70 | 58 |
| Brooklyn, vil. | 70 | 31 |
| Cambridge, vil. | 134 | 159 |
| Cottage Grove, vil. | 169 | 181 |
| Cross Plains, vil. | 370 | 442 |
| Dane, vil. | 72 | 119 |
| Deerfield, vil. | 219 | 219 |
| De Forest, vil. | 718 | 791 |
| Maple Bluff, vil. | 194 | 601 |
| Marshall, vil. | 340 | 346 |
| Mazomanie, vil. | 229 | 187 |
| McFarland, vil. | 805 | 887 |
| Mount Horeb, vil. | 712 | 635 |
| Oregon, vil. | 720 | 663 |
| Rockdale, vil. | 50 | 45 |
| Shorewood Hills, vil. | 500 | 423 |
| Waunakee, vil. | 896 | 1,272 |
| Fitchburg, city: | | |
| Wards 1-12 | 1,825 | 2,107 |
| Madison, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 434 | 344 |
| Ward 2 | 589 | 571 |
| Ward 3 | 587 | 546 |
| Ward 4 | 311 | 273 |
| Ward 5 | 525 | 299 |
| Ward 6 | 870 | 534 |
| Ward 7 | 631 | 564 |
| Ward 8 | 504 | 555 |
| Ward 9 | 472 | 401 |
| Ward 10 | 610 | 585 |
| Ward 11 | 560 | 341 |
| Ward 12 | 429 | 190 |
| Ward 13 | 594 | 315 |
| Ward 14 | 409 | 308 |
| Ward 15 | 381 | 309 |
| Ward 16 | 608 | 379 |
| Ward 17 | 664 | 427 |
| Ward 18 | 272 | 543 |
| Ward 19 | 567 | 249 |
| Ward 20 | 649 | 171 |
| Ward 21 | 687 | 198 |
| Ward 22 | 1,035 | 251 |
| Ward 23 | 1,385 | 222 |
| Ward 24 | 348 | 106 |
| Ward 25 | 945 | 320 |
| Ward 26 | 1,045 | 238 |
| Ward 27 | 472 | 114 |
| Ward 28 | 911 | 438 |
| Ward 29 | 755 | 302 |
| Ward 30 | 403 | 282 |
| Ward 31 | 150 | 63 |
| Ward 32 | 412 | 481 |
| Ward 33 | 469 | 393 |
| Ward 34 | 267 | 107 |
| Ward 35 | 471 | 258 |
| Ward 36 | 895 | 373 |
| Ward 37 | 771 | 332 |
| Ward 38 | 223 | 58 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 39 | 323 | 267 |
| Ward 40 | 397 | 225 |
| Ward 41 | 193 | 91 |
| Ward 42 | 430 | 447 |
| Ward 43 | 229 | 213 |
| Ward 44 | 162 | 134 |
| Ward 45 | 332 | 119 |
| Ward 46 | 1,061 | 471 |
| Ward 47 | 758 | 325 |
| Ward 48 | 750 | 303 |
| Ward 49 | 593 | 449 |
| Ward 50 | 1,338 | 608 |
| Ward 51 | 461 | 391 |
| Ward 52 | 545 | 519 |
| Ward 53 | 944 | 779 |
| Ward 54 | 336 | 184 |
| Ward 55 | 753 | 515 |
| Ward 56 | 751 | 487 |
| Ward 57 | 780 | 754 |
| Ward 58 | 591 | 557 |
| Ward 59 | 627 | 769 |
| Ward 60 | 499 | 459 |
| Ward 61 | 1,111 | 1,558 |
| Ward 62 | 533 | 762 |
| Ward 63 | 224 | 257 |
| Ward 64 | 821 | 867 |
| Ward 65 | 458 | 402 |
| Ward 66 | 792 | 817 |
| Middleton, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 1 | 265 | 249 |
| Ald. Dist. 2 | 353 | 484 |
| Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5 | 215 | 300 |
| Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6 | 118 | 157 |
| Ald. Dist. 4 | 297 | 270 |
| Ald. Dist. 5 | 289 | 341 |
| Ald. Dist. 6 | 220 | 207 |
| Ald. Dist. 7 | 295 | 336 |
| Ald. Dist. 8 | 211 | 268 |
| Monona, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 477 | 487 |
| Wards 5-8 | 415 | 384 |
| Wards 9-12 | 429 | 435 |
| Wards 13-15 | 371 | 335 |
| Stoughton, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 388 | 360 |
| Wards 5-9 | 330 | 232 |
| Wards 10-14 | 387 | 296 |
| Wards 15-19 | 390 | 447 |
| Sun Prairie, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 660 | 834 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 458 | 682 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 572 | 605 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 386 | 583 |
| Verona, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 163 | 165 |
| Ward 2 | 298 | 424 |
| Ward 3 | 156 | 140 |
| Ward 4 | 186 | 213 |
| TOTAL | 66,638 | 55,998 |
| DODGE COUNTY | | |
| Ashippun | 137 | 341 |
| Beaver Dam | 266 | 484 |
| Burnett | 80 | 147 |
| Calamus | 119 | 190 |
| Chester | 41 | 111 |
| Clyman | 40 | 96 |
| Elba | 106 | 154 |
| Emmet | 76 | 186 |
| Fox Lake | 147 | 191 |
| Herman | 61 | 149 |
| Hubbard | 124 | 197 |
| Hustisford | 87 | 149 |
| Lebanon | 130 | 260 |
| Leroy | 82 | 145 |
| Lomira | 114 | 299 |
| Lowell | 86 | 145 |
| Oak Grove | 107 | 176 |
| Portland | 75 | 113 |
| Rubicon | 121 | 266 |
| Shields | 26 | 93 |
| Theresa | 82 | 174 |
| Trenton | 105 | 240 |
| Westford | 139 | 188 |
| Williamstown | 50 | 93 |
| Brownsville, vil. | 37 | 134 |
| Clyman, vil. | 42 | 69 |
| Hustisford, vil. | 61 | 161 |
| Iron Ridge, vil. | 44 | 115 |
| Kekoskee, vil. | 21 | 40 |
| Lomira, vil. | 183 | 418 |
| Lowell, vil. | 33 | 64 |
| Neosho, vil. | 43 | 77 |
| Randolph, vil. | 106 | 245 |
| Reeseville, vil. | 60 | 97 |
| Theresa, vil. | 87 | 210 |
| Beaver Dam, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 105 | 123 |
| Ward 2 | 107 | 144 |
| Ward 3 | 97 | 134 |
| Ward 4 | 85 | 123 |
| Ward 5 | 97 | 176 |
| Ward 6 | 126 | 187 |
| Ward 7 | 126 | 234 |
| Ward 8 | 151 | 199 |
| Ward 9 | 117 | 257 |
| Ward 10 | 93 | 154 |
| Ward 11 | 152 | 211 |
| Ward 12 | 68 | 99 |
| Ward 13 | 101 | 114 |
| Ward 14 | 110 | 123 |
| Fox Lake, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 169 | 155 |
| Hartford, city | 0 | 1 |
| Horicon, city: | | |
| Wards 1-7 | 412 | 512 |
| Juneau, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 199 | 272 |
| Mayville, city: | | |
| Wards 1-7 | 460 | 833 |
| Watertown, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 13 | 161 | 318 |
| Ald. Dist. 6 | 139 | 260 |
| Ald. Dist. 5 | 137 | 255 |
| Ald. Dist. 5-A | 2 | 28 |
| Ald. Dist. 2 | 119 | 228 |
| Ald. Dist. 12 | 69 | 146 |
| Waupun, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 1 | 109 | 278 |
| Ald. Dist. 2 | 70 | 133 |
| Ald. Dist. 3 | 58 | 144 |
| Ald. Dist. 4 | 85 | 267 |
| TOTAL | 6,842 | 12,325 |
| DOOR COUNTY | | |
| Baileys Harbor: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 138 | 194 |
| Brussels | 102 | 137 |
| Claybanks | 74 | 98 |
| Egg Harbor: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 138 | 173 |
| Forestville: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 126 | 163 |
| Gardner | 127 | 136 |
| Gibraltar | 157 | 206 |
| Jacksonport: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 81 | 159 |
| Liberty Grove: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 230 | 435 |
| Nasewaupee: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 224 | 313 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Sevastopol: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 282 | 566 |
| Sturgeon Bay: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 106 | 166 |
| Union | 110 | 117 |
| Washington | 81 | 182 |
| Egg Harbor, vil. | 38 | 73 |
| Ephraim, vil. | 37 | 113 |
| Forestville, vil. | 69 | 81 |
| Sister Bay, vil. | 92 | 229 |
| Sturgeon Bay, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 89 | 141 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 85 | 136 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 99 | 159 |
| Wards 7, 7.1, 7.2, 8 | 108 | 171 |
| Wards 9, 9.1, 10 | 99 | 166 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 123 | 247 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 117 | 155 |
| Wards 15, 16 | 104 | 193 |
| Wards 17, 18 | 75 | 179 |
| Wards 19, 20 | 124 | 203 |
| TOTAL | 3,235 | 5,291 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY | | |
| Amnicon | 129 | 198 |
| Bennett | 79 | 113 |
| Brule | 120 | 114 |
| Cloverland | 38 | 57 |
| Dairyland | 36 | 24 |
| Gordon | 82 | 151 |
| Hawthorne | 115 | 199 |
| Highland | 25 | 65 |
| Lakeside | 106 | 116 |
| Maple | 142 | 103 |
| Oakland | 181 | 200 |
| Parkland: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 192 | 230 |
| Solon Springs | 94 | 189 |
| Summit | 173 | 159 |
| Superior: | | |
| Ward 1 | 122 | 142 |
| Ward 2 | 103 | 117 |
| Ward 3 | 70 | 147 |
| Wascott | 104 | 152 |
| Lake Nebagamon, vil. | 142 | 236 |
| Oliver, vil. | 41 | 34 |
| Poplar, vil. | 55 | 138 |
| Solon Springs, vil. | 96 | 140 |
| Superior, vil. | 93 | 121 |
| Superior, city: | | |
| Dist. 1 | 411 | 443 |
| Dist. 2, Itasca | 87 | 90 |
| Dist. 2, Allouez | 200 | 181 |
| Dist. 2, East | 131 | 187 |
| Dist. 3 | 465 | 602 |
| Dist. 4 | 451 | 614 |
| Dist. 5 | 367 | 597 |
| Dist. 6 | 312 | 333 |
| Dist. 7 | 295 | 435 |
| Dist. 8, West | 234 | 235 |
| Dist. 8, East | 162 | 176 |
| Dist. 9 | 449 | 656 |
| Dist. 10 | 238 | 204 |
| TOTAL | 6,140 | 7,898 |
| DUNN COUNTY | | |
| Colfax | 105 | 78 |
| Dunn | 206 | 156 |
| Eau Galle | 118 | 97 |
| Elk Mound | 99 | 90 |
| Grant | 62 | 56 |
| Hay River | 93 | 68 |
| Lucas | 89 | 82 |
| Menomonie | 416 | 382 |
| New Haven | 96 | 39 |
| Otter Creek | 63 | 35 |
| Peru | 46 | 23 |
| Red Cedar | 194 | 217 |
| Rock Creek | 133 | 110 |
| Sand Creek | 90 | 76 |
| Sheridan | 80 | 61 |
| Sherman | 111 | 97 |
| Spring Brook | 173 | 196 |
| Stanton | 61 | 71 |
| Tainter | 263 | 243 |
| Tiffany | 85 | 78 |
| Weston | 84 | 57 |
| Wilson | 77 | 60 |
| Boyceville, vil. | 123 | 129 |
| Colfax, vil. | 195 | 147 |
| Downing, vil. | 33 | 33 |
| Elk Mound, vil. | 103 | 89 |
| Knapp, vil. | 53 | 60 |
| Ridgeland, vil. | 49 | 33 |
| Wheeler, vil. | 54 | 25 |
| Menomonie, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 445 | 383 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 115 | 140 |
| Wards 5, 7 | 151 | 206 |
| Ward 6 | 190 | 231 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 268 | 294 |
| Wards 10, 11 | 377 | 471 |
| TOTAL | 4,900 | 4,613 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | | |
| Bridge Creek | 118 | 146 |
| Brunswick | 276 | 256 |
| Clear Creek | 112 | 102 |
| Drammon | 130 | 98 |
| Fairchild | 36 | 44 |
| Lincoln | 108 | 132 |
| Ludington | 111 | 118 |
| Otter Creek | 61 | 77 |
| Pleasant Valley | 344 | 430 |
| Seymour | 462 | 471 |
| Union: | | |
| Ward 1 | 128 | 134 |
| Ward 2 | 123 | 150 |
| Ward 3 | 130 | 172 |
| Washington: | | |
| Ward 1 | 99 | 111 |
| Ward 2 | 88 | 117 |
| Ward 3 | 135 | 169 |
| Ward 4 | 64 | 209 |
| Ward 5 | 86 | 253 |
| Ward 6 | 76 | 85 |
| Ward 7 | 82 | 102 |
| Ward 8 | 58 | 79 |
| Ward 9 | 130 | 129 |
| Ward 10 | 62 | 68 |
| Ward 11 | 54 | 77 |
| Wilson | 45 | 40 |
| Fairchild, vil. | 99 | 65 |
| Fall Creek, vil. | 182 | 199 |
| Altoona, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 121 | 100 |
| Ward 2 | 139 | 217 |
| Ward 3 | 127 | 151 |
| Ward 4 | 132 | 142 |
| Ward 5 | 158 | 147 |
| Ward 6 | 116 | 152 |
| Augusta, city: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 231 | 216 |
| Eau Claire, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 347 | 256 |
| Ward 2 | 329 | 349 |
| Ward 3 | 494 | 514 |
| Ward 4 | 303 | 371 |
| Ward 5 | 332 | 297 |
| Ward 6 | 322 | 356 |
| Ward 7 | 445 | 551 |
| Ward 8 | 490 | 567 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 9 | 482 | 528 |
| Ward 10 | 467 | 376 |
| Ward 11 | 477 | 675 |
| Ward 12 | 507 | 498 |
| Ward 13 | 589 | 535 |
| Ward 14 | 519 | 504 |
| Ward 15 | 527 | 782 |
| Ward 17 | 546 | 871 |
| Ward 18 | 750 | 1,305 |
| Ward 19 | 218 | 202 |
| Ward 20 | 144 | 169 |
| TOTAL | 12,711 | 14,864 |
| FLORENCE COUNTY | | |
| Aurora | 145 | 169 |
| Commonwealth | 47 | 67 |
| Fence | 34 | 58 |
| Fern | 14 | 35 |
| Florence | 230 | 361 |
| Homestead | 56 | 49 |
| Long Lake | 30 | 42 |
| Tipler | 29 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 585 | 808 |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY | | |
| Alto | 32 | 274 |
| Ashford | 134 | 278 |
| Auburn | 101 | 256 |
| Byron | 129 | 335 |
| Calumet | 135 | 252 |
| Eden | 103 | 204 |
| Eldorado | 87 | 156 |
| Empire | 199 | 597 |
| Fond du Lac | 233 | 488 |
| Forest | 70 | 225 |
| Friendship | 184 | 311 |
| Lamartine | 128 | 236 |
| Marshfield | 90 | 178 |
| Metomen | 58 | 114 |
| Oakfield | 60 | 92 |
| Osceola | 148 | 346 |
| Ripon | 118 | 227 |
| Rosendale | 62 | 101 |
| Springvale | 48 | 125 |
| Taycheedah | 335 | 683 |
| Waupun | 76 | 233 |
| Brandon, vil. | 60 | 172 |
| Campbellsport, vil. | 104 | 337 |
| Eden, vil. | 53 | 99 |
| Fairwater, vil. | 32 | 39 |
| Mount Calvary, vil. | 74 | 141 |
| North Fond du Lac, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 5 | 154 | 239 |
| Wards 2-4 | 223 | 381 |
| Oakfield, vil. | 73 | 156 |
| Rosendale, vil. | 62 | 134 |
| St. Cloud, vil. | 57 | 117 |
| Fond du Lac, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 279 | 322 |
| Ward 2 | 250 | 372 |
| Ward 3 | 288 | 473 |
| Ward 4 | 289 | 521 |
| Ward 5 | 171 | 250 |
| Ward 6 | 181 | 308 |
| Ward 7 | 236 | 462 |
| Ward 8 | 213 | 655 |
| Ward 9 | 266 | 488 |
| Ward 10 | 248 | 348 |
| Ward 11 | 223 | 289 |
| Ward 12 | 279 | 601 |
| Ward 13 | 206 | 391 |
| Ward 14 | 321 | 598 |
| Ward 15 | 309 | 792 |
| Ripon, city: | | |
| Dist. 1 | 172 | 255 |
| Dist. 2 | 150 | 279 |
| Dist. 3 | 154 | 268 |
| Dist. 4 | 147 | 320 |
| Waupun, city: | | |
| Dist. 5 | 107 | 313 |
| Dist. 6 | 81 | 212 |
| TOTAL | 7,992 | 16,043 |
| FOREST COUNTY | | |
| Alvin | 32 | 28 |
| Argonne | 72 | 96 |
| Armstrong Creek | 161 | 92 |
| Blackwell | 23 | 22 |
| Caswell | 18 | 17 |
| Crandon | 87 | 66 |
| Freedom | 50 | 120 |
| Hiles | 84 | 89 |
| Laona | 204 | 287 |
| Lincoln | 85 | 145 |
| Nashville: | | |
| Ward 1 | 63 | 84 |
| Ward 2 | 68 | 88 |
| Popple River | 10 | 15 |
| Ross | 27 | 32 |
| Wabeno | 133 | 224 |
| Crandon, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 70 | 81 |
| Ward 2 | 80 | 51 |
| Ward 3 | 46 | 77 |
| Ward 4 | 51 | 97 |
| TOTAL | 1,364 | 1,711 |
| GRANT COUNTY | | |
| Beetown | 41 | 76 |
| Bloomington | 22 | 76 |
| Boscobel | 49 | 48 |
| Cassville | 20 | 55 |
| Castle Rock | 33 | 34 |
| Clifton | 32 | 35 |
| Ellenboro | 25 | 76 |
| Fennimore | 41 | 88 |
| Glen Haven | 27 | 65 |
| Harrison | 43 | 73 |
| Hazel Green | 126 | 215 |
| Hickory Grove | 26 | 61 |
| Jamestown | 137 | 435 |
| Liberty | 41 | 80 |
| Lima | 53 | 103 |
| Little Grant | 13 | 44 |
| Marion | 21 | 37 |
| Millville | 14 | 12 |
| Mount Hope | 29 | 30 |
| Mount Ida | 36 | 65 |
| Muscoda | 42 | 59 |
| North Lancaster | 29 | 74 |
| Paris | 40 | 107 |
| Patch Grove | 23 | 29 |
| Platteville | 100 | 175 |
| Potosi | 47 | 69 |
| Smelser | 77 | 103 |
| South Lancaster | 28 | 75 |
| Waterloo | 40 | 62 |
| Watterstown | 31 | 40 |
| Wingville | 32 | 43 |
| Woodman | 11 | 19 |
| Wyalusing | 21 | 55 |
| Bagley, vil. | 39 | 29 |
| Bloomington, vil. | 69 | 112 |
| Blue River, vil. | 43 | 44 |
| Cassville, vil. | 71 | 163 |
| Dickeyville, vil. | 100 | 151 |
| Hazel Green, vil. | 160 | 184 |
| Livingston, vil. | 82 | 93 |
| Montfort, vil. | 68 | 90 |
| Mount Hope, vil. | 14 | 21 |
| Muscoda, vil. | 104 | 185 |
| Patch Grove, vil. | 20 | 36 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Potosi, vil. | 82 | 102 |
| Tennyson, vil. | 53 | 62 |
| Woodman, vil. | 14 | 12 |
| Boscobel, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 71 | 69 |
| Ward 2 | 40 | 91 |
| Ward 3 | 35 | 42 |
| Ward 4 | 77 | 105 |
| Cuba City, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 62 | 69 |
| Ward 2 | 57 | 65 |
| Ward 3 | 42 | 64 |
| Ward 4 | 46 | 60 |
| Fennimore, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 65 | 99 |
| Ward 2 | 40 | 58 |
| Ward 3 | 41 | 86 |
| Ward 4 | 72 | 133 |
| Lancaster, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 64 | 122 |
| Ward 2 | 59 | 161 |
| Ward 3 | 68 | 146 |
| Ward 4 | 56 | 134 |
| Ward 5 | 53 | 123 |
| Platteville, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 235 | 358 |
| Wards 4-6 | 214 | 347 |
| Wards 7-9 | 170 | 210 |
| Wards 10-12 | 295 | 338 |
| TOTAL | 4,131 | 6,782 |
| GREEN COUNTY | | |
| Adams | 41 | 51 |
| Albany | 50 | 78 |
| Brooklyn | 92 | 105 |
| Cadiz | 59 | 98 |
| Clarno | 75 | 158 |
| Decatur | 102 | 141 |
| Exeter | 109 | 83 |
| Jefferson | 81 | 156 |
| Jordan | 48 | 76 |
| Monroe | 77 | 158 |
| Mount Pleasant | 60 | 87 |
| New Glarus | 78 | 86 |
| Spring Grove | 51 | 91 |
| Sylvester | 61 | 114 |
| Washington | 67 | 74 |
| York | 61 | 79 |
| Albany, vil. | 159 | 113 |
| Belleville, vil. | 31 | 16 |
| Brooklyn, vil. | 64 | 44 |
| Browntown, vil. | 35 | 34 |
| Monticello, vil. | 166 | 158 |
| New Glarus, vil: | | |
| Ward 1 | 150 | 132 |
| Ward 2 | 189 | 152 |
| Brodhead, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 50 | 93 |
| Ward 2 | 54 | 72 |
| Ward 3 | 42 | 69 |
| Ward 4 | 56 | 65 |
| Ward 5 | 28 | 38 |
| Ward 6 | 38 | 37 |
| Monroe, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 98 | 230 |
| Ward 2 | 92 | 217 |
| Ward 3 | 105 | 267 |
| Ward 4 | 112 | 185 |
| Ward 5 | 103 | 158 |
| Ward 6 | 103 | 151 |
| Ward 7 | 91 | 189 |
| Ward 8 | 102 | 146 |
| Ward 9 | 98 | 126 |
| Ward 10 | 102 | 127 |
| TOTAL | 3,180 | 4,454 |
| GREEN LAKE COUNTY | | |
| Berlin: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 62 | 194 |
| Brooklyn: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 159 | 389 |
| Green Lake | 129 | 227 |
| Kingston | 48 | 148 |
| Mackford | 20 | 76 |
| Manchester | 32 | 123 |
| Marquette | 38 | 54 |
| Princeton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 159 | 258 |
| St. Marie | 28 | 57 |
| Seneca | 41 | 59 |
| Kingston, vil. | 24 | 88 |
| Marquette, vil. | 16 | 25 |
| Berlin, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 71 | 186 |
| Ward 2 | 73 | 152 |
| Ward 3 | 67 | 128 |
| Ward 4 | 61 | 117 |
| Ward 5 | 52 | 143 |
| Ward 6 | 56 | 170 |
| Green Lake, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 31 | 56 |
| Ward 2 | 30 | 60 |
| Ward 3 | 24 | 67 |
| Ward 4 | 24 | 111 |
| Markesan, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 26 | 105 |
| Ward 2 | 36 | 134 |
| Ward 3 | 39 | 90 |
| Princeton, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 50 | 62 |
| Ward 2 | 64 | 65 |
| Ward 3 | 66 | 68 |
| TOTAL | 1,526 | 3,412 |
| IOWA COUNTY | | |
| Arena | 158 | 154 |
| Brigham | 133 | 111 |
| Clyde | 60 | 57 |
| Dodgeville | 139 | 200 |
| Eden | 36 | 71 |
| Highland | 70 | 92 |
| Linden | 75 | 133 |
| Mifflin | 49 | 84 |
| Mineral Point | 80 | 190 |
| Moscow | 82 | 51 |
| Pulaski | 52 | 42 |
| Ridgeway | 82 | 52 |
| Waldwick | 68 | 93 |
| Wyoming | 56 | 48 |
| Arena, vil. | 74 | 69 |
| Avoca, vil. | 58 | 77 |
| Barneveld, vil. | 104 | 93 |
| Blanchardville, vil. | 28 | 27 |
| Cobb, vil. | 61 | 108 |
| Highland, vil. | 79 | 127 |
| Hollandale, vil. | 57 | 33 |
| Linden, vil. | 45 | 77 |
| Livingston, vil. | 2 | 0 |
| Montfort, vil. | 19 | 15 |
| Muscoda, vil. | 0 | 0 |
| Rewey, vil. | 23 | 38 |
| Ridgeway, vil. | 94 | 67 |
| Dodgeville, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 108 | 215 |
| Ward 2 | 137 | 223 |
| Ward 3 | 117 | 166 |
| Ward 4 | 97 | 143 |
| Mineral Point, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 78 | 127 |
| Ward 2 | 97 | 176 |
| Ward 3 | 79 | 172 |
| Ward 4 | 96 | 94 |
| TOTAL | 2,593 | 3,425 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| IRON COUNTY | | |
| Anderson | 18 | 19 |
| Carey | 37 | 47 |
| Gurney | 18 | 41 |
| Kimball | 59 | 122 |
| Knight | 59 | 65 |
| Mercer | 138 | 444 |
| Oma | 43 | 85 |
| Pence | 26 | 49 |
| Saxon | 46 | 135 |
| Sherman | 59 | 92 |
| Hurley, city: | | |
| Ward 2 | 18 | 35 |
| Ward 3 | 23 | 73 |
| Ward 4 | 33 | 85 |
| Ward 5 | 44 | 90 |
| Ward 6 | 47 | 98 |
| Ward 7 | 22 | 79 |
| Ward 13 | 6 | 22 |
| Montreal, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 28 | 53 |
| Ward 2 | 7 | 53 |
| Ward 3 | 26 | 66 |
| Ward 4 | 17 | 41 |
| TOTAL | 774 | 1,794 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | | |
| Adams | 226 | 301 |
| Albion | 190 | 206 |
| Alma | 106 | 187 |
| Bear Bluff | 6 | 29 |
| Brockway | 207 | 126 |
| City Point | 41 | 48 |
| Cleveland | 67 | 89 |
| Curran | 80 | 47 |
| Franklin | 66 | 54 |
| Garden Valley | 73 | 103 |
| Garfield | 66 | 51 |
| Hixton | 106 | 110 |
| Irving | 127 | 91 |
| Knapp | 33 | 41 |
| Komensky | 28 | 28 |
| Manchester | 82 | 78 |
| Melrose | 49 | 78 |
| Millston | 32 | 47 |
| North Bend | 65 | 62 |
| Northfield | 130 | 104 |
| Springfield | 80 | 72 |
| Alma Center, vil. | 81 | 132 |
| Hixton, vil. | 103 | 94 |
| Melrose, vil. | 90 | 108 |
| Merrillan, vil. | 100 | 103 |
| Taylor, vil. | 70 | 73 |
| Black River Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 139 | 212 |
| Ward 2 | 165 | 189 |
| Ward 3 | 139 | 151 |
| Ward 4 | 171 | 182 |
| TOTAL | 2,918 | 3,196 |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY | | |
| Aztalan | 172 | 214 |
| Cold Spring | 56 | 131 |
| Concord | 161 | 271 |
| Farmington | 155 | 267 |
| Hebron | 81 | 147 |
| Ixonia | 197 | 479 |
| Jefferson | 203 | 394 |
| Koshkonong | 297 | 445 |
| Lake Mills | 190 | 295 |
| Milford | 101 | 175 |
| Oakland | 337 | 394 |
| Palmyra | 97 | 174 |
| Sullivan | 156 | 203 |
| Sumner | 98 | 144 |
| Waterloo | 64 | 90 |
| Watertown | 142 | 350 |
| Cambridge, vil. | 8 | 11 |
| Johnson Creek, vil. | 141 | 139 |
| Palmyra, vil. | 143 | 205 |
| Sullivan, vil. | 38 | 82 |
| Fort Atkinson, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 118 | 186 |
| Wards 3, 7 | 163 | 251 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 140 | 282 |
| Wards 6, 8 | 160 | 256 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 143 | 210 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 131 | 194 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 180 | 319 |
| Jefferson, city: | | |
| Wards 1-8 | 666 | 917 |
| Lake Mills, city: | | |
| Wards 1-7 | 463 | 771 |
| Waterloo, city: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 214 | 337 |
| Watertown, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 1 | 114 | 192 |
| Ald. Dist. 3 | 90 | 217 |
| Ald. Dist. 4 | 123 | 273 |
| Ald. Dist. 7 | 197 | 342 |
| Ald. Dist. 8 | 82 | 155 |
| Ald. Dist. 9 | 139 | 323 |
| Ald. Dist. 10 | 100 | 232 |
| Ald. Dist. 11 | 70 | 204 |
| Ald. Dist. 12 | 62 | 146 |
| Whitewater, city: | | |
| Wards 13, 14 | 113 | 229 |
| TOTAL | 6,305 | 10,646 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | | |
| Armenia | 82 | 92 |
| Clearfield | 62 | 126 |
| Cutler | 28 | 79 |
| Finley | 18 | 12 |
| Fountain | 70 | 156 |
| Germantown | 89 | 159 |
| Kildare | 66 | 87 |
| Kingston | 4 | 15 |
| Lemonweir | 145 | 343 |
| Lindina | 63 | 191 |
| Lisbon | 72 | 232 |
| Lyndon | 95 | 115 |
| Marion | 62 | 110 |
| Necedah: | | |
| Ward 1 | 58 | 125 |
| Ward 2 | 86 | 363 |
| Orange | 59 | 136 |
| Plymouth | 50 | 168 |
| Seven Mile Creek | 44 | 71 |
| Summit | 47 | 108 |
| Wonewoc | 65 | 163 |
| Camp Douglas, vil. | 51 | 131 |
| Hustler, vil. | 14 | 47 |
| Lyndon Station, vil. | 79 | 101 |
| Necedah, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 92 | 189 |
| Union Center, vil. | 25 | 57 |
| Wonewoc, vil. | 62 | 206 |
| Elroy, city | 93 | 447 |
| Mauston, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 44 | 130 |
| Ward 2 | 49 | 79 |
| Ward 3a | 12 | 46 |
| Ward 3b | 24 | 44 |
| Ward 4 | 62 | 137 |
| Ward 5a | 12 | 52 |
| Ward 5b | 21 | 95 |
| Ward 6 | 67 | 148 |
| Ward 7 | 37 | 97 |
| New Lisbon, city | 149 | 387 |
| TOTAL | 2,158 | 5,244 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| KENOSHA COUNTY | | |
| Brighton | 83 | 190 |
| Bristol: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 163 | 344 |
| Wards 5-7 | 148 | 218 |
| Paris | 138 | 264 |
| Randall | 158 | 370 |
| Salem: | | |
| Wards 2-4 | 174 | 233 |
| Wards 1, 5, 6, 8-10 | 112 | 225 |
| Wards 7, 11-15 | 177 | 223 |
| Somers: | | |
| Wards 5-8 | 330 | 431 |
| Wards 9-11 | 137 | 165 |
| Wards 1-4, 12-13 | 424 | 449 |
| Wheatland | 186 | 390 |
| Paddock Lake, vil. | 189 | 271 |
| Pleasant Prairie, vil: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 412 | 499 |
| Wards 4, 6 | 335 | 334 |
| Ward 7 | 84 | 123 |
| Ward 5 | 100 | 133 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 245 | 319 |
| Silver Lake, vil. | 124 | 192 |
| Twin Lakes, vil. | 307 | 521 |
| Kenosha, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 191 | 114 |
| Ward 2 | 322 | 305 |
| Ward 3 | 184 | 187 |
| Ward 4 | 184 | 263 |
| Ward 5 | 195 | 368 |
| Ward 6 | 334 | 368 |
| Ward 7 | 251 | 174 |
| Ward 8 | 426 | 311 |
| Ward 9 | 330 | 391 |
| Ward 10 | 408 | 351 |
| Ward 11 | 311 | 267 |
| Ward 12 | 238 | 151 |
| Ward 13 | 124 | 70 |
| Ward 14 | 127 | 84 |
| Ward 15 | 128 | 106 |
| Ward 16 | 189 | 215 |
| Ward 17 | 248 | 273 |
| Ward 18 | 270 | 219 |
| Ward 19 | 147 | 75 |
| Ward 20 | 272 | 170 |
| Ward 21 | 200 | 119 |
| Ward 22 | 346 | 271 |
| Ward 23 | 262 | 228 |
| Ward 24 | 209 | 195 |
| Ward 25 | 387 | 461 |
| Ward 26 | 242 | 282 |
| Ward 27 | 332 | 365 |
| Ward 28 | 255 | 383 |
| Ward 29 | 359 | 502 |
| Ward 30 | 293 | 316 |
| Ward 31 | 382 | 303 |
| Ward 32 | 166 | 149 |
| Ward 33 | 315 | 391 |
| Ward 34 | 309 | 404 |
| Ward 34-A | 15 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 12,977 | 14,750 |
| KEWAUNEE COUNTY | | |
| Ahnapee | 150 | 183 |
| Carlton | 197 | 287 |
| Casco | 160 | 206 |
| Franklin | 149 | 212 |
| Lincoln | 106 | 149 |
| Luxemburg | 204 | 286 |
| Montpelier | 230 | 367 |
| Pierce | 121 | 163 |
| Red River | 204 | 217 |
| West Kewaunee | 258 | 274 |
| Casco, vil. | 90 | 113 |
| Luxemburg, vil. | 185 | 212 |
| Algoma, city | 515 | 758 |
| Kewaunee, city | 518 | 713 |
| TOTAL | 3,087 | 4,140 |
| LA CROSSE COUNTY | | |
| Bangor | 62 | 106 |
| Barre | 143 | 204 |
| Burns | 98 | 171 |
| Campbell | 685 | 588 |
| Farmington | 260 | 205 |
| Greenfield | 244 | 270 |
| Hamilton | 250 | 390 |
| Holland | 298 | 323 |
| Medary | 216 | 346 |
| Onalaska | 674 | 1,015 |
| Shelby | 657 | 1,109 |
| Washington | 125 | 127 |
| Bangor, vil. | 168 | 221 |
| Holmen, vil. | 444 | 551 |
| Rockland, vil. | 63 | 69 |
| West Salem, vil. | 506 | 718 |
| La Crosse, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 495 | 511 |
| Ward 2 | 516 | 447 |
| Ward 3 | 396 | 254 |
| Ward 4, N | 183 | 126 |
| Ward 4, S | 67 | 75 |
| Ward 5 | 224 | 215 |
| Ward 6 | 240 | 309 |
| Ward 7 | 334 | 326 |
| Ward 8 | 485 | 701 |
| Ward 9 | 355 | 452 |
| Ward 10 | 517 | 638 |
| Ward 11 | 266 | 285 |
| Ward 12 | 479 | 448 |
| Ward 13 | 426 | 370 |
| Ward 14 | 598 | 527 |
| Ward 15 | 473 | 669 |
| Ward 16 | 524 | 622 |
| Ward 17 | 548 | 577 |
| Ward 18 | 551 | 562 |
| Onalaska, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 620 | 920 |
| Ward 2 | 505 | 727 |
| Ward 3 | 469 | 616 |
| TOTAL | 14,164 | 16,790 |
| LAYFAYETTE COUNTY | | |
| Argyle | 52 | 77 |
| Belmont | 54 | 98 |
| Benton | 34 | 70 |
| Blanchard | 45 | 28 |
| Darlington | 126 | 206 |
| Elk Grove | 38 | 94 |
| Fayette | 38 | 83 |
| Gratiot | 85 | 127 |
| Kendall | 41 | 58 |
| Lamont | 28 | 61 |
| Monticello | 10 | 40 |
| New Diggings | 47 | 89 |
| Seymour | 44 | 64 |
| Shullsburg | 50 | 69 |
| Wayne | 42 | 56 |
| White Oak Springs | 14 | 40 |
| Willow Springs | 81 | 147 |
| Wiota | 120 | 185 |
| Argyle, vil. | 101 | 136 |
| Belmont, vil. | 90 | 212 |
| Benton, vil. | 139 | 128 |
| Blanchardville, vil. | 105 | 101 |
| Gratiot, vil. | 44 | 41 |
| Hazel Green, vil. | 2 | 7 |
| South Wayne, vil. | 67 | 84 |
| Cuba City, city: | | |
| Ward 3 | 11 | 19 |
| Ward 4 | 16 | 27 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Darlington, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 112 | 159 |
| Ward 2 | 94 | 186 |
| Ward 3 | 128 | 242 |
| Shullsburg, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 61 | 102 |
| Ward 2 | 109 | 167 |
| TOTAL | 2,028 | 3,203 |
| LANGLADE COUNTY | | |
| Ackley | 65 | 102 |
| Ainsworth | 63 | 93 |
| Antigo: | | |
| Ward 1 | 103 | 206 |
| Ward 2 | 58 | 115 |
| Elcho: | | |
| Ward 1 | 81 | 142 |
| Ward 2 | 117 | 118 |
| Evergreen | 64 | 68 |
| Langlade | 60 | 78 |
| Neva | 113 | 190 |
| Norwood | 70 | 161 |
| Parrish | 24 | 11 |
| Peck | 66 | 56 |
| Polar | 71 | 148 |
| Price | 42 | 39 |
| Rolling: | | |
| Ward 1 | 103 | 173 |
| Ward 2 | 21 | 50 |
| Summit | 29 | 32 |
| Upham | 92 | 141 |
| Vilas | 13 | 45 |
| Wolf River | 93 | 149 |
| White Lake, vil. | 46 | 56 |
| Antigo, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 332 | 539 |
| Wards 4-6 | 247 | 454 |
| Wards 7-9 | 368 | 471 |
| TOTAL | 2,341 | 3,637 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | | |
| Birch | 44 | 83 |
| Bradley: | | |
| Ward 1 | 111 | 151 |
| Ward 2 | 108 | 127 |
| Ward 3 | 121 | 83 |
| Corning | 93 | 120 |
| Harding | 37 | 60 |
| Harrison | 105 | 129 |
| King | 109 | 126 |
| Merrill | 316 | 425 |
| Pine River | 203 | 243 |
| Rock Falls | 87 | 88 |
| Russell | 83 | 97 |
| Schley | 97 | 118 |
| Scott | 143 | 208 |
| Skanawan | 44 | 59 |
| Somo | 38 | 22 |
| Tomahawk | 60 | 60 |
| Wilson | 38 | 37 |
| Merrill, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 171 | 266 |
| Ward 2 | 158 | 244 |
| Ward 3 | 155 | 189 |
| Ward 4 | 144 | 216 |
| Ward 5 | 181 | 187 |
| Ward 6 | 143 | 172 |
| Ward 7 | 154 | 252 |
| Ward 8 | 161 | 164 |
| Tomahawk, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 116 | 117 |
| Ward 2 | 143 | 180 |
| Ward 3 | 171 | 220 |
| TOTAL | 3,534 | 4,443 |
| MANITOWOC COUNTY | | |
| Cato: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 157 | 239 |
| Centerville | 81 | 101 |
| Cooperstown: | | |
| Wards 1-2 | 128 | 225 |
| Eaton | 75 | 108 |
| Franklin: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 121 | 184 |
| Gibson: | | |
| Wards 1-2 | 161 | 180 |
| Kossuth: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 199 | 277 |
| Liberty: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 135 | 205 |
| Manitowoc: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 130 | 196 |
| Manitowoc Rapids: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 270 | 567 |
| Maple Grove | 40 | 137 |
| Meeme: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 165 | 269 |
| Mishicot: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 134 | 151 |
| Newton: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 255 | 417 |
| Rockland: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 86 | 132 |
| Schleswig: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 165 | 264 |
| Two Creeks | 58 | 110 |
| Two Rivers: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 252 | 310 |
| Cleveland, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 173 | 239 |
| Francis Creek, vil. | 70 | 80 |
| Kellnersville, vil. | 37 | 51 |
| Maribel, vil. | 37 | 69 |
| Mishicot, vil: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 193 | 232 |
| Reedsville, vil: | | |
| Wards 1-2 | 135 | 195 |
| St. Nazianz, vil. | 84 | 113 |
| Valders, vil. | 107 | 205 |
| Whitelaw, vil. | 83 | 102 |
| Kiel, city: | | |
| Wards 1-6 | 406 | 599 |
| Manitowoc, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 1 | 390 | 423 |
| Ald. Dist. 2 | 336 | 355 |
| Ald. Dist. 3 | 230 | 215 |
| Ald. Dist. 4 | 369 | 281 |
| Ald. Dist. 5 | 400 | 481 |
| Ald. Dist. 6 | 357 | 455 |
| Ald. Dist. 7 | 320 | 268 |
| Ald. Dist. 8 | 390 | 664 |
| Ald. Dist. 9 | 321 | 276 |
| Ald. Dist. 9-28 | 0 | 0 |
| Ald. Dist. 10 | 365 | 693 |
| Ald. Dist. 10-27 | 49 | 102 |
| Ald. Dist. 11 | 411 | 397 |
| Ald. Dist. 12 | 410 | 569 |
| Two Rivers, city: | | |
| Ward 13 | 372 | 281 |
| Ward 14 | 392 | 504 |
| Ward 15 | 365 | 558 |
| Ward 16 | 342 | 224 |
| Ward 17 | 342 | 264 |
| TOTAL | 10,098 | 12,967 |
| MARATHON COUNTY | | |
| Bergen | 81 | 83 |
| Berlin | 88 | 168 |
| Bern | 50 | 73 |
| Bevent | 200 | 129 |
| Brighton | 66 | 62 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Cassel | 93 | 129 |
| Cleveland | 99 | 157 |
| Day | 67 | 149 |
| Easton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 123 | 209 |
| Eau Pleine | 46 | 128 |
| Elderon | 142 | 100 |
| Emmet | 112 | 120 |
| Frankfort | 73 | 112 |
| Franzen | 82 | 69 |
| Green Valley | 46 | 67 |
| Guenther | 50 | 25 |
| Halsey | 43 | 92 |
| Hamburg | 84 | 125 |
| Harrison | 28 | 59 |
| Hewitt | 64 | 82 |
| Holton | 92 | 105 |
| Hull | 54 | 115 |
| Johnson | 79 | 122 |
| Knowlton: | | |
| Ward 1 | 142 | 140 |
| Ward 2 | 49 | 56 |
| Kronenwetter: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 228 | 231 |
| Wards 4-7 | 358 | 645 |
| Maine: | | |
| Wards 1-2 | 214 | 306 |
| Wards 4-6 | 114 | 203 |
| Marathon | 92 | 231 |
| McMillan | 129 | 268 |
| Mosinee | 172 | 242 |
| Norrie | 147 | 135 |
| Plover | 80 | 92 |
| Reid | 197 | 111 |
| Rib Falls: | | |
| Ward 1 | 78 | 148 |
| Rib Mountain: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 385 | 691 |
| Wards 5-8 | 383 | 752 |
| Rietbrock | 131 | 130 |
| Ringle: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 179 | 203 |
| Spencer | 94 | 152 |
| Stetten: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 202 | 331 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 106 | 186 |
| Texas: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 261 | 208 |
| Wausau: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 285 | 438 |
| Weston: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 215 | 347 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 252 | 416 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 330 | 658 |
| Wards 3, 6 | 297 | 495 |
| Wards 7, 10 | 213 | 262 |
| Wien | 89 | 122 |
| Athens, vil. | 157 | 186 |
| Birnamwood, vil. | 2 | 3 |
| Brokaw, vil. | 53 | 41 |
| Edgar, vil. | 160 | 270 |
| Elderon, vil. | 36 | 33 |
| Fenwood, vil. | 19 | 40 |
| Hatley, vil. | 54 | 50 |
| Marathon City, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 200 | 336 |
| Rothschild, vil: | | |
| Ward 1 | 58 | 138 |
| Ward 2 | 149 | 183 |
| Ward 3 | 165 | 224 |
| Ward 4 | 142 | 258 |
| Spencer, vil: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 163 | 227 |
| Stratford, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 122 | 325 |
| Unity, vil. | 32 | 38 |
| Abbotsford, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 59 | 43 |
| Colby, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 49 | 58 |
| Marshfield, city: | | |
| Ward 21 | 10 | 15 |
| Ward 22 | 31 | 33 |
| Ward 30 | 1 | 2 |
| Ward 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Mosinee, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 6 | 257 | 311 |
| Wards 3-5 | 259 | 356 |
| Schofield, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 79 | 115 |
| Ward 2 | 76 | 80 |
| Ward 3 | 81 | 141 |
| Ward 4 | 90 | 136 |
| Wausau, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 440 | 792 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 454 | 728 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 369 | 490 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 354 | 624 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 398 | 612 |
| Wards 11-13 | 472 | 1,062 |
| Wards 14-16 | 520 | 690 |
| Wards 17, 18 | 432 | 532 |
| Wards 19-21 | 420 | 887 |
| Wards 22, 23 | 374 | 518 |
| Wards 24, 25 | 672 | 652 |
| TOTAL | 14,693 | 21,908 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | | |
| Amberg | 135 | 162 |
| Athelstane | 63 | 87 |
| Beaver | 99 | 178 |
| Beecher | 108 | 141 |
| Dunbar | 74 | 429 |
| Goodman | 179 | 159 |
| Grover | 128 | 239 |
| Lake | 129 | 146 |
| Middle Inlet | 116 | 112 |
| Niagara | 154 | 132 |
| Pembine | 142 | 196 |
| Peshtigo: | | |
| 16 | 183 | 274 |
| 17 | 247 | 390 |
| Porterfield | 201 | 299 |
| Pound | 136 | 216 |
| Silver Cliff | 48 | 62 |
| Stephenson | 364 | 404 |
| Wagner | 66 | 112 |
| Wausaukee | 130 | 178 |
| Coleman, vil. | 103 | 151 |
| Crivitz, vil. | 132 | 187 |
| Niagara, vil: | | |
| Ward 1 | 274 | 223 |
| Ward 2 | 154 | 117 |
| Pound, vil. | 35 | 78 |
| Wausaukee, vil. | 73 | 109 |
| Marinette, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 148 | 152 |
| Ward 2 | 160 | 222 |
| Ward 3 | 146 | 356 |
| Ward 4 | 176 | 270 |
| Ward 5 | 134 | 209 |
| Ward 6 | 140 | 168 |
| Ward 7 | 241 | 272 |
| Ward 8 | 173 | 266 |
| Ward 9 | 217 | 320 |
| Peshtigo, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 100 | 194 |
| Ward 2 | 100 | 147 |
| Ward 3 | 78 | 167 |
| TOTAL | 5,286 | 7,524 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| MARQUETTE COUNTY | | |
| Buffalo | 76 | 116 |
| Crystal Lake | 58 | 117 |
| Douglas | 92 | 137 |
| Harris | 87 | 123 |
| Mecan | 87 | 99 |
| Montello | 100 | 144 |
| Moundville | 55 | 84 |
| Neshkoro | 60 | 68 |
| Newton | 39 | 77 |
| Oxford | 60 | 122 |
| Packwaukee | 167 | 197 |
| Shields | 56 | 79 |
| Springfield | 63 | 115 |
| Westfield | 70 | 117 |
| Endeavor, vil. | 37 | 40 |
| Neshkoro, vil. | 57 | 78 |
| Oxford, vil. | 61 | 126 |
| Westfield, vil. | 120 | 189 |
| Montello, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 181 | 217 |
| TOTAL | 1,526 | 2,245 |
| MENOMINEE COUNTY | | |
| Menominee | 544 | 390 |
| TOTAL | 544 | 390 |
| MILWAUKEE COUNTY | | |
| Bayside, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 4 | 106 | 309 |
| Wards 2, 5 | 183 | 517 |
| Wards 3, 7 | 153 | 469 |
| Brown Deer, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 329 | 812 |
| Ward 3 | 120 | 210 |
| Wards 4, 7 | 349 | 596 |
| Wards 5, 8 | 286 | 650 |
| Wards 6, 9 | 289 | 552 |
| Fox Point, vil: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 316 | 1,066 |
| Wards 5-9 | 516 | 1,059 |
| Greendale, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 226 | 859 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 529 | 757 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 382 | 712 |
| Ward 7 | 151 | 382 |
| Ward 8 | 216 | 348 |
| Ward 9 | 238 | 401 |
| Ward 10 | 94 | 199 |
| Hales Corners, vil: | | |
| Ward 1 | 126 | 338 |
| Ward 2 | 116 | 256 |
| Ward 3 | 69 | 171 |
| Ward 4 | 128 | 227 |
| Ward 5 | 137 | 359 |
| Ward 6 | 128 | 247 |
| Ward 7 | 79 | 152 |
| Ward 8 | 48 | 116 |
| River Hills, vil: | | |
| Ward 1 | 28 | 105 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 105 | 479 |
| Shorewood, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 473 | 553 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 424 | 568 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 300 | 536 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 385 | 430 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 346 | 429 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 345 | 414 |
| West Milwaukee, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 260 | 244 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 205 | 287 |
| Whitefish Bay, vil: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 197 | 744 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 233 | 588 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 202 | 745 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 334 | 678 |
| Ward 9 | 151 | 350 |
| Ward 10 | 173 | 388 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 307 | 706 |
| Cudahy, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 493 | 677 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 308 | 330 |
| Ward 5 | 91 | 65 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 401 | 315 |
| Ward 8 | 130 | 111 |
| Ward 9 | 217 | 200 |
| Wards 10, 11 | 242 | 280 |
| Ward 12 | 324 | 298 |
| Ward 13 | 209 | 281 |
| Franklin, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 9 | 495 | 1,130 |
| Wards 10, 11 | 239 | 545 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 331 | 469 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 211 | 415 |
| Ward 8 | 93 | 145 |
| Wards 4, 7 | 300 | 533 |
| Wards 12, 13 | 349 | 690 |
| Glendale, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 7 | 297 | 500 |
| Ward 2 | 225 | 335 |
| Ward 8 | 102 | 109 |
| Wards 3, 9 | 251 | 625 |
| Ward 4 | 166 | 368 |
| Ward 10 | 172 | 254 |
| Wards 5, 11 | 345 | 672 |
| Ward 6 | 180 | 272 |
| Ward 12 | 143 | 164 |
| Greenfield, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 275 | 309 |
| Ward 2 | 143 | 211 |
| Ward 3 | 201 | 241 |
| Ward 4 | 99 | 125 |
| Ward 5 | 104 | 181 |
| Ward 6 | 74 | 106 |
| Ward 7 | 247 | 294 |
| Ward 8 | 252 | 324 |
| Ward 9 | 211 | 307 |
| Ward 10 | 280 | 433 |
| Ward 11 | 220 | 380 |
| Ward 12 | 140 | 251 |
| Ward 13 | 168 | 224 |
| Ward 14 | 149 | 261 |
| Ward 15 | 155 | 219 |
| Ward 16 | 185 | 247 |
| Ward 17 | 317 | 355 |
| Ward 18 | 175 | 238 |
| Ward 19 | 194 | 197 |
| Ward 20 | 122 | 161 |
| Ward 21 | 258 | 443 |
| Milwaukee, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 267 | 255 |
| Ward 2 | 303 | 62 |
| Ward 3 | 305 | 123 |
| Ward 4 | 269 | 77 |
| Ward 5 | 179 | 62 |
| Ward 6 | 383 | 97 |
| Ward 7 | 206 | 50 |
| Ward 8 | 200 | 33 |
| Ward 9 | 276 | 54 |
| Ward 10 | 283 | 58 |
| Ward 11 | 173 | 30 |
| Ward 12 | 232 | 49 |
| Ward 13 | 203 | 27 |
| Ward 14 | 184 | 29 |
| Ward 15 | 211 | 18 |
| Ward 16 | 190 | 36 |
| Ward 17 | 148 | 20 |
| Ward 18 | 78 | 9 |
| Ward 19 | 200 | 190 |
| Ward 20 | 207 | 131 |
| Ward 21 | 209 | 152 |
| Ward 22 | 184 | 96 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 23 | 143 | 100 |
| Ward 24 | 160 | 103 |
| Ward 25 | 168 | 141 |
| Ward 26 | 206 | 185 |
| Ward 27 | 248 | 269 |
| Ward 28 | 243 | 210 |
| Ward 29 | 184 | 44 |
| Ward 30 | 250 | 158 |
| Ward 31 | 290 | 186 |
| Ward 32 | 255 | 260 |
| Ward 33 | 164 | 143 |
| Ward 34 | 235 | 295 |
| Ward 35 | 274 | 396 |
| Ward 36 | 318 | 166 |
| Ward 37 | 166 | 65 |
| Ward 38 | 251 | 187 |
| Ward 39 | 284 | 275 |
| Ward 40 | 298 | 307 |
| Ward 41 | 276 | 290 |
| Ward 42 | 276 | 218 |
| Ward 43 | 299 | 269 |
| Ward 44 | 263 | 158 |
| Ward 45 | 280 | 153 |
| Ward 46 | 277 | 195 |
| Ward 47 | 263 | 389 |
| Ward 48 | 273 | 164 |
| Ward 49 | 238 | 171 |
| Ward 50 | 283 | 161 |
| Ward 51 | 297 | 219 |
| Ward 52 | 313 | 253 |
| Ward 53 | 307 | 194 |
| Ward 54 | 250 | 321 |
| Ward 55 | 346 | 246 |
| Ward 56 | 335 | 152 |
| Ward 57 | 307 | 214 |
| Ward 58 | 355 | 231 |
| Ward 59 | 323 | 173 |
| Ward 60 | 256 | 115 |
| Ward 61 | 276 | 116 |
| Ward 62 | 237 | 307 |
| Ward 63 | 307 | 305 |
| Ward 65 | 282 | 457 |
| Ward 66 | 99 | 130 |
| Ward 67 | 150 | 31 |
| Ward 68 | 219 | 40 |
| Ward 69 | 73 | 173 |
| Ward 70 | 112 | 100 |
| Ward 71 | 201 | 39 |
| Ward 72 | 179 | 50 |
| Ward 73 | 89 | 106 |
| Ward 74 | 111 | 51 |
| Ward 75 | 241 | 135 |
| Ward 76 | 107 | 69 |
| Ward 77 | 98 | 125 |
| Ward 78 | 109 | 71 |
| Ward 79 | 198 | 121 |
| Ward 80 | 186 | 225 |
| Ward 81 | 204 | 222 |
| Ward 82 | 218 | 246 |
| Ward 83 | 214 | 235 |
| Ward 84 | 183 | 218 |
| Ward 85 | 157 | 204 |
| Ward 86 | 200 | 233 |
| Ward 87 | 183 | 294 |
| Ward 88 | 233 | 383 |
| Ward 89 | 188 | 273 |
| Ward 90 | 196 | 314 |
| Ward 91 | 270 | 433 |
| Ward 92 | 208 | 354 |
| Ward 93 | 187 | 306 |
| Ward 94 | 256 | 470 |
| Ward 95 | 203 | 320 |
| Ward 96 | 198 | 240 |
| Ward 97 | 207 | 347 |
| Ward 98 | 208 | 374 |
| Ward 99 | 125 | 138 |
| Ward 100 | 219 | 405 |
| Ward 101 | 240 | 414 |
| Ward 102 | 210 | 360 |
| Ward 103 | 176 | 404 |
| Ward 104 | 171 | 500 |
| Ward 105 | 222 | 160 |
| Ward 106 | 223 | 59 |
| Ward 107 | 310 | 70 |
| Ward 108 | 175 | 84 |
| Ward 109 | 122 | 25 |
| Ward 110 | 177 | 35 |
| Ward 111 | 172 | 54 |
| Ward 112 | 198 | 44 |
| Ward 113 | 217 | 80 |
| Ward 114 | 179 | 34 |
| Ward 115 | 207 | 56 |
| Ward 116 | 244 | 31 |
| Ward 117 | 193 | 34 |
| Ward 118 | 220 | 89 |
| Ward 119 | 255 | 63 |
| Ward 120 | 248 | 58 |
| Ward 121 | 241 | 34 |
| Ward 122 | 282 | 103 |
| Ward 123 | 282 | 179 |
| Ward 124 | 271 | 253 |
| Ward 125 | 242 | 213 |
| Ward 126 | 230 | 342 |
| Ward 127 | 155 | 202 |
| Ward 128 | 256 | 82 |
| Ward 129 | 298 | 177 |
| Ward 130 | 234 | 258 |
| Ward 131 | 224 | 72 |
| Ward 132 | 187 | 76 |
| Ward 133 | 223 | 146 |
| Ward 134 | 202 | 222 |
| Ward 135 | 219 | 249 |
| Ward 136 | 193 | 92 |
| Ward 137 | 130 | 57 |
| Ward 138 | 220 | 102 |
| Ward 139 | 207 | 210 |
| Ward 140 | 169 | 107 |
| Ward 141 | 223 | 287 |
| Ward 142 | 242 | 300 |
| Ward 143 | 168 | 128 |
| Ward 144 | 196 | 151 |
| Ward 145 | 84 | 64 |
| Ward 146 | 95 | 68 |
| Ward 147 | 136 | 112 |
| Ward 148 | 166 | 130 |
| Ward 149 | 207 | 194 |
| Ward 150 | 168 | 162 |
| Ward 151 | 210 | 98 |
| Ward 152 | 182 | 148 |
| Ward 153 | 286 | 220 |
| Ward 154 | 208 | 193 |
| Ward 155 | 283 | 235 |
| Ward 156 | 218 | 160 |
| Ward 157 | 210 | 192 |
| Ward 158 | 252 | 244 |
| Ward 159 | 226 | 236 |
| Ward 160 | 294 | 264 |
| Ward 161 | 250 | 367 |
| Ward 162 | 251 | 320 |
| Ward 163 | 231 | 274 |
| Ward 164 | 235 | 349 |
| Ward 165 | 179 | 208 |
| Ward 166 | 227 | 172 |
| Ward 167 | 253 | 324 |
| Ward 168 | 212 | 216 |
| Ward 169 | 88 | 174 |
| Ward 170 | 216 | 244 |
| Ward 171 | 233 | 146 |
| Ward 172 | 166 | 78 |
| Ward 173 | 111 | 56 |
| Ward 174 | 160 | 162 |
| Ward 175 | 219 | 151 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 176 | 213 | 181 |
| Ward 177 | 132 | 183 |
| Ward 178 | 215 | 265 |
| Ward 179 | 210 | 229 |
| Ward 180 | 172 | 156 |
| Ward 181 | 215 | 196 |
| Ward 182 | 237 | 172 |
| Ward 183 | 259 | 36 |
| Ward 184 | 299 | 61 |
| Ward 185 | 186 | 34 |
| Ward 186 | 155 | 28 |
| Ward 187 | 199 | 29 |
| Ward 188 | 173 | 40 |
| Ward 189 | 183 | 37 |
| Ward 190 | 124 | 19 |
| Ward 191 | 166 | 28 |
| Ward 192 | 126 | 10 |
| Ward 193 | 89 | 14 |
| Ward 194 | 107 | 26 |
| Ward 195 | 127 | 22 |
| Ward 196 | 118 | 22 |
| Ward 197 | 64 | 17 |
| Ward 198 | 107 | 21 |
| Ward 199 | 53 | 20 |
| Ward 200 | 242 | 381 |
| Ward 201 | 251 | 268 |
| Ward 202 | 209 | 265 |
| Ward 203 | 332 | 318 |
| Ward 204 | 235 | 239 |
| Ward 205 | 275 | 332 |
| Ward 206 | 327 | 407 |
| Ward 207 | 319 | 312 |
| Ward 208 | 342 | 362 |
| Ward 209 | 268 | 289 |
| Ward 210 | 260 | 322 |
| Ward 211 | 224 | 277 |
| Ward 212 | 299 | 365 |
| Ward 213 | 350 | 458 |
| Ward 214 | 256 | 357 |
| Ward 215 | 357 | 452 |
| Ward 216 | 280 | 403 |
| Ward 217 | 245 | 361 |
| Ward 218 | 243 | 282 |
| Ward 219 | 210 | 244 |
| Ward 220 | 151 | 189 |
| Ward 221 | 237 | 155 |
| Ward 222 | 130 | 74 |
| Ward 223 | 67 | 30 |
| Ward 224 | 106 | 78 |
| Ward 225 | 89 | 59 |
| Ward 226 | 53 | 42 |
| Ward 227 | 112 | 60 |
| Ward 228 | 125 | 69 |
| Ward 229 | 100 | 67 |
| Ward 230 | 110 | 86 |
| Ward 231 | 134 | 116 |
| Ward 232 | 222 | 144 |
| Ward 233 | 190 | 128 |
| Ward 234 | 223 | 171 |
| Ward 235 | 334 | 348 |
| Ward 236 | 125 | 99 |
| Ward 237 | 174 | 123 |
| Ward 238 | 135 | 88 |
| Ward 239 | 177 | 112 |
| Ward 240 | 223 | 289 |
| Ward 241 | 284 | 317 |
| Ward 242 | 333 | 330 |
| Ward 243 | 294 | 223 |
| Ward 244 | 224 | 244 |
| Ward 245 | 233 | 332 |
| Ward 246 | 290 | 283 |
| Ward 247 | 276 | 251 |
| Ward 248 | 352 | 355 |
| Ward 249 | 255 | 265 |
| Ward 250 | 270 | 264 |
| Ward 251 | 252 | 152 |
| Ward 252 | 186 | 210 |
| Ward 253 | 244 | 388 |
| Ward 254 | 348 | 385 |
| Ward 255 | 304 | 337 |
| Ward 256 | 268 | 422 |
| Ward 257 | 266 | 318 |
| Ward 258 | 229 | 250 |
| Ward 259 | 285 | 384 |
| Ward 64 | 292 | 290 |
| Ward 260 | 266 | 336 |
| Ward 261 | 285 | 260 |
| Ward 262 | 95 | 79 |
| Ward 263 | 239 | 206 |
| Ward 264 | 165 | 125 |
| Ward 265 | 179 | 129 |
| Ward 266 | 195 | 160 |
| Ward 267 | 184 | 139 |
| Ward 268 | 206 | 200 |
| Ward 269 | 288 | 334 |
| Ward 270 | 277 | 254 |
| Ward 271 | 272 | 294 |
| Ward 272 | 258 | 281 |
| Ward 273 | 267 | 346 |
| Ward 274 | 313 | 351 |
| Ward 275 | 258 | 290 |
| Ward 276 | 216 | 185 |
| Ward 277 | 217 | 217 |
| Ward 278 | 208 | 242 |
| Ward 279 | 248 | 216 |
| Ward 280 | 202 | 228 |
| Ward 281 | 239 | 225 |
| Ward 282 | 249 | 284 |
| Ward 283 | 153 | 220 |
| Ward 284 | 92 | 81 |
| Ward 285 | 160 | 312 |
| Ward 286 | 334 | 533 |
| Ward 287 | 299 | 451 |
| Ward 288 | 112 | 173 |
| Ward 289 | 259 | 258 |
| Ward 290 | 250 | 371 |
| Ward 291 | 158 | 210 |
| Ward 292 | 207 | 251 |
| Ward 293 | 262 | 323 |
| Ward 294 | 145 | 230 |
| Ward 295 | 138 | 169 |
| Ward 296 | 171 | 227 |
| Ward 297 | 207 | 283 |
| Ward 298 | 218 | 345 |
| Ward 299 | 113 | 171 |
| Ward 300 | 157 | 270 |
| Ward 301 | 105 | 234 |
| Ward 302 | 172 | 196 |
| Ward 303 | 145 | 46 |
| Ward 304 | 154 | 106 |
| Ward 305 | 208 | 61 |
| Ward 306 | 184 | 142 |
| Ward 307 | 152 | 64 |
| Ward 308 | 211 | 282 |
| Ward 309 | 198 | 269 |
| Ward 310 | 180 | 262 |
| Ward 311 | 161 | 92 |
| Ward 312 | 143 | 96 |
| Ward 313 | 213 | 169 |
| Ward 314 | 243 | 296 |
| Ward 315 | 151 | 246 |
| Ward 316 | 100 | 88 |
| Ward 317 | 201 | 305 |
| Ward 318 | 206 | 287 |
| Ward 319 | 176 | 288 |
| Ward 320 | 208 | 326 |
| Ward 321 | 91 | 68 |
| Ward 321a | 90 | 183 |
| Ward 322 | 166 | 350 |
| Ward 323 | 267 | 267 |
| Ward 324 | 201 | 233 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Oak Creek, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 142 | 261 |
| Ward 2 | 198 | 256 |
| Ward 3 | 177 | 247 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 122 | 222 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 232 | 321 |
| Ward 8 | 131 | 224 |
| Ward 9, 11 | 181 | 183 |
| Ward 10 | 179 | 179 |
| Ward 12 | 113 | 130 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 287 | 435 |
| Wards 15, 16 | 243 | 314 |
| Ward 17 | 85 | 139 |
| St. Francis, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 350 | 419 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 444 | 481 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 524 | 506 |
| South Milwaukee, city: | | |
| Wards 9, 10 | 297 | 529 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 281 | 298 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 293 | 391 |
| Wards 15, 16 | 335 | 334 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 383 | 396 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 349 | 412 |
| Wards 1, 2 | 482 | 622 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 320 | 282 |
| Wauwatosa, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 250 | 539 |
| Ward 2 | 240 | 461 |
| Ward 3 | 228 | 543 |
| Ward 4 | 338 | 806 |
| Ward 5 | 199 | 724 |
| Ward 6 | 129 | 303 |
| Ward 7 | 188 | 515 |
| Ward 8 | 252 | 418 |
| Ward 9 | 213 | 445 |
| Ward 10 | 214 | 528 |
| Ward 11 | 278 | 466 |
| Ward 12 | 213 | 583 |
| Ward 13 | 209 | 467 |
| Ward 14 | 230 | 547 |
| Ward 15 | 263 | 483 |
| Ward 16 | 221 | 751 |
| Ward 17 | 184 | 762 |
| Ward 18 | 166 | 557 |
| Ward 19 | 230 | 518 |
| Ward 20 | 212 | 575 |
| Ward 21 | 196 | 572 |
| Ward 22 | 207 | 594 |
| Ward 23 | 230 | 561 |
| Ward 24 | 271 | 564 |
| West Allis, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 240 | 256 |
| Ward 2 | 246 | 193 |
| Ward 3 | 198 | 193 |
| Ward 4 | 218 | 220 |
| Ward 5 | 205 | 253 |
| Ward 6 | 248 | 237 |
| Ward 7 | 202 | 291 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 292 |
| Ward 9 | 202 | 277 |
| Ward 10 | 249 | 243 |
| Ward 11 | 247 | 310 |
| Ward 12 | 242 | 284 |
| Ward 13 | 285 | 383 |
| Ward 14 | 277 | 276 |
| Ward 15 | 265 | 277 |
| Ward 16 | 209 | 283 |
| Ward 17 | 241 | 239 |
| Ward 18 | 303 | 371 |
| Ward 19 | 196 | 200 |
| Ward 20 | 188 | 165 |
| Ward 21 | 224 | 286 |
| Ward 22 | 176 | 208 |
| Ward 23 | 292 | 319 |
| Ward 24 | 227 | 248 |
| Ward 25 | 250 | 334 |
| Ward 26 | 277 | 409 |
| Ward 27 | 355 | 337 |
| Ward 28 | 194 | 244 |
| Ward 29 | 216 | 270 |
| Ward 30 | 294 | 409 |
| Ward 31 | 200 | 276 |
| Ward 32 | 200 | 427 |
| Ward 33 | 239 | 296 |
| Ward 34 | 252 | 335 |
| TOTAL | 108,812 | 128,835 |
| MONROE COUNTY | | |
| Adrian | 37 | 66 |
| Angelo | 85 | 110 |
| Byron | 82 | 144 |
| Clifton | 57 | 73 |
| Glendale | 43 | 120 |
| Grant | 43 | 36 |
| Greenfield | 43 | 92 |
| Jefferson | 73 | 40 |
| Lafayette | 23 | 39 |
| La Grange | 161 | 246 |
| Leon | 75 | 150 |
| Lincoln | 76 | 124 |
| Little Falls | 125 | 126 |
| New Lyme | 18 | 22 |
| Oakdale | 72 | 72 |
| Portland | 106 | 86 |
| Ridgeville | 33 | 60 |
| Scott | 8 | 27 |
| Sheldon | 32 | 60 |
| Sparta | 249 | 320 |
| Tomah | 108 | 191 |
| Wellington | 49 | 68 |
| Wells | 56 | 52 |
| Wilton | 33 | 51 |
| Cashton, vil | 139 | 134 |
| Kendall, vil | 33 | 110 |
| Melvina, vil | 12 | 13 |
| Norwalk, vil | 54 | 117 |
| Oakdale, vil | 21 | 38 |
| Warrens, vil | 18 | 58 |
| Wilton, vil | 45 | 101 |
| Wyeville, vil | 13 | 17 |
| Sparta, city: | | |
| Ald. Dist. 1 | 96 | 149 |
| Ald. Dist. 2 | 81 | 125 |
| Ald. Dist. 3 | 68 | 109 |
| Ald. Dist. 4 | 73 | 79 |
| Ald. Dist. 5 | 146 | 115 |
| Ald. Dist. 6 | 104 | 189 |
| Ald. Dist. 7 | 91 | 143 |
| Ald. Dist. 8 | 91 | 155 |
| Tomah, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 108 | 131 |
| Ward 2 | 55 | 92 |
| Ward 3 | 65 | 134 |
| Ward 4 | 51 | 90 |
| Ward 5 | 25 | 57 |
| Ward 6 | 87 | 77 |
| Ward 7, 8 | 63 | 96 |
| Ward 9 | 70 | 63 |
| Ward 10 | 36 | 67 |
| Ward 11 | 121 | 222 |
| Ward 12 | 93 | 133 |
| TOTAL | 3,546 | 5,189 |
| OCONTO COUNTY | | |
| Abrams | 170 | 226 |
| Armstrong | 126 | 164 |
| Bagley | 36 | 53 |
| Brazeau | 150 | 221 |
| Breed | 68 | 82 |
| Chase | 192 | 159 |
| Doty | 33 | 59 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Gillett | 91 | 177 |
| How | 51 | 126 |
| Lakewood | 107 | 187 |
| Lena | 102 | 128 |
| Little River | 124 | 158 |
| Little Suamico | 325 | 321 |
| Maple Valley | 52 | 148 |
| Morgan | 98 | 139 |
| Oconto | 109 | 205 |
| Oconto Falls | 122 | 163 |
| Pensaukee | 146 | 161 |
| Riverview | 122 | 128 |
| Spruce | 106 | 163 |
| Stiles | 163 | 209 |
| Townsend | 129 | 207 |
| Underhill | 58 | 111 |
| Lena, vil | 82 | 131 |
| Suring, vil | 65 | 116 |
| Gillett, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 42 | 66 |
| Ward 2 | 49 | 111 |
| Ward 3 | 41 | 87 |
| Oconto, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 59 | 73 |
| Ward 2 | 63 | 59 |
| Ward 3 | 74 | 55 |
| Ward 4 | 43 | 61 |
| Ward 5 | 46 | 74 |
| Ward 6 | 74 | 94 |
| Ward 7 | 63 | 89 |
| Ward 8 | 54 | 90 |
| Ward 9 | 51 | 58 |
| Ward 10 | 59 | 91 |
| Oconto Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 72 | 129 |
| Ward 2 | 122 | 201 |
| Ward 3 | 92 | 161 |
| TOTAL | 3,831 | 5,441 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | | |
| Cassian | 92 | 161 |
| Crescent | 252 | 387 |
| Enterprise | 47 | 89 |
| Hazelhurst | 120 | 261 |
| Lake Tomahawk | 113 | 231 |
| Little Rice | 31 | 38 |
| Lynne | 50 | 34 |
| Minocqua | 434 | 989 |
| Monico | 37 | 62 |
| Newbold | 311 | 577 |
| Nokomis | 159 | 215 |
| Pelican | 435 | 605 |
| Piehl | 12 | 23 |
| Pine Lake | 374 | 601 |
| Schoepke | 59 | 105 |
| Stella | 76 | 85 |
| Sugar Camp | 210 | 306 |
| Three Lakes | 188 | 300 |
| Woodboro | 105 | 163 |
| Woodruff | 193 | 383 |
| Rhinelander, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 133 | 193 |
| Ward [illegible] | 110 | 206 |
| Ward 3 | 157 | 216 |
| Ward [illegible] | 108 | 122 |
| Ward 5 | 118 | 280 |
| Ward 6 | 157 | 193 |
| Ward 7 | 121 | 193 |
| Ward 8 | 126 | 190 |
| TOTAL | 4,328 | 7,208 |
| OUTAGAMIE COUNTY | | |
| Black Creek | 72 | 204 |
| Bovina | 106 | 148 |
| Buchanan | 260 | 402 |
| Center | 223 | 510 |
| Cicero | 101 | 179 |
| Dale | 157 | 344 |
| Deer Creek | 49 | 72 |
| Ellington | 156 | 401 |
| Freedom | 483 | 678 |
| Grand Chute: | | |
| Ward 1 | 63 | 189 |
| Ward 2 | 107 | 227 |
| Ward 3 | 40 | 82 |
| Ward 4 | 95 | 213 |
| Ward 5 | 50 | 160 |
| Ward 6 | 86 | 165 |
| Ward 7 | 181 | 490 |
| Ward 8 | 189 | 465 |
| Ward 9 | 43 | 149 |
| Ward 10 | 84 | 210 |
| Ward 11 | 63 | 144 |
| Ward 12 | 138 | 371 |
| Ward 13 | 46 | 108 |
| Greenville | 292 | 750 |
| Hortonia | 72 | 174 |
| Kaukauna | 120 | 145 |
| Liberty | 52 | 123 |
| Maine | 60 | 123 |
| Maple Creek | 48 | 92 |
| Oneida | 322 | 392 |
| Osborn | 64 | 150 |
| Seymour | 104 | 170 |
| Vandenbroek | 162 | 255 |
| Bear Creek, vil | 27 | 69 |
| Black Creek, vil | 112 | 260 |
| Combined Locks, vil | 287 | 348 |
| Hortonville, vil | 179 | 391 |
| Kimberly, vil | 766 | 1,021 |
| Little Chute, vil | 1,150 | 1,582 |
| Nichols, vil | 24 | 40 |
| Shiocton, vil | 95 | 168 |
| Appleton, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 268 | 493 |
| Ward 2 | 284 | 349 |
| Ward 3 | 243 | 450 |
| Ward 4 | 315 | 626 |
| Ward 5 | 404 | 873 |
| Ward 6 | 328 | 579 |
| Ward 7 | 291 | 729 |
| Ward 8 | 299 | 578 |
| Ward 10 | 316 | 676 |
| Ward 11 | 338 | 598 |
| Ward 12 | 397 | 584 |
| Ward 13 | 90 | 235 |
| Ward 14 | 326 | 828 |
| Ward 15 | 356 | 628 |
| Ward 16 | 316 | 833 |
| Ward 17 | 348 | 1,139 |
| Ward 18 | 383 | 830 |
| Ward 19 | 307 | 837 |
| Ward 20 | 290 | 616 |
| Kaukauna, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 394 | 458 |
| Ward 2 | 497 | 484 |
| Ward 3 | 490 | 511 |
| Ward 4 | 629 | 680 |
| New London, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2. | 126 | 201 |
| Seymour, city | 247 | 521 |
| TOTAL | 15,010 | 27,500 |
| OZAUKEE COUNTY | | |
| Belgium | 103 | 213 |
| Cedarburg: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 80 | 332 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 80 | 327 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 83 | 316 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 92 | 339 |
| Fredonia | 141 | 386 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Grafton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3, 6 | 154 | 504 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 119 | 361 |
| Port Washington | 134 | 234 |
| Saukville | 132 | 336 |
| Bayside, vil | 19 | 29 |
| Belgium, vil | 69 | 147 |
| Fredonia, vil | 124 | 251 |
| Grafton vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 84 | 281 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 123 | 281 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 125 | 375 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 77 | 225 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 93 | 283 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 77 | 286 |
| Newburg, vil | 10 | 15 |
| Saukville, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 4 | 99 | 226 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 140 | 232 |
| Thiensville, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 73 | 403 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 100 | 241 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 104 | 321 |
| Cedarburg, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 132 | 538 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 111 | 305 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 131 | 326 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 88 | 248 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 133 | 257 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 87 | 356 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 80 | 338 |
| Mequon, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 114 | 537 |
| Wards 3, 10 | 152 | 639 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 117 | 567 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 192 | 624 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 130 | 573 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 163 | 653 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 191 | 737 |
| Wards 15, 16 | 148 | 789 |
| Port Washington, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 4 | 115 | 268 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 123 | 253 |
| Wards 5, 8, 9 | 110 | 207 |
| Wards 10, 16, 17 | 107 | 204 |
| Wards 11, 12, 13 | 85 | 218 |
| Wards 14, 15 | 99 | 239 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 150 | 258 |
| TOTAL | 5,193 | 16,078 |
| PEPIN COUNTY | | |
| Albany | 80 | 46 |
| Durand | 84 | 112 |
| Frankfort | 42 | 36 |
| Lima | 99 | 74 |
| Pepin | 107 | 89 |
| Stockholm | 16 | 44 |
| Waterville | 109 | 133 |
| Waubeek | 46 | 48 |
| Pepin, vil. | 141 | 122 |
| Stockholm, vil. | 28 | 9 |
| Durand, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 94 | 112 |
| Ward 2 | 84 | 135 |
| Ward 3 | 76 | 87 |
| TOTAL | 1,006 | 1,047 |
| PIERCE COUNTY | | |
| Clifton | 153 | 203 |
| Diamond Bluff | 60 | 54 |
| Ellsworth: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 112 | 179 |
| El Paso | 74 | 100 |
| Gilman: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 132 | 103 |
| Hartland | 91 | 128 |
| Isabelle | 19 | 38 |
| Maiden Rock: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 66 | 80 |
| Martell | 130 | 169 |
| Oak Grove: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 105 | 177 |
| River Falls: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 265 | 365 |
| Rock Elm | 66 | 76 |
| Salem: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 56 | 60 |
| Spring Lake | 93 | 62 |
| Trenton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 185 | 289 |
| Trimbelle: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 154 | 235 |
| Union: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 53 | 96 |
| Bay City, vil. | 33 | 49 |
| Ellsworth, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 277 | 502 |
| Elmwood, vil. | 145 | 91 |
| Maiden Rock, vil. | 26 | 27 |
| Plum City, vil. | 83 | 97 |
| Spring Valley, vil. | 167 | 156 |
| Prescott, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 356 | 484 |
| River Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 3 | 122 | 126 |
| Ward 4 | 142 | 140 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 139 | 130 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 309 | 333 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 193 | 260 |
| TOTAL | 3,806 | 4,809 |
| POLK COUNTY | | |
| Alden | 248 | 294 |
| Apple River | 137 | 147 |
| Balsam Lake | 154 | 229 |
| Beaver | 103 | 85 |
| Black Brook | 117 | 169 |
| Bone Lake | 82 | 76 |
| Clam Falls | 92 | 72 |
| Clayton | 95 | 118 |
| Clear Lake | 84 | 111 |
| Eureka | 118 | 172 |
| Farmington | 110 | 152 |
| Garfield | 157 | 219 |
| Georgetown | 130 | 114 |
| Johnstown | 51 | 55 |
| Laketown | 140 | 120 |
| Lincoln | 266 | 357 |
| Lorain | 38 | 40 |
| Luck | 143 | 115 |
| McKinley | 58 | 42 |
| Milltown | 140 | 133 |
| Osceola | 145 | 237 |
| St. Croix Falls | 130 | 183 |
| Sterling | 70 | 66 |
| West Sweden | 123 | 89 |
| Balsam Lake, vil. | 152 | 203 |
| Centuria, vil. | 70 | 133 |
| Clayton, vil. | 59 | 52 |
| Clear Lake, vil. | 129 | 182 |
| Dresser, vil. | 66 | 88 |
| Frederic, vil. | 195 | 219 |
| Luck, vil. | 147 | 190 |
| Milltown, vil. | 114 | 97 |
| Osceola, vil. | 237 | 308 |
| Turtle Lake, vil. | 0 | 0 |
| Amery, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 145 | 199 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 359 |
| St. Croix Falls, city | 208 | 354 |
| TOTAL | 4,711 | 5,779 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| PORTAGE COUNTY | | |
| Alban | 236 | 130 |
| Almond | 50 | 106 |
| Amherst | 146 | 152 |
| Belmont | 64 | 71 |
| Buena Vista | 108 | 99 |
| Carson | 160 | 144 |
| Dewey | 83 | 92 |
| Eau Pleine | 118 | 119 |
| Grant | 175 | 214 |
| Hull | 523 | 710 |
| Lanark | 123 | 133 |
| Linwood | 154 | 141 |
| New Hope | 178 | 116 |
| Pine Grove | 79 | 58 |
| Plover | 202 | 258 |
| Sharon | 362 | 248 |
| Stockton | 276 | 212 |
| Almond, vil. | 52 | 107 |
| Amherst, vil. | 96 | 105 |
| Amherst Junction, vil. | 22 | 27 |
| Junction City, vil. | 52 | 69 |
| Milladore, vil. | 0 | 0 |
| Nelsonville, vil. | 34 | 28 |
| Park Ridge, vil. | 83 | 167 |
| Plover, vil. | 755 | 1,092 |
| Rosholt, vil. | 138 | 101 |
| Whiting, vil. | 281 | 250 |
| Stevens Point, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 206 | 211 |
| Ward 2 | 178 | 181 |
| Ward 3 | 209 | 205 |
| Ward 4 | 226 | 190 |
| Ward 5 | 259 | 209 |
| Ward 6 | 257 | 326 |
| Ward 7 | 200 | 211 |
| Ward 8 | 192 | 192 |
| Ward 9 | 232 | 211 |
| Ward 10 | 240 | 214 |
| Ward 11 | 194 | 208 |
| Ward 12 | 271 | 443 |
| Ward 13 | 300 | 226 |
| TOTAL | 7,514 | 7,976 |
| PRICE COUNTY | | |
| Catawba | 63 | 42 |
| Eisenstein | 132 | 145 |
| Elk | 249 | 336 |
| Emery | 65 | 63 |
| Fifield | 153 | 189 |
| Flambeau | 116 | 94 |
| Georgetown | 39 | 31 |
| Hackett | 44 | 58 |
| Harmony | 57 | 45 |
| Hill | 50 | 100 |
| Kennan | 56 | 44 |
| Knox | 127 | 84 |
| Lake: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 223 | 258 |
| Ogema | 172 | 204 |
| Prentice | 90 | 107 |
| Spirit | 44 | 82 |
| Worcester: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 370 | 383 |
| Catawba, vil. | 46 | 37 |
| Kennan, vil. | 47 | 23 |
| Prentice, vil. | 114 | 142 |
| Park Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 111 | 145 |
| Ward 2 | 119 | 156 |
| Ward 3 | 110 | 192 |
| Ward 4 | 117 | 198 |
| Phillips, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 84 | 169 |
| Ward 2 | 68 | 134 |
| Ward 3 | 83 | 131 |
| TOTAL | 2,949 | 3,592 |
| RACINE COUNTY | | |
| Burlington: | | |
| Wards 1, 6, 7, 8 | 233 | 529 |
| Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 | 174 | 378 |
| Caledonia: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 274 | 544 |
| Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 | 541 | 1,235 |
| Wards 7, 8, 9 | 552 | 895 |
| Wards 10, 11, 14 | 457 | 1,038 |
| Wards 12, 13 | 357 | 526 |
| Dover: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 264 | 501 |
| Mount Pleasant: | | |
| Wards 1, 4 | 348 | 829 |
| Wards 2, 3, 12 | 393 | 784 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 378 | 408 |
| Wards 7, 8, 9 | 720 | 1,470 |
| Wards 10, 11, 13 | 559 | 1,058 |
| Norway: | | |
| Wards 1, 8, 9 | 123 | 298 |
| Wards 2-7 | 389 | 636 |
| Raymond: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 326 | 616 |
| Rochester: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 153 | 320 |
| Waterford: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 402 | 608 |
| Yorkville: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 234 | 596 |
| Elmwood Park, vil. | 64 | 159 |
| North Bay, vil. | 20 | 98 |
| Rochester, vil. | 68 | 151 |
| Sturtevant, vil. | 367 | 479 |
| Union Grove, vil. | 282 | 685 |
| Waterford, vil. | 247 | 431 |
| Wind Point, vil. | 134 | 653 |
| Burlington, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 138 | 321 |
| Wards 5-8 | 151 | 407 |
| Wards 9-12 | 159 | 420 |
| Wards 13-16 | 152 | 413 |
| Racine, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 230 | 133 |
| Ward 2 | 238 | 173 |
| Ward 3 | 301 | 359 |
| Ward 4 | 249 | 54 |
| Ward 5 | 280 | 153 |
| Ward 6 | 255 | 261 |
| Ward 7 | 246 | 174 |
| Ward 8 | 156 | 71 |
| Ward 9 | 317 | 455 |
| Ward 10 | 384 | 488 |
| Ward 11 | 315 | 680 |
| Ward 12 | 303 | 322 |
| Ward 13 | 404 | 496 |
| Ward 14 | 333 | 367 |
| Ward 15 | 170 | 66 |
| Ward 16 | 173 | 63 |
| Ward 17 | 262 | 449 |
| Ward 18 | 286 | 504 |
| Ward 19 | 447 | 498 |
| Ward 20 | 369 | 386 |
| Ward 21 | 382 | 393 |
| Ward 22 | 248 | 334 |
| Ward 23 | 297 | 567 |
| Ward 24 | 301 | 712 |
| Ward 25 | 304 | 486 |
| Ward 26 | 283 | 429 |
| Ward 27 | 323 | 369 |
| Ward 28 | 307 | 352 |
| Ward 29 | 439 | 858 |
| Ward 29-A | 25 | 56 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 30 | 250 | 276 |
| Ward 31 | 364 | 440 |
| Ward 32 | 343 | 408 |
| TOTAL | 18,243 | 29,318 |
| RICHLAND COUNTY | | |
| Akan | 50 | 75 |
| Bloom | 47 | 79 |
| Buena Vista | 157 | 166 |
| Dayton | 54 | 105 |
| Eagle | 53 | 72 |
| Forest | 35 | 44 |
| Henrietta | 53 | 68 |
| Ithaca | 45 | 98 |
| Marshall | 52 | 93 |
| Orion | 69 | 84 |
| Richland | 101 | 231 |
| Richwood | 64 | 59 |
| Rockbridge | 59 | 89 |
| Sylvan | 45 | 66 |
| Westford | 81 | 73 |
| Willow | 40 | 98 |
| Boaz, vil. | 23 | 17 |
| Cazenovia, vil. | 49 | 42 |
| Lone Rock, vil. | 80 | 76 |
| Viola, vil. | 35 | 69 |
| Yuba, vil. | 19 | 16 |
| Richland Center, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 53 | 98 |
| Ward 2 | 19 | 55 |
| Ward 3 | 28 | 54 |
| Ward 4 | 38 | 84 |
| Ward 5 | 15 | 21 |
| Ward 6 | 21 | 44 |
| Ward 7 | 47 | 82 |
| Ward 8 | 40 | 79 |
| Ward 9 | 48 | 88 |
| Ward 10 | 24 | 45 |
| Ward 11 | 40 | 99 |
| Ward 12 | 19 | 29 |
| Ward 13 | 75 | 168 |
| TOTAL | 1,678 | 2,666 |
| ROCK COUNTY | | |
| Avon | 51 | 60 |
| Beloit: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 177 | 330 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 209 | 182 |
| Wards 6-9 | 308 | 671 |
| Bradford | 101 | 157 |
| Center | 81 | 121 |
| Clinton | 79 | 157 |
| Fulton | 441 | 400 |
| Harmony | 263 | 395 |
| Janesville: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 323 | 494 |
| Johnstown | 77 | 107 |
| La Prairie | 86 | 169 |
| Lima | 131 | 167 |
| Magnolia | 82 | 80 |
| Milton | 224 | 232 |
| Newark | 172 | 222 |
| Plymouth | 109 | 192 |
| Porter | 147 | 124 |
| Rock | 340 | 356 |
| Spring Valley | 59 | 85 |
| Turtle | 258 | 530 |
| Union | 145 | 156 |
| Clinton, vil. | 201 | 313 |
| Footville, vil. | 93 | 96 |
| Orfordville, vil. | 137 | 145 |
| Beloit, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 161 | 256 |
| Ward 2 | 223 | 282 |
| Ward 3 | 161 | 225 |
| Ward 4 | 144 | 125 |
| Ward 5 | 159 | 184 |
| Ward 6 | 86 | 106 |
| Ward 7 | 166 | 244 |
| Ward 8 | 162 | 242 |
| Ward 9 | 154 | 270 |
| Ward 10 | 127 | 240 |
| Ward 11 | 114 | 135 |
| Ward 12 | 156 | 101 |
| Ward 13 | 126 | 112 |
| Ward 14 | 164 | 92 |
| Ward 15 | 109 | 82 |
| Ward 16 | 174 | 209 |
| Ward 17 | 186 | 242 |
| Ward 18 | 207 | 248 |
| Ward 19 | 195 | 245 |
| Ward 20 | 146 | 351 |
| Ward 21 | 148 | 352 |
| Ward 22 | 184 | 216 |
| Edgerton, city | 664 | 573 |
| Evansville, city | 355 | 365 |
| Janesville, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 320 | 486 |
| Ward 2 | 242 | 337 |
| Ward 3 | 122 | 110 |
| Ward 4 | 229 | 207 |
| Ward 5 | 281 | 197 |
| Ward 6 | 317 | 224 |
| Ward 7 | 269 | 257 |
| Ward 8 | 414 | 340 |
| Ward 9 | 281 | 204 |
| Ward 10 | 318 | 309 |
| Ward 11 | 370 | 491 |
| Ward 12 | 336 | 332 |
| Ward 13 | 394 | 420 |
| Ward 14 | 329 | 316 |
| Ward 15 | 346 | 426 |
| Ward 16 | 572 | 876 |
| Ward 17 | 344 | 515 |
| Ward 18 | 370 | 432 |
| Ward 19 | 395 | 556 |
| Ward 20 | 242 | 543 |
| Ward 21 | 369 | 314 |
| Milton, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 187 | 197 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 147 | 183 |
| Wards 6-8 | 272 | 269 |
| TOTAL | 16,231 | 19,979 |
| RUSK COUNTY | | |
| Atlanta | 96 | 88 |
| Big Bend | 75 | 75 |
| Big Falls | 33 | 22 |
| Cedar Rapids | 5 | 6 |
| Dewey | 93 | 114 |
| Flambeau | 150 | 198 |
| Grant | 138 | 145 |
| Grow | 71 | 84 |
| Hawkins | 32 | 22 |
| Hubbard | 43 | 22 |
| Lawrence | 40 | 32 |
| Marshall | 88 | 85 |
| Murry | 53 | 52 |
| Richland | 30 | 24 |
| Rusk | 75 | 67 |
| South Fork | 28 | 20 |
| Strickland | 54 | 39 |
| Stubbs | 119 | 89 |
| Thornapple | 110 | 152 |
| True | 50 | 55 |
| Washington | 59 | 66 |
| Wilkinson | 9 | 8 |
| Willard | 69 | 58 |
| Wilson | 8 | 7 |
| Bruce, vil. | 142 | 181 |
| Conrath, vil. | 17 | 19 |
| Glen Flora, vil. | 17 | 27 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Hawkins, vil. | 64 | 50 |
| Ingram, vil. | 21 | 14 |
| Sheldon, vil. | 45 | 49 |
| Tony, vil. | 35 | 20 |
| Weyerhaeuser, vil. | 65 | 43 |
| Ladysmith, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 49 | 49 |
| Ward 2 | 50 | 67 |
| Ward 3 | 67 | 101 |
| Ward 4 | 162 | 184 |
| Ward 5 | 103 | 162 |
| Ward 6 | 70 | 87 |
| Ward 7 | 88 | 114 |
| TOTAL | 2,523 | 2,697 |
| ST. CROIX COUNTY | | |
| Baldwin | 96 | 159 |
| Cady | 87 | 77 |
| Cylon | 90 | 88 |
| Eau Galle | 108 | 121 |
| Emerald | 64 | 80 |
| Erin Prairie | 64 | 80 |
| Forest | 82 | 73 |
| Glenwood | 80 | 91 |
| Hammond | 74 | 120 |
| Hudson: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 389 | 563 |
| Kinnickinnic: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 165 | 165 |
| Pleasant Valley | 42 | 68 |
| Richmond: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 149 | 165 |
| Rush River | 88 | 57 |
| St. Joseph: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 287 | 409 |
| Somerset: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 221 | 271 |
| Springfield: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 104 | 75 |
| Stanton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 118 | 138 |
| Star Prairie: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 223 | 236 |
| Troy: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 444 | 406 |
| Warren | 148 | 131 |
| Baldwin, vil. | 246 | 326 |
| Deer Park, vil. | 33 | 34 |
| Hammond, vil. | 145 | 120 |
| North Hudson, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 357 | 449 |
| Roberts, vil. | 112 | 100 |
| Somerset, vil. | 126 | 141 |
| Star Prairie, vil. | 89 | 50 |
| Wilson, vil. | 30 | 21 |
| Woodville, vil. | 119 | 125 |
| Glenwood, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 159 | 131 |
| Hudson, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 122 | 182 |
| Ward 2 | 136 | 192 |
| Ward 3 | 121 | 192 |
| Ward 4 | 100 | 118 |
| Ward 5 | 103 | 125 |
| Ward 6 | 168 | 179 |
| New Richmond, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 123 | 117 |
| Ward 2 | 46 | 81 |
| Ward 3 | 117 | 92 |
| Ward 4 | 50 | 69 |
| Ward 5 | 121 | 119 |
| Ward 6 | 138 | 193 |
| River Falls, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 148 | 178 |
| Ward 2 | 126 | 145 |
| TOTAL | 6,158 | 7,052 |
| SAUK COUNTY | | |
| Baraboo | 168 | 283 |
| Bear Creek | 52 | 60 |
| Dellona | 86 | 100 |
| Delton | 177 | 271 |
| Excelsior | 108 | 204 |
| Fairfield | 145 | 176 |
| Franklin | 39 | 86 |
| Freedom | 43 | 74 |
| Greenfield | 107 | 187 |
| Honey Creek | 66 | 103 |
| Ironton | 48 | 93 |
| La Valle | 97 | 202 |
| Merrimac | 104 | 119 |
| Prairie du Sac | 135 | 179 |
| Reedsburg | 104 | 200 |
| Spring Green | 128 | 141 |
| Sumpter | 116 | 87 |
| Troy | 107 | 129 |
| Washington | 73 | 139 |
| Westfield | 66 | 116 |
| Winfield | 48 | 107 |
| Woodland | 61 | 105 |
| Cazenovia, vil. | 1 | 2 |
| Ironton, vil. | 23 | 32 |
| Lake Delton, vil. | 129 | 278 |
| La Valle, vil. | 22 | 69 |
| Lime Ridge, vil. | 22 | 36 |
| Loganville, vil. | 16 | 48 |
| Merrimac, vil. | 60 | 57 |
| North Freedom, vil. | 64 | 106 |
| Plain, vil. | 65 | 157 |
| Prairie du Sac, vil. | 469 | 546 |
| Rock Springs, vil. | 45 | 70 |
| Sauk City, vil. | 589 | 633 |
| Spring Green, vil. | 184 | 228 |
| West Baraboo, vil. | 120 | 174 |
| Baraboo, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 23 | 21 |
| Ward 2 | 110 | 114 |
| Ward 3 | 54 | 84 |
| Ward 4 | 49 | 79 |
| Ward 5 | 103 | 104 |
| Ward 6 | 15 | 4 |
| Ward 7 | 100 | 105 |
| Ward 8 | 59 | 100 |
| Ward 9 | 19 | 28 |
| Ward 10 | 1 | 6 |
| Ward 11 | 49 | 66 |
| Ward 12 | 36 | 52 |
| Ward 13 | 140 | 286 |
| Ward 14 | 50 | 126 |
| Ward 15 | 63 | 141 |
| Ward 16 | 147 | 204 |
| Reedsburg, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 164 | 345 |
| Wards 5-7 | 196 | 327 |
| Wards 8-11 | 190 | 382 |
| Wisconsin Dells, city | 3 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 5,458 | 8,191 |
| SAWYER COUNTY | | |
| Bass Lake: | | |
| Ward 1 | 190 | 98 |
| Ward 2 | 80 | 148 |
| Couderay | 53 | 34 |
| Draper | 30 | 42 |
| Edgewater | 76 | 106 |
| Hayward: | | |
| Ward 1 | 59 | 172 |
| Ward 2 | 77 | 183 |
| Ward 3 | 70 | 154 |
| Hunter | 62 | 121 |
| Lenroot: | | |
| Ward 1 | 94 | 168 |
| Ward 2 | 6 | 21 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Meadowbrook | 16 | 39 |
| Meteor | 19 | 31 |
| Ojibwa | 52 | 41 |
| Radisson | 64 | 63 |
| Round Lake | 120 | 154 |
| Sand Lake | 111 | 162 |
| Spider Lake | 45 | 118 |
| Weirgor | 73 | 66 |
| Winter | 147 | 135 |
| Couderay, vil. | 38 | 10 |
| Exeland, vil. | 26 | 35 |
| Radisson, vil. | 38 | 31 |
| Winter, vil. | 57 | 52 |
| Hayward, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 26 | 62 |
| Ward 2 | 39 | 110 |
| Ward 3 | 38 | 69 |
| Ward 4 | 51 | 105 |
| TOTAL | 1,757 | 2,530 |
| SHAWANO COUNTY | | |
| Almon | 74 | 79 |
| Angelica | 138 | 162 |
| Aniwa | 58 | 78 |
| Bartelme | 64 | 59 |
| Belle Plaine | 125 | 309 |
| Birnamwood | 80 | 107 |
| Fairbanks | 69 | 97 |
| Germania | 63 | 52 |
| Grant | 81 | 170 |
| Green Valley | 113 | 154 |
| Hartland | 37 | 164 |
| Herman | 51 | 118 |
| Hutchins | 39 | 103 |
| Lessor | 96 | 125 |
| Maple Grove | 105 | 180 |
| Morris | 55 | 75 |
| Navarino | 50 | 86 |
| Pella | 69 | 146 |
| Red Springs | 75 | 77 |
| Richmond: | | |
| Ward 1 | 44 | 199 |
| Ward 2 | 91 | 170 |
| Seneca | 52 | 114 |
| Washington | 204 | 300 |
| Waukechon | 88 | 162 |
| Wescott | 295 | 709 |
| Wittenberg | 138 | 146 |
| Aniwa, vil. | 28 | 36 |
| Birnamwood, vil. | 91 | 144 |
| Bonduel, vil. | 90 | 264 |
| Bowler, vil. | 25 | 55 |
| Cecil, vil. | 65 | 91 |
| Eland, vil. | 79 | 41 |
| Gresham, vil. | 37 | 100 |
| Mattoon, vil. | 35 | 62 |
| Tigerton, vil. | 93 | 142 |
| Wittenberg, vil. | 163 | 212 |
| Shawano, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 79 | 270 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 109 | 182 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 148 | 239 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 95 | 204 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 117 | 233 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 97 | 274 |
| TOTAL | 3,705 | 6,690 |
| SHEBOYGAN COUNTY | | |
| Greenbush: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 164 | 268 |
| Herman: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 149 | 302 |
| Holland: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 151 | 555 |
| Lima: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 213 | 643 |
| Lyndon: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 136 | 246 |
| Mitchell | 91 | 169 |
| Mosel: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 131 | 195 |
| Plymouth: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 270 | 539 |
| Rhine: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 237 | 367 |
| Russell | 37 | 87 |
| Scott: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 110 | 240 |
| Sheboygan: | | |
| Wards 1-5 | 567 | 785 |
| Sheboygan Falls: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 226 | 367 |
| Sherman: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 110 | 253 |
| Wilson: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 363 | 711 |
| Adell, vil. | 46 | 105 |
| Cascade, vil. | 71 | 109 |
| Cedar Grove, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 96 | 505 |
| Elkhart Lake, vil. | 123 | 285 |
| Glenbeulah, vil. | 59 | 77 |
| Howards Grove, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 231 | 403 |
| Kohler, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 173 | 516 |
| Oostburg, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 86 | 714 |
| Random Lake, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 143 | 238 |
| Waldo, vil. | 45 | 93 |
| Plymouth, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 182 | 285 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 220 | 330 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 194 | 291 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 167 | 299 |
| Sheboygan, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 376 | 755 |
| Ward 2 | 344 | 565 |
| Ward 3 | 300 | 410 |
| Ward 4 | 214 | 252 |
| Ward 5 | 381 | 334 |
| Ward 6 | 450 | 526 |
| Ward 7 | 391 | 344 |
| Ward 8 | 604 | 578 |
| Ward 9 | 517 | 680 |
| Ward 10 | 581 | 503 |
| Ward 11 | 499 | 507 |
| Ward 12 | 374 | 335 |
| Ward 13 | 432 | 585 |
| Ward 14 | 490 | 633 |
| Ward 15 | 431 | 546 |
| Ward 16 | 283 | 310 |
| Sheboygan Falls, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 293 | 432 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 204 | 360 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 163 | 271 |
| TOTAL | 12,118 | 18,903 |
| TAYLOR COUNTY | | |
| Aurora | 45 | 64 |
| Browning | 96 | 139 |
| Chelsea | 99 | 141 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 52 |
| Deer Creek | 70 | 97 |
| Ford | 40 | 30 |
| Goodrich | 52 | 81 |
| Greenwood | 76 | 99 |
| Grover | 36 | 52 |
| Hammel | 84 | 94 |
| Holway | 72 | 44 |
| Jump River | 60 | 50 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Little Black | 131 | 185 |
| Maplehurst | 53 | 50 |
| McKinley | 50 | 51 |
| Medford | 217 | 373 |
| Molitor | 27 | 48 |
| Pershing | 43 | 27 |
| Rib Lake | 100 | 147 |
| Roosevelt | 83 | 56 |
| Taft | 54 | 57 |
| Westboro | 102 | 104 |
| Gilman, vil. | 56 | 104 |
| Lublin, vil. | 40 | 18 |
| Rib Lake, vil. | 127 | 166 |
| Stetsonville, vil. | 76 | 83 |
| Medford, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 134 | 212 |
| Ward 2 | 117 | 237 |
| Ward 3 | 115 | 210 |
| Ward 4 | 153 | 209 |
| TOTAL | 2,443 | 3,280 |
| TREMPEALEAU COUNTY | | |
| Albion | 81 | 73 |
| Arcadia | 280 | 172 |
| Burnside | 90 | 49 |
| Caledonia | 63 | 65 |
| Chimney Rock | 43 | 27 |
| Dodge | 100 | 42 |
| Ettrick | 161 | 150 |
| Gale | 175 | 218 |
| Hale | 216 | 123 |
| Lincoln | 56 | 72 |
| Pigeon | 119 | 95 |
| Preston | 124 | 118 |
| Sumner | 112 | 122 |
| Trempealeau | 198 | 176 |
| Unity | 84 | 73 |
| Eleva, vil. | 88 | 81 |
| Ettrick, vil. | 86 | 75 |
| Pigeon Falls, vil. | 72 | 68 |
| Strum, vil. | 181 | 141 |
| Trempealeau, vil. | 169 | 144 |
| Arcadia, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 329 | 286 |
| Blair, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 174 | 186 |
| Galesville, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 202 | 205 |
| Independence, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 176 | 164 |
| Osseo, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 234 | 312 |
| Whitehall, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 265 | 329 |
| TOTAL | 3,878 | 3,566 |
| VERNON COUNTY | | |
| Bergen | 156 | 183 |
| Christiana | 144 | 128 |
| Clinton | 90 | 70 |
| Coon | 132 | 164 |
| Forest | 34 | 78 |
| Franklin | 120 | 120 |
| Genoa | 78 | 61 |
| Greenwood | 42 | 78 |
| Hamburg | 155 | 151 |
| Harmony | 86 | 88 |
| Hillsboro | 50 | 134 |
| Jefferson | 123 | 119 |
| Kickapoo | 62 | 60 |
| Liberty | 16 | 23 |
| Stark | 42 | 39 |
| Sterling | 54 | 96 |
| Union | 43 | 53 |
| Viroqua | 234 | 234 |
| Webster | 82 | 42 |
| Wheatland | 60 | 36 |
| Whitestown | 39 | 44 |
| Chaseburg, vil. | 45 | 92 |
| Coon Valley, vil. | 137 | 208 |
| De Soto, vil. | 41 | 35 |
| Genoa, vil. | 32 | 41 |
| La Farge, vil. | 84 | 104 |
| Ontario, vil. | 61 | 58 |
| Readstown, vil. | 45 | 73 |
| Stoddard, vil. | 125 | 102 |
| Viola, vil. | 17 | 22 |
| Hillsboro, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 16 | 50 |
| Ward 2 | 25 | 76 |
| Ward 3 | 53 | 81 |
| Ward 4 | 34 | 73 |
| Viroqua, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 97 | 134 |
| Ward 2 | 77 | 85 |
| Ward 3 | 78 | 80 |
| Ward 4 | 83 | 86 |
| Ward 5 | 89 | 128 |
| Ward 6 | 50 | 74 |
| Westby, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 173 | 143 |
| Ward 2 | 139 | 130 |
| Ward 3 | 83 | 69 |
| TOTAL | 3,426 | 3,945 |
| VILAS COUNTY | | |
| Arbor Vitae: | | |
| Ward 1 | 97 | 216 |
| Ward 2 | 185 | 347 |
| Ward 3 | 65 | 107 |
| Boulder Junction | 110 | 337 |
| Cloverland | 110 | 227 |
| Conover | 138 | 276 |
| Lac du Flambeau: | | |
| Ward 1 | 129 | 280 |
| Ward 2 | 69 | 173 |
| Land O'Lakes | 103 | 230 |
| Lincoln: | | |
| Ward 1 | 230 | 382 |
| Ward 2 | 64 | 106 |
| Ward 3 | 8 | 29 |
| Ward 4 | 6 | 26 |
| Manitowish Waters | 86 | 292 |
| Phelps: | | |
| Ward 1 | 114 | 190 |
| Ward 2 | 68 | 126 |
| Plum Lake | 65 | 182 |
| Presque Isle | 71 | 188 |
| St. Germain: | | |
| Ward 1 | 76 | 217 |
| Ward 2 | 88 | 313 |
| Washington: | | |
| Ward 1 | 111 | 226 |
| Ward 2 | 71 | 89 |
| Winchester | 88 | 117 |
| Eagle River, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 49 | 98 |
| Ward 2 | 43 | 62 |
| Ward 3 | 37 | 88 |
| Ward 4 | 50 | 79 |
| TOTAL | 2,331 | 5,003 |
| WALWORTH COUNTY | | |
| Bloomfield | 258 | 463 |
| Darien | 102 | 209 |
| Delavan: | | |
| Wards 1, 6 | 86 | 173 |
| Wards 4, 5, 7 | 179 | 232 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 123 | 164 |
| East Troy | 308 | 598 |
| Geneva | 276 | 471 |
| Lafayette | 105 | 227 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| La Grange | 149 | 333 |
| Linn: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 95 | 279 |
| Ward 3 | 33 | 85 |
| Lyons | 205 | 334 |
| Richmond | 142 | 193 |
| Sharon | 62 | 120 |
| Spring Prairie | 132 | 288 |
| Sugar Creek | 190 | 417 |
| Troy | 180 | 368 |
| Walworth | 82 | 274 |
| Whitewater | 168 | 298 |
| Darien, vil. | 94 | 153 |
| East Troy, vil. | 247 | 470 |
| Fontana, vil. | 134 | 334 |
| Genoa City, vil. | 194 | 405 |
| Sharon, vil. | 97 | 134 |
| Walworth, vil. | 133 | 280 |
| Williams Bay, vil. | 162 | 361 |
| Delavan, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 136 | 271 |
| Wards 4-6 | 174 | 240 |
| Wards 7-9 | 142 | 334 |
| Elkhorn, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 179 | 289 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 130 | 284 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 180 | 308 |
| Lake Geneva, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 135 | 270 |
| Wards 4, 5, 6 | 132 | 294 |
| Wards 7, 8, 9 | 102 | 201 |
| Wards 10, 11, 12 | 118 | 225 |
| Whitewater, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 261 | 287 |
| Ward 2 | 171 | 306 |
| Ward 3 | 275 | 505 |
| Ward 4 | 376 | 460 |
| TOTAL | 6,447 | 11,937 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY | | |
| Barronett | 68 | 53 |
| Bashaw | 127 | 172 |
| Bass Lake | 34 | 63 |
| Beaver Brook | 97 | 111 |
| Birchwood | 62 | 61 |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 52 |
| Casey | 62 | 113 |
| Chicog | 34 | 46 |
| Crystal | 25 | 47 |
| Evergreen | 179 | 157 |
| Frog Creek | 12 | 17 |
| Gull Lake | 22 | 30 |
| Long Lake | 134 | 111 |
| Madge | 86 | 43 |
| Minong | 133 | 149 |
| Sarona | 59 | 65 |
| Spooner | 100 | 148 |
| Springbrook | 50 | 78 |
| Stinnett | 27 | 36 |
| Stone Lake | 39 | 71 |
| Trego | 106 | 141 |
| Birchwood, vil. | 65 | 65 |
| Minong, vil. | 43 | 70 |
| Spooner, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 91 | 115 |
| Ward 2 | 37 | 81 |
| Ward 3 | 96 | 179 |
| Ward 4 | 78 | 101 |
| Ward 5 | 80 | 103 |
| Shell Lake, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 41 | 50 |
| Ward 2 | 35 | 44 |
| Ward 3 | 52 | 55 |
| Ward 4 | 94 | 116 |
| TOTAL | 2,201 | 2,743 |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY | | |
| Addison | 220 | 437 |
| Barton | 154 | 384 |
| Erin | 176 | 552 |
| Farmington | 165 | 394 |
| Germantown | 19 | 58 |
| Hartford | 203 | 503 |
| Jackson | 214 | 580 |
| Kewaskum | 75 | 165 |
| Polk | 209 | 644 |
| Richfield: | | |
| Ward 1 | 163 | 472 |
| Ward 2 | 176 | 457 |
| Ward 3 | 148 | 370 |
| Ward 4 | 174 | 396 |
| Trenton | 263 | 682 |
| Wayne | 73 | 227 |
| West Bend | 328 | 796 |
| Germantown, vil.: | | |
| Ward 1 | 182 | 365 |
| Ward 2 | 264 | 524 |
| Ward 3 | 286 | 904 |
| Ward 4 | 311 | 687 |
| Jackson, vil. | 187 | 350 |
| Kewaskum, vil. | 166 | 323 |
| Newburg, vil. | 50 | 138 |
| Slinger, vil. | 199 | 347 |
| Hartford, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 256 | 466 |
| Ward 2 | 224 | 502 |
| Ward 3 | 164 | 271 |
| Milwaukee, city: | | |
| Ward 285 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bend, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 232 | 515 |
| Ward 2 | 148 | 315 |
| Ward 3 | 178 | 706 |
| Ward 3-A | 3 | 18 |
| Ward 4 | 189 | 534 |
| Ward 4-A | 0 | 2 |
| Ward 5 | 173 | 355 |
| Ward 6 | 187 | 397 |
| Ward 7 | 167 | 365 |
| Ward 8 | 266 | 619 |
| Ward 8-A | 70 | 163 |
| TOTAL | 6,662 | 15,983 |
| WAUKESHA COUNTY | | |
| Brookfield: | | |
| Wards 1, 4 | 39 | 159 |
| Wards 2, 8 | 63 | 186 |
| Wards 3, 6 | 84 | 347 |
| Wards 5, 7 | 95 | 260 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 74 | 155 |
| Delafield: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 117 | 354 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 129 | 428 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 134 | 459 |
| Eagle: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 165 | 366 |
| Genesee: | | |
| Ward 1 | 93 | 308 |
| Ward 2 | 108 | 205 |
| Ward 3 | 68 | 249 |
| Ward 4 | 105 | 246 |
| Ward 5 | 84 | 205 |
| Lisbon: | | |
| Wards 1, 12, 13 | 134 | 340 |
| Wards 2, 3 | 104 | 187 |
| Wards 4, 5, 6 | 231 | 488 |
| Wards 7-11 | 196 | 631 |
| Merton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 194 | 544 |
| Wards 4, 5, 6 | 168 | 488 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 97 | 490 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

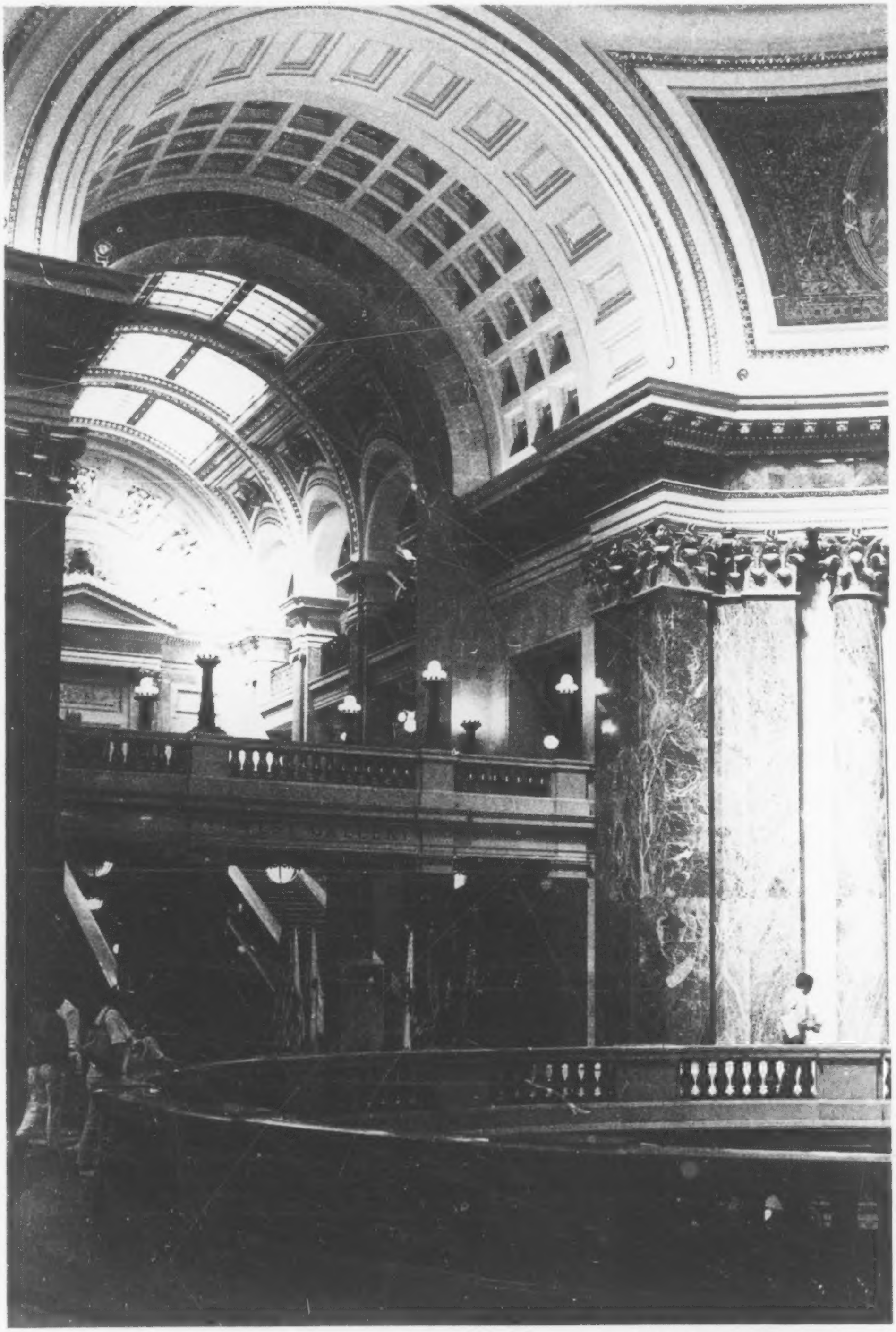
| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Mukwonago: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 282 | 712 |
| Ward 4 | 50 | 121 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 137 | 281 |
| Oconomowoc: | | |
| Wards 1, 3, 6 | 255 | 599 |
| Wards 2, 4, 5 | 230 | 533 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 112 | 279 |
| Ottawa: | | |
| Wards 1, 2, 3 | 302 | 631 |
| Pewaukee: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 135 | 382 |
| Wards 3-5 | 139 | 368 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 100 | 196 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 167 | 425 |
| Wards 10, 11 | 59 | 123 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 151 | 603 |
| Summit: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 195 | 488 |
| Wards 4-6 | 166 | 395 |
| Vernon: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 131 | 289 |
| Ward 3 | 58 | 133 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 158 | 387 |
| Wards 6, 9 | 135 | 296 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 242 | 554 |
| Waukesha: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 292 | 691 |
| Wards 5, 7 | 166 | 463 |
| Ward 6 | 91 | 163 |
| Ward 8 | 75 | 155 |
| Big Bend, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 123 | 272 |
| Butler, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 256 | 412 |
| Chenequa, vil. | 15 | 199 |
| Dousman, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 81 | 203 |
| Eagle, vil. | 107 | 159 |
| Elm Grove, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 72 | 624 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 112 | 645 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 108 | 586 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 68 | 536 |
| Hartland, vil.: | | |
| Ward 1 | 61 | 140 |
| Ward 2, 3 | 162 | 371 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 122 | 284 |
| Wards 6, 7 | 137 | 313 |
| Lac La Belle, vil. | 25 | 74 |
| Lannon, vil. | 70 | 183 |
| Menomonee Falls, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 73 | 188 |
| Wards 3, 6 | 298 | 677 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 311 | 575 |
| Ward 7 | 193 | 378 |
| Wards 8, 9 | 233 | 535 |
| Wards 10-12 | 385 | 1,103 |
| Ward 13 | 135 | 391 |
| Wards 14, 18 | 250 | 636 |
| Wards 15, 16, 19 | 314 | 556 |
| Ward 17 | 73 | 139 |
| Ward 20 | 162 | 302 |
| Merton, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 56 | 202 |
| Mukwonago, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-6 | 453 | 866 |
| Ward 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Nashotah, vil. | 49 | 131 |
| North Prairie, vil. | 119 | 264 |
| Oconomowoc Lake, vil. | 17 | 192 |
| Pewaukee, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 249 | 462 |
| Wards 4-6 | 198 | 404 |
| Sussex, vil.: | | |
| Wards 6, 4P | 3 | 7 |
| Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 4P | 350 | 806 |
| Wales, vil.: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 174 | 497 |
| Brookfield, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 410 | 1,211 |
| Wards 5-7 | 295 | 1,249 |
| Wards 8-10 | 297 | 1,314 |
| Wards 11-13 | 290 | 1,397 |
| Wards 14-17 | 266 | 1,341 |
| Wards 18-21 | 375 | 1,209 |
| Wards 22-24 | 434 | 1,202 |
| Delafield, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 6 | 110 | 347 |
| Ward 2 | 71 | 156 |
| Ward 3 | 78 | 198 |
| Ward 4 | 48 | 202 |
| Ward 5 | 73 | 218 |
| Muskego, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 233 | 499 |
| Wards 3, 4 | 248 | 479 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 233 | 420 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 239 | 453 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 248 | 416 |
| Wards 11, 12 | 255 | 498 |
| Wards 13, 14 | 252 | 528 |
| New Berlin, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 391 | 866 |
| Wards 4-7 | 477 | 1,132 |
| Wards 8-10 | 424 | 784 |
| Ward 11 | 105 | 259 |
| Wards 12, 13 | 290 | 749 |
| Wards 14-17 | 432 | 1,167 |
| Wards 18-20 | 297 | 862 |
| Wards 21-23 | 297 | 499 |
| Ward 24 | 71 | 249 |
| Oconomowoc, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 260 | 482 |
| Wards 5-7 | 225 | 515 |
| Wards 8-10 | 225 | 341 |
| Wards 11-13 | 185 | 573 |
| Waukesha, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 170 | 534 |
| Ward 2 | 65 | 182 |
| Ward 3 | 150 | 177 |
| Ward 4 | 106 | 167 |
| Ward 5 | 117 | 163 |
| Ward 6 | 146 | 180 |
| Ward 7 | 186 | 253 |
| Ward 8 | 209 | 297 |
| Ward 9 | 181 | 564 |
| Ward 10 | 148 | 233 |
| Ward 11 | 205 | 649 |
| Ward 12 | 98 | 367 |
| Ward 13 | 133 | 191 |
| Ward 14 | 210 | 483 |
| Ward 15 | 163 | 215 |
| Ward 16 | 152 | 204 |
| Ward 17 | 125 | 168 |
| Ward 18 | 156 | 222 |
| Ward 19 | 72 | 137 |
| Ward 20 | 108 | 122 |
| Ward 21 | 221 | 268 |
| Ward 22 | 201 | 224 |
| Ward 23 | 68 | 145 |
| Ward 24 | 192 | 386 |
| Ward 25 | 94 | 200 |
| Ward 26 | 124 | 209 |
| Ward 27 | 125 | 187 |
| Ward 28 | 174 | 291 |
| Ward 29 | 199 | 354 |
| Ward 30 | 249 | 605 |
| Ward 31 | 72 | 132 |
| TOTAL | 24,679 | 61,002 |
| WAUPACA COUNTY | | |
| Bear Creek | 48 | 101 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Caledonia: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 73 | 203 |
| Dayton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 156 | 423 |
| Dupont | 30 | 66 |
| Farmington: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 137 | 293 |
| Wards 4, 5 | 198 | 305 |
| Fremont | 48 | 130 |
| Harrison | 73 | 58 |
| Helvetia | 63 | 99 |
| Iola | 69 | 109 |
| Larrabee: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 81 | 192 |
| Lebanon: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 84 | 172 |
| Lind: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 75 | 177 |
| Little Wolf: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 82 | 155 |
| Matteson | 51 | 116 |
| Mukwa: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 182 | 327 |
| Royalton: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 79 | 219 |
| St. Lawrence | 55 | 83 |
| Scandinavia | 101 | 135 |
| Union | 48 | 90 |
| Waupaca: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 74 | 130 |
| Weyauwega | 39 | 84 |
| Wyoming | 33 | 32 |
| Big Falls, vil. | 10 | 13 |
| Embarrass, vil. | 28 | 82 |
| Fremont, vil. | 47 | 123 |
| Iola, vil. | 91 | 239 |
| Ogdensburg, vil. | 16 | 27 |
| Scandinavia, vil. | 31 | 53 |
| Clintonville, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 2 | 99 | 165 |
| Ward 3 | 61 | 99 |
| Ward 4 | 61 | 110 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 124 | 221 |
| Ward 7 | 168 | 174 |
| Manawa, city: | | |
| Wards 1-4 | 72 | 194 |
| Marion, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 89 | 236 |
| New London, city: | | |
| Wards 3, 4 | 98 | 245 |
| Wards 5, 6 | 106 | 240 |
| Wards 7, 8 | 93 | 213 |
| Wards 9, 10 | 95 | 98 |
| Waupaca, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 89 | 143 |
| Ward 2 | 80 | 150 |
| Ward 3 | 74 | 81 |
| Ward 4 | 62 | 182 |
| Ward 5 | 68 | 201 |
| Weyauwega, city: | | |
| Wards 1-3 | 78 | 239 |
| TOTAL | 3,619 | 7,227 |
| WAUSHARA COUNTY | | |
| Aurora | 59 | 140 |
| Bloomfield | 46 | 130 |
| Coloma | 42 | 96 |
| Dakota | 87 | 187 |
| Deerfield | 54 | 97 |
| Hancock | 53 | 72 |
| Leon | 100 | 172 |
| Marion | 175 | 294 |
| Mount Morris | 118 | 189 |
| Oasis | 42 | 84 |
| Plainfield | 40 | 56 |
| Poysippi | 77 | 182 |
| Richford | 55 | 57 |
| Rose | 66 | 67 |
| Saxeville | 63 | 153 |
| Springwater | 143 | 211 |
| Warren | 60 | 82 |
| Wautoma | 94 | 192 |
| Coloma, vil. | 44 | 64 |
| Hancock, vil. | 40 | 49 |
| Lohrville, vil. | 48 | 25 |
| Plainfield, vil. | 81 | 137 |
| Redgranite, vil. | 91 | 122 |
| Wild Rose, vil. | 64 | 135 |
| Berlin, city | 2 | 10 |
| Wautoma, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 57 | 98 |
| Ward 2 | 57 | 92 |
| Ward 3 | 38 | 107 |
| TOTAL | 1,896 | 3,300 |
| WINNEBAGO COUNTY | | |
| Algoma | 330 | 785 |
| Black Wolf | 222 | 499 |
| Clayton | 207 | 510 |
| Menasha: | | |
| Dist. 6 | 327 | 565 |
| Dist. 7 | 285 | 416 |
| Dist. 8 | 299 | 809 |
| Dist. 9 | 380 | 848 |
| Neenah | 264 | 664 |
| Nekimi | 107 | 272 |
| Nepuskun | 61 | 126 |
| Omro | 167 | 272 |
| Oshkosh: | | |
| Wards 13, 14 | 397 | 681 |
| Poygan | 77 | 134 |
| Rushford: | | |
| Ward 1 | 91 | 113 |
| Ward 2 | 28 | 102 |
| Utica | 103 | 222 |
| Vinland | 207 | 363 |
| Winchester | 150 | 297 |
| Winneconne | 210 | 396 |
| Wolf River | 83 | 198 |
| Winneconne, vil. | 181 | 434 |
| Appleton, city: | | |
| Ward 9-2 | 15 | 23 |
| Ward 9-3 | 3 | 4 |
| Ward 10-2 | 27 | 82 |
| Menasha, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 350 | 594 |
| Ward 2 | 295 | 458 |
| Ward 3 | 329 | 527 |
| Ward 4 | 417 | 527 |
| Ward 5 | 392 | 508 |
| Neenah, city: | | |
| Ward 20 | 245 | 899 |
| Ward 21 | 206 | 422 |
| Ward 22 | 306 | 779 |
| Ward 23 | 258 | 405 |
| Ward 24 | 240 | 480 |
| Ward 25 | 293 | 521 |
| Ward 26 | 313 | 434 |
| Ward 27 | 336 | 744 |
| Ward 28 | 7 | 14 |
| Omro, city | 250 | 401 |
| Oshkosh, city: | | |
| Ward 29 | 301 | 838 |
| Ward 30 | 302 | 472 |
| Ward 31 | 323 | 641 |
| Ward 32 | 248 | 436 |
| Ward 33 | 267 | 296 |
| Ward 34 | 322 | 420 |
| Ward 35 | 387 | 526 |
| Ward 36 | 443 | 688 |
| Ward 37 | 271 | 308 |
| Ward 38 | 350 | 506 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD—Cont.

| District | Loftus and Czarnezki (Dem.) | Thompson and McCallum (Rep.) |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 39 | 370 | 633 |
| Ward 40 | 372 | 609 |
| Ward 41 | 252 | 355 |
| Ward 42 | 379 | 686 |
| Ward 43 | 378 | 577 |
| Ward 44 | 317 | 544 |
| Ward 45 | 447 | 909 |
| TOTAL | 14,187 | 25,972 |
| WOOD COUNTY | | |
| Arpin | 72 | 82 |
| Auburndale | 62 | 117 |
| Cameron | 55 | 94 |
| Cary | 35 | 72 |
| Cranmoor | 7 | 62 |
| Dexter | 40 | 45 |
| Grand Rapids: | | |
| Ward 1 | 113 | 163 |
| Ward 2 | 83 | 122 |
| Ward 3 | 80 | 98 |
| Ward 4 | 83 | 219 |
| Ward 5 | 14 | 18 |
| Ward 6 | 62 | 71 |
| Ward 7 | 81 | 102 |
| Ward 8 | 85 | 180 |
| Ward 9 | 39 | 132 |
| Hansen | 79 | 111 |
| Hiles | 27 | 30 |
| Lincoln | 129 | 172 |
| Marshfield | 72 | 111 |
| Milladore | 81 | 96 |
| Port Edwards | 157 | 180 |
| Remington | 44 | 52 |
| Richfield | 99 | 178 |
| Rock | 74 | 83 |
| Rudolph | 174 | 147 |
| Saratoga: | | |
| Ward 1 | 213 | 218 |
| Ward 2 | 238 | 233 |
| Seneca | 135 | 175 |
| Sherry | 96 | 95 |
| Sigel | 145 | 183 |
| Wood | 81 | 122 |
| Arpin, vil. | 37 | 28 |
| Auburndale, vil. | 45 | 74 |
| Biron, vil. | 134 | 148 |
| Hewitt, vil. | 57 | 101 |
| Milladore, vil. | 32 | 54 |
| Port Edwards, vil. | 224 | 365 |
| Rudolph, vil. | 70 | 71 |
| Vesper, vil. | 57 | 86 |
| Marshfield, city: | | |
| Wards 1, 11 | 145 | 304 |
| Wards 2, 12 | 179 | 489 |
| Wards 3, 13 | 190 | 414 |
| Wards 4, 14 | 180 | 484 |
| Wards 5, 15 | 155 | 263 |
| Wards 6, 16 | 193 | 308 |
| Wards 7, 17 | 242 | 376 |
| Wards 8, 18 | 177 | 308 |
| Wards 9, 19 | 181 | 310 |
| Wards 10, 20 | 179 | 301 |
| Nekoosa, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 103 | 88 |
| Ward 2 | 56 | 89 |
| Ward 3 | 83 | 128 |
| Ward 4 | 88 | 91 |
| Pittsville, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 42 | 66 |
| Ward 2 | 28 | 31 |
| Ward 3 | 14 | 26 |
| Wisconsin Rapids, city: | | |
| Ward 1 | 107 | 88 |
| Ward 2 | 104 | 96 |
| Ward 3 | 103 | 111 |
| Ward 4 | 110 | 117 |
| Ward 5 | 120 | 135 |
| Ward 6 | 152 | 148 |
| Ward 7 | 106 | 229 |
| Ward 8 | 92 | 162 |
| Ward 9 | 119 | 128 |
| Ward 10 | 135 | 125 |
| Ward 11 | 122 | 140 |
| Ward 12 | 87 | 110 |
| Ward 13 | 95 | 127 |
| Ward 14 | 123 | 179 |
| Ward 15 | 91 | 104 |
| Ward 16 | 150 | 282 |
| Ward 17 | 165 | 185 |
| Ward 18 | 92 | 145 |
| Ward 19 | 92 | 163 |
| TOTAL | 7,811 | 11,540 |



*The Wisconsin State Capitol Building incorporates numerous symbols of state government and history in a variety of mosaics, carvings, artwork and furnishings. Above the main entrance to the Wisconsin Assembly Chamber (upper left) the profile of a carved badger, the state animal, keeps watch over visitors below.* (*photo courtesy of Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus*).

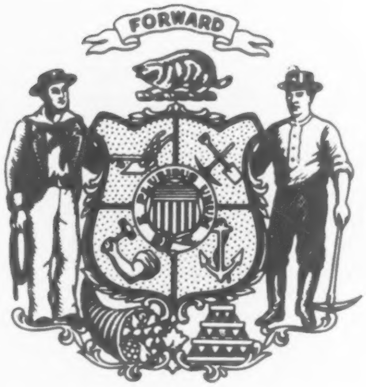
# Wisconsin State Symbols

**Wisconsin state symbols:** origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as specified by law

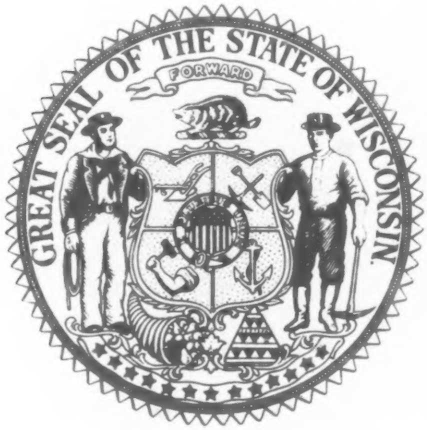
*Jamieson House, Poynette*

# WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

**(See front and back endpapers)**



The Coat of Arms


GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.
FORWARD

The Great Seal

Over the years the Wisconsin Legislature has officially recognized a wide variety of items as state symbols. Wisconsin has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, grain, beverage, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, dog, insect, mineral, rock, fossil, and soil. (The "Badger State" nickname, however, remains unofficial.) These symbols provide a focus for expanding public awareness of Wisconsin's history and diversity, particularly when used in classrooms as teaching tools.

**Flag.** An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the legislature formed a 5-member, joint select committee to report "....a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side. That provision has become Section 1.08 of the statutes.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which culminated years of legislative efforts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag so it would be more distinctive and recognizable. The most significant changes made by the 1979 act were adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered respectively above and below the coat of arms.

**Coat of arms.** The coat of arms, described in Section 1.07 of the statutes, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" (usually considered a miner) with a pick, who jointly represent labor on water and land. These 2 figures support a quartered shield with symbols for agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and the U.S. motto, "E pluribus unum" ("One out of many" for the union of 50 states), symbolizing Wisconsin's loyalty to the Union. At the base, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of 13 lead ingots represents mineral wealth and the 13 original U.S. states. Centered over the shield is a badger, the state animal, and on a banner above, the state motto, "Forward".

**Motto: "Forward".** The motto, "Forward", was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked University of Wisconsin Chancellor John H. Lathrop to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the governor and the subsequent chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the Latin motto, "Excelsior", which Lathrop proposed. "Excelsior" suggested the words "Forward", "Upward", and "Onward" to them. They finally chose "Forward," and it is officially recognized in Section 1.07 of the statutes.

**Seal.** Article XIII, Section 4, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a "great seal" to be used by the secretary of state to authenticate all official acts of the governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars representing the 13 states below, with an ornamental border. A modified "lesser seal" serves as the seal of the secretary of state to be used to authenticate documents.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 at the instigation of Governor Nelson Dewey. Chapter 280, Laws of 1881, provided the first precise statutory description of the great seal (and coat of arms) in what ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

**Song: "On, Wisconsin!".** The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by William T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new university football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and he collaborated with the composer by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by world-famous composer and bandmaster, John Philip Sousa, as the best college song he had ever heard.

Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio. Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn, words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official version of the state song, were first performed under the leadership of Professor Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was widely recognized as Wisconsin's song, the state did not officially adopt it until 1959. Representative (later State Treasurer) Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without an official song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Clemens introduced a bill to give the song the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse was incorporated in Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, and they are contained in Section 1.10 of the statutes.

**Symbol of peace: mourning dove** (zenaidura macroura corolinensis linnaus). Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to

Section 1.10 of the statutes as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

**Tree: sugar maple** (acer saccharum). A favorite state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine, and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, named the sugar maple the official state tree by enacting Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10 of the statutes.

**Flower: wood violet** (viola papilionacea). In 1908 Wisconsin school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus, and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10 of the statutes, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

**Grain: corn** (Zea mays). The newest state symbol is the state grain, corn, as established by 1989 Wisconsin Act 162, which amended Section 1.10 of the statutes. Based chiefly on the different characteristics of the kernels, there are 7 varieties of corn (dent, flint, flour, sweet, waxy, pod, and popcorn). During legislative debate, Representative Cletus Vanderperren, the chief sponsor, stated, "Designating corn as our state grain will draw attention to the importance of corn as a cash crop in Wisconsin and will make people more aware of the many uses of corn." Those uses include production of sweeteners, ethanol fuel, and biodegradable plastics as well as livestock feed. In 1989, Wisconsin ranked first among the states in the production of corn for silage (11.5% of the national production) and sweet corn for processing (27.5%). Together these 2 crops generated approximately $10.7 million for Wisconsin's 1989 economy.

**Beverage: milk.** The Wisconsin Legislature designated milk as the official state beverage in 1987 Wisconsin Act 279. This action recognized Wisconsin's position as the nation's leading milk-producing state and the contributions of milk to the state's economy. World Dairy Expo and various Wisconsin dairy production and dairy cattle associations supported the legislation, which amended Section 1.10 of the statutes.

**Bird: robin** (turdus migratorius). In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, amended Section 1.10 of the statutes, and officially made the robin the state bird.

**Fish: muskellunge** (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell). As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish. The trout was a very distant alternative suggestion. The legislature in Chapter 18, Laws of 1955, which passed without a dissenting vote, amended Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge Wisconsin's official fish.

**Animals: badger** (taxidea taxus), **white-tailed deer** (odocoileus virginianus), **dairy cow** (bos taurus). Although the *badger* has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal, flag, and even in the State Capitol architecture, as well as immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("....Grand old badger state!"). "Bucky Badger" has long been the University of Wisconsin's mascot. In 1957 a bill to establish the badger as state animal was introduced at the request of 4 Jefferson County elementary school students who discovered from a historical society publication that the badger did not have the official status most people assumed. Custom and usage virtually dictated the badger as the self-evident choice for state animal. Serious opposition developed, however, when a faction from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a bill to make the *white-tailed deer* the official animal, citing the state's large native deer population, the animal's physical attributes, and the considerable economic benefits derived from the annual deer hunt. The legislature reached a compromise by adding 2 official animals to Section 1.10 of the statutes. In Chapter 209, Laws of 1957, it named the badger the "state animal", and Chapter 147 designated the white-tailed deer as the state "wildlife animal".

*Badger nickname*. History, rather than the law, explains Wisconsin's nickname as the "Badger State". During the lead-mining boom that began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin, the name was first applied to miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses. Like badgers, they moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin Territory. The nickname stuck, but it has remained unofficial.

The *dairy cow* was added to Section 1.10 of the statutes as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of the animal's many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state's promoting itself as *America's Dairyland*, the slogan placed on state automobile license plates by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939.

1972 Executive Order 32 designated Wisconsin's first official dairy cow and ordered the secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds. The Milking Shorthorn was selected for the honor in 1991, followed in 1992 by the Brown Swiss.

**Dog: American water spaniel.** 1985 Wisconsin Act 295 amended Section 1.10 and named the American water spaniel as Wisconsin's official state dog. Enactment of the law was the culmination of years of effort by students of Lyle Brumm at Washington Junior High School in New London. The American water spaniel is said to be one of only 5 dog breeds indigenous to the United States and the only one native to Wisconsin. A New London area physician, Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer, is generally credited with developing and standardizing the breed and working to secure United Kennel Club registration for it in 1920. American Kennel Club recognition followed in 1940.

The American water spaniel was developed to be a practical, versatile hunting dog that combined certain physical attributes with intelligence and a good disposition. Typically spaniel in character, the dog is of medium size, with a muscular, compact build. Its tightly curled, oily coat is liver or dark chocolate colored. The head has a square muzzle, oval eyes, broad nostrils and long, wide ears set above the eye line. A curved, tapering tail is covered with hair to the tip. No flashy show animal, the American water spaniel is described as an unadorned, utilitarian dog that earns its keep as an outstanding hunter, watchdog, and family pet.

**Insect: honey bee** (apis mellifera). Selection of the honey bee as the official state insect was achieved when Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug, and mosquito.

**Mineral and rock: galena** (lead sulphide) **plain red granite.** Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Galena met the criteria for selection, as set by the Wisconsin Geological Society, including abundance, uniqueness, economic value, historical significance, and native nature.

**Fossil: trilobite** (calymene celebra). 1985 Wisconsin Act 162 amended Section 1.10 to designate the trilobite as the official state fossil. Proposed by the Wisconsin Geological Society, the fossil is intended to symbolize the state's ancient past and encourage interest in the state's rich geological heritage. A major rival for recognition as state fossil was the mastodon, a large prehistoric, elephant-like creature.

Pronounced "TRY-loh-bite", the Latin term describes the 3-lobed anatomy of this small invertebrate body divided by furrows into segments. The trilobite is an extinct marine arthropod, with multiple sets of paired, jointed legs. Its head and tapering body are armored in an exoskeleton that is repeatedly molted as the animal grows. Trilobites flourished in the warm, shallow, salt water sea that periodically covered Wisconsin territory hundreds of millions of years ago. Their fossil remains average 1 to 2 inches in length. The largest complete specimen is 14 inches, while incomplete parts indicate some were possibly much longer (over 30 inches). Trilobite fossils are abundant and distinctive enough to be easily recognized. Good specimens are preserved in rock formations throughout most of Wisconsin.

**Soil: Antigo Silt Loam** (typic glossoboralf). An official state soil was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 33 as a reminder of our soil stewardship responsibilities. Advocates of this recognition argued that soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, not only is essential to Wisconsin's economy, but also is the foundation of life. It needs to be conserved, rather than abused, poisoned, eroded, or covered with concrete. Selected to represent the more than 500 major soil types in Wisconsin, Antigo Silt Loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origin, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. The soil, found chiefly in Wisconsin, stretching in patches across the north central part of the state, is named after one of our cities. It is a versatile soil that supports dairying, potato growing, and timber. This amendment to Section 1.10 of the statutes was the result of a successful drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

# Addenda

**Addenda and revisions:** state governmental update through June 30, 1991

COLLINS HOUSE, MADISON

# ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1991-1992 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to June 30, 1991. Information in the addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 227 to 296.

SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEES:

**Fort McCoy, Special Committee on** — SENATOR MOEN, REPRESENTATIVE BOLLE, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS HELBACH, RUDE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES HAMILTON, SCHNEIDER, MUSSER, VAN GORDEN.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 297 to 530.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

### State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

| Officers | Name | Home Address | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Accounting Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (1) | Terry Von Haden<br>(reappointment) | Madison | July 1, 1995 |
| *Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of<br>Secs. 15.07 (1), 15.07 (5)(d), 15.13 | Mary Brazeau Brown<br>(succeeding Kenneth Lindquist) | Wisconsin Rapids | May 1, 1997 |
| | Charles Knigge<br>(succeeding Harland E. Everson) | Omro | May 1, 1997 |
| Animal Health and Disease Research Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.137 (2) | Robert C. Sartori<br>(reappointment) | Sun Prairie | July 1, 1994 |
| *Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (2) | Dennis G. Brown[1]<br>(reappointment) | Waunakee | July 1, 1995 |
| | William McCullough[1]<br>(reappointment) | Madison | July 1, 1995 |
| | John T. Nichols[1]<br>(reappointment) | Green Bay | July 1, 1995 |
| | vacancy (Jane R. Pavis resigned 4/19/91) | | |
| Arts Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (8) | Lloyd W. Herrold<br>(reappointment) | Milwaukee | May 1, 1994 |
| | Kathy Plautz<br>(reappointment) | Mequon | May 1, 1994 |
| | Mary Alice Wimmer<br>(reappointment) | Madison | May 1, 1994 |
| *Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (17) | John Fahey[1]<br>(reappointment) | Madison | July 1, 1995 |
| | Audrie J. Kreyer[1]<br>(reappointment) | Fennimore | July 1, 1995 |
| *Bingo Control Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 7, 15.07 (5)(m), 15.405 (4m) | Shirley Schmerling<br>(reappointment) | Kenosha | May 1, 1996 |
| *Burial Sites Preservation Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(o), 15.705 (1) | James P. Stoltzman[1]<br>(reappointment) | Madison | July 1, 1994 |
| Business and Education Partnerships, Governor's Council on<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.377 (2) | Catherine Hoffman<br>(reappointment) | New London | July 1, 1994 |
| *Chiropractic Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (5) | James Greenwald<br>(filling vacancy) | Prairie du Chien | July 1, 1993 |
| | Terry K. Freitag<br>(succeeding Steven Hernandez) | Monroe | July 1, 1995 |
| Columbus Quincentennial Council<br>Secs. 15.09, 15.157 (6) | vacancy (Justice Louis J. Ceci resigned 5/21/91) | | |

## State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute—Cont.

| Officers | Name | Home Address | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation Corps Board, Wis.<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (18) | Peter Graziano<br>(succeeding Emil Muelver) | Eau Claire | May 1, 1997 |
| | Ken Machtan<br>(succeeding Raymond Moyer) | Madison | May 1, 1997 |
| Controlled Substances Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (2) | David P. Donarski<br>(reappointment) | Green Bay | July 1, 1994 |
| | Thomas A. Rudy<br>(reappointment) | Madison | July 1, 1994 |
| •Credit Union Review Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b)3,<br>15.07 (5)(s), 15.595 (1) | Linda Wilkinson[1]<br>(succeeding Jesse Sandoval) | Madison | May 1, 1996 |
| •Dentistry Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6) | James A. Sievert[1]<br>(succeeding Robert A. Henschel) | Wausau | July 1, 1995 |
| Elections Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 2,<br>15.07 (5)(n), 15.61 | Gordon Baldwin<br>(succeeding Peter R. Dohr) | Madison | May 1, 1993 |
| | Brandon R. Scholtz<br>(succeeding Thomas P. Godar) | Madison | May 1, 1993 |
| | Brent Smith<br>(reappointment) | La Crosse | May 1, 1993 |
| •Employe Trust Funds Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 3,<br>15.07 (5)(f), 15.16 (1)(c) | Constance P. Beck[1]<br>(succeeding Thomas Custis) | Milwaukee | May 1, 1993 |
| •Ethics Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(cm),<br>15.07 (5)(k), 15.62 | Robert Borgwardt | Madison | May 1, 1996 |
| | Joanne R. Orr[1]<br>(succeeding Diane Conway) | Wausau | May 1, 1997 |
| •Funeral Directors<br>Examining Board<br>Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (16) | Jerome J. Brunette, Jr.<br>(reappointment) | Fond du Lac | July 1, 1995 |
| Group Insurance Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (2) | Martin Beil<br>(reappointment) | Black Earth | May 1, 1993 |
| | Kenneth J. Merkel<br>(reappointment) | Brookfield | May 1, 1993 |
| | Wayne K. Potter<br>(reappointment) | New Lisbon | May 1, 1993 |
| | C.F. Sayler<br>(reappointment) | Necedah | May 1, 1993 |
| | vacancy (Esther Doughty Luckhardt resigned 6/19/91) | | |
| •Health and Educational<br>Facilities Authority<br>Sec. 231.02 (1) | Paul L. Brown[1]<br>(reappointment) | Madison | June 30, 1998 |
| Health Care Information,<br>Board on<br>Secs. 15.07 (2)(b), 15.195 (6) | Roger von Heimburg<br>(reappointment) | Green Bay | May 1, 1995 |
| •Historical Society of<br>Wisconsin Board of Curators<br>Sec. 15.70 | Rasmus B.A. Kalnes<br>(succeeding Roger Stauter) | Eagle | July 1, 1994 |
| Housing Advisory Council<br>15.405 (9) | Philip J. Hesselbein<br>(reappointment) | Brookfield | July 1, 1995 |
| •Housing and Economic<br>Development Authority,<br>Executive Director<br>Sec. 234.02 (3) | Richard J. Longabaugh<br>(reappointment) | Mequon | Feb. 1, 1993 |
| •Investment Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 4,<br>15.07 (2)(a), 15.07 (5)(a),<br>15.76 | Richard H. Lillie<br>(reappointment) | Fox Point | May 1, 1997 |
| | Mark J. McMullen<br>(reappointment) | Green Bay | May 1, 1997 |
| •Judicial Commission<br>Sec. 757.83 | Robert D. Biddick | Livingston | Aug. 1, 1993 |
| | Rockne G. Flowers[1]<br>(reappointment) | Madison | Aug. 1, 1994 |
| •Land Conservation Board<br>Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 10,<br>15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(h),<br>15.135 (4) | James Bradley[1]<br>(reappointment) | Sun Prairie | May 1, 1995 |
| •Medical College of Wis, Inc.,<br>Bd. of Trustees of the<br>Sec. 39.15 | Harry V. Quadracci[1]<br>(reappointment) | Hartland | May 1, 1997 |
| | Joyce H. Smith[1]<br>(succeeding Charles L. Wallace) | Racine | May 1, 1997 |
| | Paul D. Ziemer[1]<br>(reappointment) | Green Bay | May 1, 1997 |

## State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute—Cont.

| Officers | Name | Home Address | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|---|
| •Medical Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7) | W.R. Schwartz[1]<br>(succeeding H. Mowat Waldren) | Wauwatosa | July 1, 1994 |
| •Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Sec. 14.82 (1) | Sylvester G. Clements<br>(reappointment) | Coon Valley | Sept. 25, 1996 |
| •Natural Resources Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.34 | James E. Tiefenthaler, Jr.[1]<br>(succeeding Helen Jacobs) | Brookfield | May 1, 1997 |
| | Stephen D. Willett[1]<br>(succeeding Thomas D. Lawin) | Phillips | May 1, 1997 |
| •Nursing, Board of Secs. 15.01 (6), 15.08, 15.405 (7g) | Jacqueline Johnsrud[1]<br>(reappointment) | Eastman | July 1, 1995 |
| | Rosella Van Hollen[1]<br>(reappointment) | Mason | July 1, 1995 |
| •Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7m) | Shirley P. Keller[1]<br>(reappointment) | Mt. Horeb | July 1, 1995 |
| •Parole Commission Sec. 15.01 (2), 15.06, 15.145 (1) | John E. Husz[1]<br>(succeeding Charles Kuehn) | Madison | March 1, 1993 |
| •Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council Secs. 15.09, 15.227 (18) | James H. Lang<br>(reappointment) | Oshkosh | July 1, 1995 |
| •Pharmacy Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (9) | John R. Hofmann<br>(succeeding Kenneth Schaefer) | Green Bay | July 1, 1995 |
| •Prison Industries Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 12, 15.145 (2) | Anne Luber<br>(reappointment) | Milwaukee | May 1, 1996 |
| •Public Defender Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.78 | James T. Rogers[1]<br>(reappointment) | Merrill | May 1, 1994 |
| | Raymond P. Taffora[1]<br>(succeeding Armando A. Bras) | Madison | May 1, 1994 |
| | Christine M. Wiseman[1]<br>(reappointment) | Mequon | May 1, 1994 |
| •Real Estate Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 8, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(r), 15.405 (11) | vacancy (Anne Trunzo resigned 4/24/91) | | |
| •Rural Health Development Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (8) | John Midtling[1]<br>(reappointment) | Milwaukee | July 1, 1996 |
| | Paul A. Miller[1]<br>(reappointment) | Woodruff | July 1, 1996 |
| •Savings and Loan Review Board Secs. 15.07 (5)(g), 15.825 (1) | Robert S. Gaiswinkler[1]<br>(reappointment) | Brookfield | May 1, 1995 |
| | William P. Podewils[1]<br>(reappointment) | Hales Corners | May 1, 1995 |
| | Nancy L. Schraufnagel[1]<br>(reappointment) | Elroy | May 1, 1995 |
| •State Fair Park Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(j), 15.87 | Michael T. Hunter<br>(reappointment) | Antigo | May 1, 1996 |
| Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1) | Justice William G. Callow<br>(reappointment) | Madison | May 1, 1995 |
| •Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.91 | David M. Hirsch<br>(succeeding Robin J. Vos) | Oshkosh | May 1, 1993 |
| | Michael W. Grebe[1]<br>(succeeding Esther Doughty Luckhardt) | Milwaukee | May 1, 1998 |
| | Terry J. Kohler[2]<br>(succeeding Esther Doughty Luckhardt) | Sheboygan | May 1, 1998 |
| | Sheldon B. Lubar<br>(succeeding Laurence A. Weinstein) | Milwaukee | May 1, 1998 |
| •Veterans Affairs, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.49 | Teddy L. Duckworth[1]<br>(succeeding Robert M. Frautschy) | Mauston | May 1, 1997 |
| | Jerome M. Nelson[1]<br>(succeeding O. Dan Griffith) | DeForest | May 1, 1997 |

## State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute—Cont.

| Officers | Name | Home Address | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Veterinary Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (12) | Debra A. Calnin | Montello | July 1, 1992 |
| | J.A. Hines<br>(reappointment) | Oxford | July 1, 1995 |
| | vacancy (Deborah L. Schroeder resigned 6/1/91) | | |
| *Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(e), 15.94 | David Lau[1]<br>(succeeding Paul E. Hassett) | Oconomowoc | May 1, 1997 |
| | Nancy Mommsen<br>(succeeding Elaine Bina) | Rice Lake | May 1, 1997 |
| | Allen Schraufnagel<br>(reappointment) | Elroy | May 1, 1997 |

*Nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed.

[1] Nominated by governor but not yet confirmed by senate.

[2] Senate confirmation rejected 6/20/91.

Sources: Appointments lists maintained by governor's office, and Senate Journals.

**Governor's Special Committees**

*Asian Affairs, Governor's Council on:* Ashok Bhargava, Concepcion Diancin, Allan Hida, Charles Y. Ho, Amrit Patel, Rosine Lieu Schmitt, Grace Tseng, Bouathong Vangsoultda (new appointments).

*Education Block Grant Advisory Committee:* Gene Ladendorf (resigned 4/18/91).

*International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on:* Joseph Rice (resigned 5/15/91).

*Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on:* Clare L. Fiorenza (new appointment).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

**University of Wisconsin System**

*Radioactive Waste Policy Council and Radioactive Waste Technical Council:* 1991 Wisconsin Act 25 repealed sunset date and made permanent.

**Radioactive Waste Review Board:** 1991 Wisconsin Act 25 repealed sunset date and made permanent.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

**Transportation, Department of**

*Aeronautics, Council on:* Harvey M. Brandau (new appointment).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

**Health and Social Services, Department of**

*Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of*

*Winnebago Mental Health Institute:* Stanley York, *interim director* (effective 7/1/91, replacing H. David Goers).

**Justice, Department of**

*Law Enforcement Services, Division of*

*Crime Laboratory Bureau—Madison:* Jerome A. Geurts, *director* (effective 6/3/91).

*Crime Laboratory Bureau—Milwaukee:* Michael J. Camp, *director* (effective 6/3/91).

*Crime Laboratory Bureau—Wausau:* Michael A. Haas, *director* (effective 6/3/91).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

**Arts Board**

*Executive Director:* Arley G. Curtz (resigned effective 8/31/91).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: REGIONAL AGENCIES

**Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission:** Sarah Thulen (resigned 4/12/91).

**East Central Regional Planning Commission:** Frank A. Buettner (resigned 6/12/91).

# JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 531 to 564.

JUDICIAL BRANCH: CIRCUIT COURTS

**Judges of Circuit Court**

*Brown County, Branch 4:* DONALD J. HANAWAY (succeeding Judge Carl R. Fenwick) for a term ending 7/31/92.

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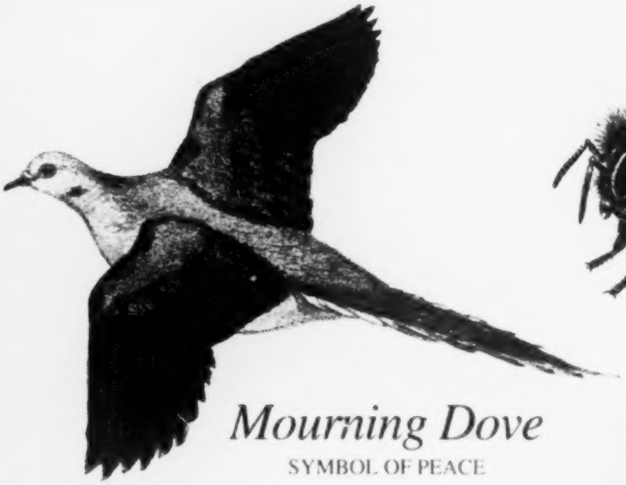
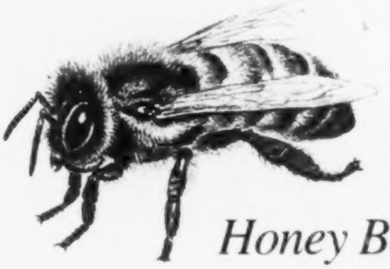


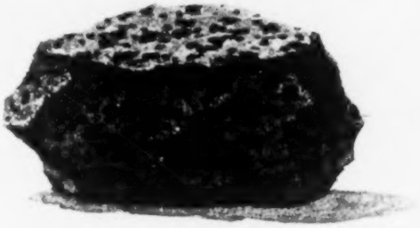
*Mourning Dove*

SYMBOL OF PEACE



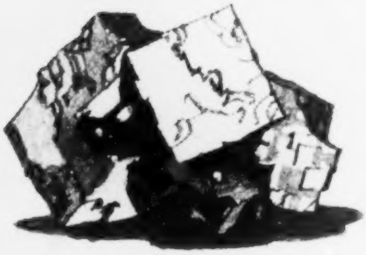
*Honey Bee*

STATE INSECT



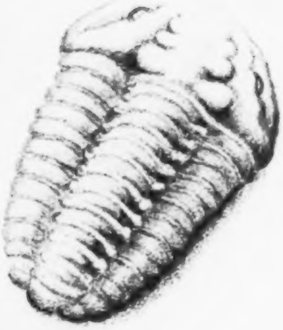
*Granite*

STATE ROCK



*Galena*

STATE MINERAL

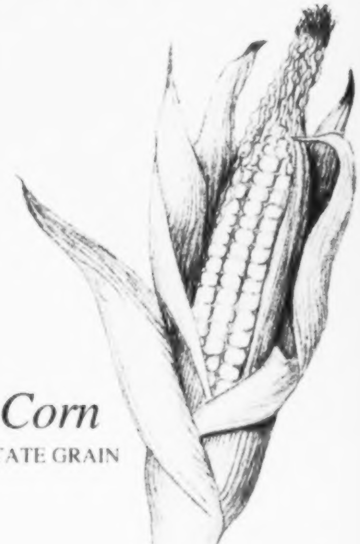


*Trilobite*

STATE FOSSIL

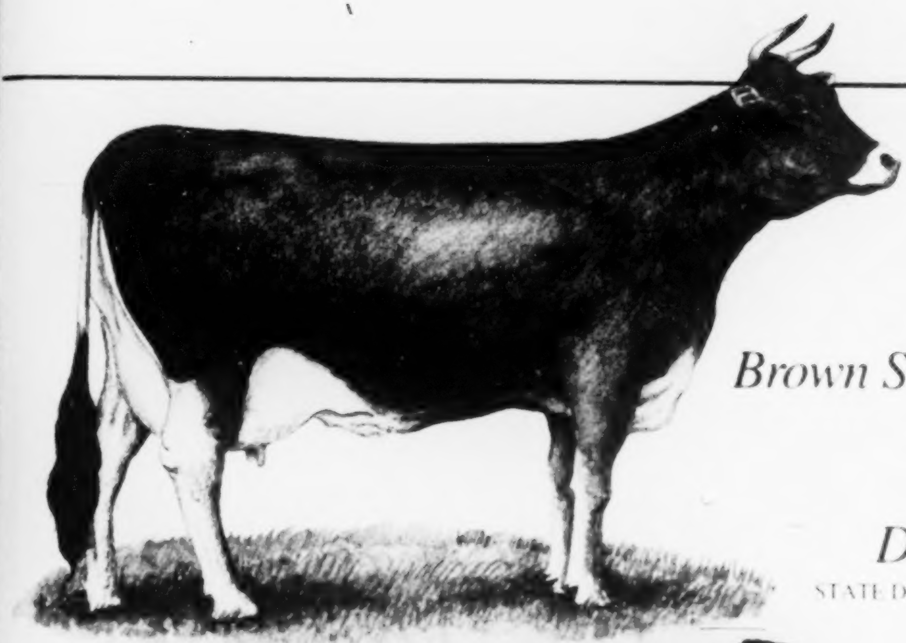
*American Water Spaniel*

STATE DOG



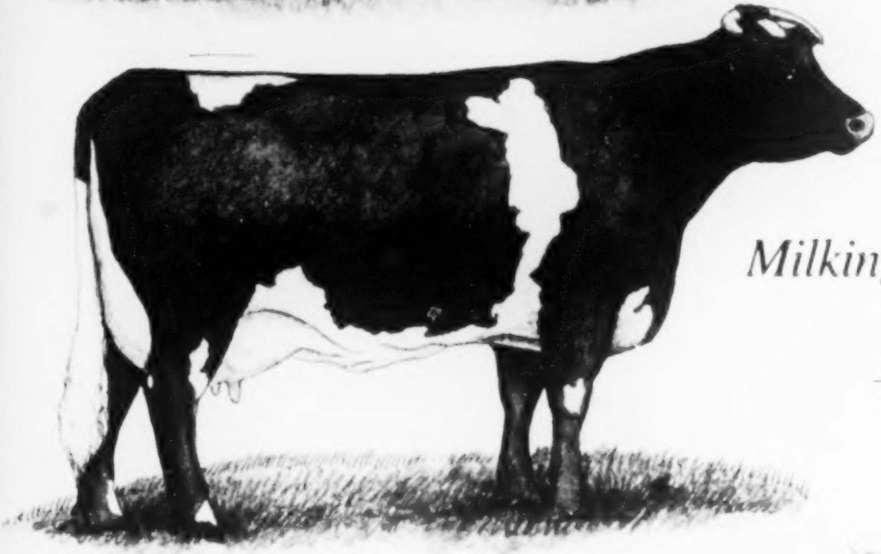
*Corn*

STATE GRAIN

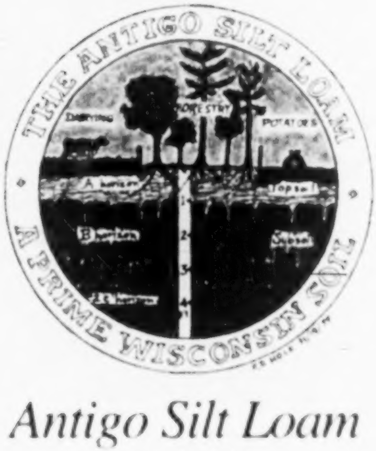


*Brown Swiss*

*Dairy Cow*
STATE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL



*Milking Shorthorn*


THE ANTIGO SILT LOAM
A PRIME WISCONSIN SOIL
DAIRYING
FORESTRY
POTATOES
A horizon
Topsoil
B horizon
Subsoil
C horizon

*Antigo Silt Loam*
STATE SOIL

*Milk*
STATE BEVERAGE